THE IMPRISONED RITUALIST.

THE ICE SHOVE ON THE VOLGA.

ceedings against Mr. Dale,

## Murder of British Seamen in

the South Pacific. THE HANLAN - LAYCOCK RACE.

Semitic Movement THE IMPRISONED RITUALIST CLERGYMAN.

A Papal Allocution Against French Hostility to the Church.

AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Immense Destruction of Shipping by an Ice Shove.

ROSE-COLOURED VIEWS OF THE PANAMA CANAL. Earthquake Shocks in Scotland and

WIHILIST PRINTING PRESSES AND ARMS SEIZED.

Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

An Athens despatch says a Ministerial crisis A Sulina despatch says:—The navigation on the Danube here is closed. Eugene Marie Labiche was received at the

French Academy yesterday as the successor to Gen. DeCissy. It is expected in London that important results to telegraphy will follow the tour around the world of Cyrus W. Field, of New A despatch from Berlin says nothing is

known there of the reported serious illness of Prince Bismarck, who is merely suffering from A Cork despatch says the assault committed by the steward of the ship Surprise was trivial. The car driver was drunk and

the steward fired to frighten him.

The funeral of Chief Justice Cockburn took place to-day at Kensal Green. Lord Selborne and all the common law judges were present. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh were represented. A large crowd witnessed the procession. THE LATEST MARINE HORROR.

A Spezzia despatch says the steamer Oncle Joseph sank almost immediately after the collision. Two hundred persons are known to have been drowned and fifty saved. The fate of the other fifty is uncertain. Heart-rending scenes followed the collision, as the Oncle Joseph was wanting in means to save the lives of the large number on board. Eye witnesses of the collision say they cannot satisfactorily explain the manner and cause of the occurrence. The passenger list of the Oncle Joseph shows a total number of persons on board of 264, and the sailors num-bered 33. Her cargo consisted of 80 tons of board of 264, and the sailors numnerchandise. At the roll call of the survi-

vors, 35 passengers and 23 sailors only answered to their names. The captain also perished. The Oncle Joseph was an iron agrew stranger of \$23 tons, and the Ortigis of Mediu. AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT ook place. Four men were engaged in vorking upon a zinc roof when it was lifted

by the wind into the air and thrown with the nen to the ground. All were injured and one is not expected to recover. terrible gale, which at times approached hurricane in fury, was experienced at Dunfermline and the neighbourhood to-day. It broke out about nine o'clock in the morning, and lasted till six o'clock in the eveni ausing much damage to property. In Wood land street a chimney stack was blown down and crashed through the roof of an adjoining house, which was almost totally wrecked, th occupants narrowly escaping. In Crumbling Well street another stack fell, and did considerable havoc to the house with which it was connected. In numerous instances dwel ng-houses were stripped of roofs, while chimney pots and slates were carried down everywhere, strewing the street and greatly endangering the public. Among those inared by this means was a lad who sustained a fracture of the skull. In the surrounding ntry many trees were uprooted, and wheat and hav ricks were blown away. A severe e from the south-west is being experienced in the east of Scotland to-day. At Mussel-burgh a large chimney was blown down, nearly cutting a block of buildings in two, and in Edinburgh an elderly gentleman was knocked down in Princess street by the force of the gale and rendered insensible. The wind, which comes in fitful gusts, has frequently the force of a hurricane. A heavy gale from the south and west raged with great force over west Cornwall this evening. The Scilly mail steamer, which should have left Penzance on Wednesday for Scilly, had been unable to leave owing to the severity of the weather. A terrific gale from the south-west raged at Inverar all day, completely stopping traffic on Loch Fyne, and delaying for a whole day the mails to and from the south via Greenock. A steam yacht belonging to Mr. McGregor broke from its moorings, and after drifting for several

miles went ashore near Dunderane Castle Several trees were uprooted. MORTALITY AMONG RECRUITS. Of one hundred and fifty recruits sent to Afghanistan, eighty have already died from physical exhaustion, and forty are invalided. w to maintain the stamina of new recruits Eastern climates is a question causing the British authorities considerable trouble.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN. A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the Continental up express train bound for London on the South-Eastern railway to-day near Tunbridge Wells. A sleeper had been laid upon the track, with the evident expectation that it would easily throw the train off. The driver did not see it in time to stop, but the guard or cowcatcher of the engine lifted the obstruction away without doing serious damage. The attempt is supposed to have been made for the purpose of robbery.

THE DE CISSEY CASE. A Paris despatch says: In the de Cissey bel case to-day M. Laisant, one of the defendants, accepted responsibility for the articles in the Petit Parisien, and admitted the evidences of the witnesses of General de Cissey. M. Laissant's request that the Court adjourn for a week that he might produce witnesses was rejected. Counsel for the prosecu-tion dwelt upon the glorious services of Gen. de Cissey, and declared that his accusers secuting in him a soldier who was the first to enter Paris during the reign of the Commune. This was received with cheers in the court-room, and a tumult followed, in consequence of which the sitting was suspended and the hall cleared. When the sitting was resumed the esident of the tribunal censured the memers of the bar for participating in this manifestation of feeling. Counsel continuing his argument sought to demonstrate that the charges made against Gen. de Cissey were

LONDON, Nov. 27. A despatch from Cape Town, dated the Things in Ireland are drifting towards a crisis,

24th, says:—The rebels have been dislodged from the Leribe mountains. The colonials lost four men, and it is believed the rebels lost heavily. A patrol from Mafeting found a large body of Basutos in their front, but the patrol retired without engaging the enemy.

The Prince of Wales is a believed disloged by making it clear that no amount of agitation will induce England to yield to pretensions inconsistent with the welfare of the realm."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.

Jews. The Voss Gazette expresses the belief that the articles in the North German Gazette are inspired. It says: "The Government of the realm."

The Prince of Wales is a simple outcome is another Fenian only be averted by making it clear that no amount of agitation will induce England to yield to pretensions inconsistent with the welfare of the realm."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales is trying to reconcile the Queen and the Princess Louise, who offended her mother by visiting England without permission. The Queen studiously avoided the Princess in Scotland. The rumour that the Marquis of Lorne will resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada at the A Condemnation of the German Antiend of his three years and return home is officially denied.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. A Cabinet council was held at Windsor tolay to decide to summon Parliament to meet on the 6th of January for the despatch of business. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Earl Spencer were present.

A RITUALIST CLERGYMAN IMPRISONED The Rev. Mr. Enraght, recently declared by the Dean of the Court of Arches in contempt for continuing his ritualistic practices, was arrested at Birmingham to-day and taken to the county gaol.

THE POST OFFICE TELEPHONE SUIT. The action entered by the English Post Office against the Telephone Company to prohibit it from establishing lines of telephonic communication comes off next week. The company pleads that the telephone doe not infringe on the telegraph monopoly which the Post Offices possesses. The Post Office authorities say the use of telephones would jeopardize the right for which the country paid £8,000,000 sterling." AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL

SCHEME. The News says :—" That the Panama canal when completed will be a great boon to shipping is certain, but that it will prove a profitable speculation for another twenty years is doubtful. It is an excellent but pre-mature work, which would have been the better for support by subsidies from the governments interested."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, vice Sir Alex. Cockburn,

A Berlin despatch says a great attempt is eing made to excite the indignation of the udents against the Jews by the Stoecker earty. This is already beginning to have effect at Leipsic, where stormy meetings are peing held. The Berlin police have torn lown placards in the south-eastern quarters of the city directly inciting the inhabitants to the persecution of the Jews. NAVIGATION OF HUNGARIAN RIVERS.

The Hungarian Diet has discussed the reulation of Hungarian rivers. The formidble competition of America in supplying grain and flour has directed attention to the im-provement of the water carriage as the most efficient aid in meeting the competition. TURKISH FINANCES

The rise in Turkish funds in London and Paris is owing to a rumour that Rivers Wilson has accepted a mission to proceed to Con stantinople and preside over the international mmission for regulating the finances. BEER V. WATER AS A DIET. A Berlin soda-water manufacturer writes

that he is ready to compete with Dr. Tanner with beer against water. He asserts that he can fast on beer forty-four days. . . A CARLIST GRANDEE ORDERED TO LEAVE

The Madrid Imposited by The Bullet Medina, brother-in-law of Den Carlos, was rdered to shorten his stay in Spain, because he received the visits of prominent Ultra-montanes. He did not comply, whereupon he was ordered to leave the country forth

A Rome despatch says:-The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Cabinet's policy the Extreme Left, stated that his party could ot give the Ministry a vote of confidence, ut as they considered a vote of want of condence would endanger the passing of certain ills they would not vote against the Government. Signor Crispi differed with Signor Cavalotti, and said he would vote against the Cabinet. The debate was then adjourned.

LONDON, Nov. 29. Another ship load of Socialists have left Hamburg for America.

Mr. John Whitwell, Liberal member of Parliament for Kendal, is dead. The Tekke Turcomans have captured four undred camels, laden with stores, near Beurma. The Berlin Gazette declares Berlin and the

eighbouring towns in a state of siege for Another rumour about the price paid Earl Beaconsfield for the copyright of "Endymion"

outs it at £30,000. The mail which has just arrived at Liver ool reports the outbreak of a horrible war at New Calabar, attended by fearful butch

It is understood that when Parliament ables Mr. Gladstone will propose a grant of £25,000 to Gen. Roberts, the hero of Can-

A despatch from Melbourne says the com mander and six of the crew of H. M. S. andfly have been murdered at the Solomon

It is said that the British Foreign Office has asked Col. Synge to refund the £12,000 advanced as his ransom from Turkish origands.

Earl Beaconsfield intends to make his man sion in Mayfair the centre of social-political nfluence in London during the next session of Parliament. The British barque Challenge, from Quebec, has been totally wrecked on the island of

Gigha, one of the Hebrides, and seven of her crew drowned. A despatch from Teheran says Sheik Ab ullah is reported to be negotiating with the

principal Kurds to form a coalition against The Peruvian Guano Company received a telegram stating that the Chilians occupied Pisco, 130 miles south of Lima, on the 20th inst. without opposition. The Agence Russe says :- "If Persia

unable to subdue the Kurds, Russia, considering the vicinity of her own frontier, would loubtless feel bound to aid Persia." A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A ukase has been issued accepting the resignation of the Governor-General of Kasan, who was im-

olicated in the recent acts of cruelty to the Tartars.

The Observer understands that the first battalion of the Guards has been ordered to Ireland. The Observer in a leading article says :- "What the Irish malcontents desire is the repeal of the Union. If the most extreme proposals of the Land Leaguers were to be carried into effect the popular agitation against English rule would lose nothing of its ntensity. It is well nightidle to hope that Irish disaffection can be removed by remedial legislation. Our interest and duty equally bind us to remove any real grievances, but we have also got to bring home to the Irish mind the conviction that the nationalist demands are inadmissible.

The battalion of the Guards ordered to reland numbers about eight hundred men, and will go as a reinforcement. It contains very few if any Irishmen. The battalion will leave London for Dublin on Wednesday. LAND MEETING AT SLIGO.

A large land meeting was held at Sligo to-day. Davitt, Dillon, and Sexton were present. Two bottles of gunpowder were found under the platform before the meeting ROME, Nov. 27.

The Pope has recovered from his illness. He has presented 5,000 francs to the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram, Austria. The consistory is postponed till the middle of December. The Secretary of State has admon-ished Cardinal Jacobini, who has not yet assumed the functions of that post, to observe strict silence as to the purposes of the con-sistory until he has official leave to speak. The Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, arrived here yesterday.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, )

London, Nov. 30. M. DE, LESSEPS ON PANAMA PROSPECTS, In the interview which, as already anounced in the *Herald*, M. de Lesseps held esterday with a Paris correspondent of the Times, he says:—"You cannot imagine how happy I am. I have never been elated to uch a degree. The news that comes in every ninute confirms me in the conviction that r enterprise is now safe. Every country our enterprise is now safe. Every country in Europe is taking part. In Germany, Austria, and Italy offers have been spontaneously made, and subscriptions are flowing in from America. I am informed that the enthusiasm is greater than could have been hoped for, and the English have run the shares a premium on our Bourse by sending orders which cannot be executed except by paying a premium. The founders' shares, which were at 5,000 francs, have reached nearly 40,000 francs. I may perhaps astonish you by telling you that by the merest change I have one of those shares. When I started for America last winter, the estion was to find two or three million ancs for preliminary steps. One of my iends who made ten million francs out of uez shares offered to advance the money. out I refused, and told him that I did not know how the thing would turn out, and ould not let any friend risk so large a sum. I should apply to many men of good will, and should create five thousand franc shares. I raised the capital in that way, but not myself aving the five thousand francs requisite, I started without having a single founders' share. I have one now, because I was told some time ago that one was offered at the Bourse for twenty-five hundred francs. Being then in a position to buy it, I did so, to prevent the shares being depreciated. You see that I did well. But I should tell you that

already had founders' shares in the uez canal. I bought those without suspecting their real value. They are now worth nearly four hundred thousand francs. As to the Isthmus of Panama, I have still greater confidence than in that of Suez. It is a wonderful country. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes blowing over it will make it the healthiest region in the world. We were there for months, my wife, children, friends and labourers, and we had not a single death.

Look at that immense reservoir, which will reserve the waters of the Chagres and irrigate five hundred thousand hectares of water had been also been land. Look at that wealth of vegetation about to rise round these half million hectares beside the canal. Reckon up the riches to created, the transformat by this highway. You will then understand how delighted I am at the certain prospect of success. When at Chicago

A Paris despatch says M. Laisant, in defending himself, delivered a violent and insulting tirade against Gen. de Cissey. A large crowd cheered Rochefort as he left the court.

One day I was suddenly taken to task on the Exchange. Thousands of Americans were present. The Monroe doctrine was were present. I said:—'Here are twenty thousand of you Americans. Now explain making the canal.' They were silent. I then explained the doctrine to them, and showed them that it was in no way against the canal. America is now more enthusiastic than we are. At Chicago, I said to them, 'I cannot agree to a town only one-third my own age, though with four hundred is impossible.' They thereupon shouted, 'Hurrah, that's the boy we want.' Now Chicago is subscribing zealously. When I came back, despite my first failure I said to MM. Couvreux, the contractors, 'Never mind, get ready; we shall triumph yet.'
They believed me. There are already excavators made which will excavate three hundred cubic metres an hour. Carts, flood gates, and all the necessary things are ready to start. Lastly, I may add, that I have not against me that formidable obstacle, England. She is with me. This alone shows that the

LONDON, Nov. 30

The Czar has left Livadia for St. Peters

nade to rescue the master and mate failed.

The London Globe understands that the

Pope is preparing an allocution condemning

he hostile attitude to the Church on the part

of France and other nominally Catholic

view of the Kurdish insurrection.

Scotland and the north of Ireland.

olumn is marching against him.

been broken off.

to the frontier under Gen, Petrovic. canal will be a fact, and I here invite you be present with me at its opening in 1887.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE OR TIGIA-APPREHENSIONS IN PARIS OF THE

Slight shocks of earthquake have occurred Teheran advices state that Sheik Abdullah s harassing the Persians near Urumyiah. A A Madrid despatch says the Duke of Parma

and Modena, brother-in-law of Don Carlos, has complied with the order to quit Spain. utmost to save life. A despatch from Sydney says the province of New South Wales is negotiating a loan of many millions in the London market. A rumour is current in London that the ntemplated marriage of the Baroness Bur-

ett-Coutts with Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has were poor emigrants from Calabria. The Ortigia struck the Oncle Joseph amidships Pourparlers are passing between the United states, French, and German Governments for exchanging opinions relative to the employ-ment of the existing silver coins. The British barque Mindora was spoken in distress off Torry Island on Sunday. Thirteen of the crew were taken off, but all efforts

TERRIBLE STORMS IN ENGLAND. VRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE ALONG THE COAST. LONDON, Nov. 26.

elegrams received by the London papers to-Rochefort announces this morning his intention to apply to the municipal authorities day: —Severe gales prevail off the west coast of Ireland and throughout various parts of r permission to have statues erected in cerain public places in memory of the heroes of The St. Petersburg Vosti is informed that the British Chargé d'Affaires has been inshe capsized and sank with her crew of four men, all of whom were drowned. Later in the day, off the same place, the schooner structed to address representations to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs relative Florence Nightingale, outward bound, laden o Russia's attitude on the Persian frontier in The Admiralty has received a telegram confirming the report of the murder of the commander and six of the crew of the schooner Sandfly at the Solomon Islands, South Pacific. The party were attacked while some were bathing. A party from the schooner recovered the bodies and destroyed the village, losing one killed and one wounded. The commodore on the South Pacific station will despatch another man-ofhad to be placed on the vessels in the harbour. THE ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. THE ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says:—The Voss Gazette tating the suspension of the work of testing the old foundations of the fallen bridge. At violently attacks the North German Gazette for trying to palliate the persecution of the Kircaldy a French steamer, name unknown, his second wife in Cleveland.

was wrecked. At other places injury was sustained by several persons. Property was especially destroyed in Glasgow, where the gale raged with terrific force. A lady and a boy were severely hurt, and a horse and cart was blown over the Inchinnan bridge at Dumbarton. The force of the storm drove the barque Van Buck, of Yarmouth, on the rocks at Rossmeath. From Ireland reports In the case of the Rev. Mr. Dale, imprisoned for ritualistic practices, a writ of habeas corpus was to-day granted, returnable on Monday; also rules calling upon the prosecution to prove the validity of the proof damage to property are also to hand. At Longford the full force of the storm was experienced, and telegraphic communication for a time was interrupted. A great deal of household property was damaged. At Porta

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The in the Volga has suddenly broken at N Novgorod in consequence of the wall weather. Five steamers and thirty barges LAYCOCK'S STAKE-THE VERY LATEST ABOUT have been destroyed, and large quantities of grain, naphtha, and fish have been lost. The

AN AUSTRIAN DEFICIT. A Vienna despatch says:—The Government's financial statement presented in the Lower House of the Reichsrath to day showed a deficit for next year of thirty-four million florins. The Minister of Finance urged the adoption of a tax on petroleum, which he said promised to yield four million florins.

A Teheran despatch as A report has been received here that Sadik, son of Sheik Abdullah, with several thousand Kurds, has advanced close on to Urumyiah and captured the Company of the Co tured two guns. The Po sian commander has left Urumyiah to engage him in battle. A MONTREAL SENSATION

FRANCE'S EASTERN POLICY. A Paris despatch says :- In the Senate to day, during a debate on the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Barthelemy de St. Hilaire said the naval demonstration was undertaken to settle the Montenegrin, Greek, and Armenian questions. It was the sagacious policy of France which kept the emonstration within the limits in which it had remained. The demonstration in favour of Greece was still in the region of hypothesis. The Government warmly sympathized with Greece, but England first raised the

question at Berlin. PROCEEDINGS IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies this vening, after several orders of the day had een introduced, Signor Mancini proposed a resolution signed by twenty members declarng that the Chamber, desiring to pronounce its opinion upon the important reforms which the wants of the country require, passes to the order of the day. Signor Manini then examined all the questions raised in regard to the policy of the Government, drawing conclusions which showed complete confidence in the Ministry. Prenier Cairoli said the Ministry accepted ignor Mancini's motion as an expression of full confidence. The vote was then adopted by 221 to 188. The Cabinet regard the result as a complete vote of confidence, and in view of the state of parties in the Chamber t is considered a remarkable victory for the overnment.

GOOD ADVICE TO GREECE. Constantinople advices state that Said Pasha as submitted to the Sultan the draft of a note requesting the powers to exercise friendly pressure on Greece in view of the delineation of the frontier. An Athens despatch says Count Nouy, the new French Minister, in presenting his credentials to the King recom-

mended moderation. DESCENT ON A NIHILIST PRINTING OFFICE. St. Petersburg advices state that the police

LONDON, Nov. 26. A Badsic despatch says :- A Turkish delerate informed the Montenegrin delegate that the Montenegrins must occupy Dulcigno on Friday, as Dervish Pasha could not remain as custodian of the town. The Montenegrin delegate acquiesced. Gen. Petrovic, the Montenegrin commander, will march on Friday with all the troops he can collect to take possession of Dulcigno.

A Constantinople despatch says that Al-

pania is in revolt, and is preparing an extensive movement.

A Constantinople despatch says:—Dervish Pasha has issued a proclamation stating that the Porte will grant land to any inhabitants who wish to quit Dulcigno with the Turkish to a young lady, a member of a highly retroops. Dervish Pasha has occupied all the spectable family in Quebec. mportant positions in the neighbourhood of Dulcigno. At a meeting of Ambassadors M. Orion, the Russian representative, proposed that the powers should guarantee to Montenegro the district of Dulcigno.

A Ragusa despatch says:—A convention for the cession of Dulcigno has been signed at A Ragusa despatch says :- Dervish Pasha as occupied the Masura heights, compelling the Alhanians to abandon their entrenchnents. The Turks are thus enabled to communicate with the Montenegrin brigade sent

THE COLLISION IN THE MEDITERRA-

LOSS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAS-LONDON, Nov. 26. A Rome despatch says that the passengers aboard the steamer Oncle Joseph were emigrants for South America, The captain of the Ortigia states that the night on which the collision occurred was pitch dark, and that the Oncle Joseph ran across the Ortigia's bow. The crew of the Ortigia did their

A Paris despatch says :- Great uneasiness is felt in English and American circles here, as it is feared many Englishmen and Americans were passengers on board the steamer Oncle Joseph. Most of the passengers on the Oncle Joseph

while going at full speed, almost cutting her in two. The Oncle Joseph sank in less than There are no apparent grounds for the apprehension that many English and Americans were aboard the lost steamer Oncle Joseph.

Scotland. Last night and this morning several casualties were reported. A fishing trawler off Greenock was taught in the storm; with pig-iron, collided with a barque and sank, the crew, however, escaping on board the barque. Two vessels, the Forgarhalt and Labrador, both dragged their anchors and Tay, and Tweed were in flood, and everything betoken a continuance of the storm. The

HANLAN V. LAYCOCK. THE CHAMPION DESIROUS OF ROWING ON TO RONTO BAY-AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Laycock's friends in Sydney, Australia, have sent a cable despatch announcing that they had deposited £350 to aid him in making up his stake in his match with Hanlan and that more money will follow. Riley and Hosmer to-day consulted with the President of the American firm about instituting another regatta and, the latter promised to consider the matter. Hanlan wishes that the

England. Ross will remain at Putney until after the Hanlan-Laycock match is rowed.

Arrest of a Prominent Lawyer on a Charge of Malversation.

THE PRISONER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30 .- A painful event which occurred here this evening created a profound sensation in legal and high social circles throughout the city. It was the arrest at close of business hours of Mr. Frank J. Keller, one of the most rising and prominent young lawyers at the local bar, on the serious charge of converting to his own use a sum of \$7,500 intrusted to him for investment as trustee of an estate. The charge as laid in the depositions is to the effect that Mr. Keller was named as joint trustee of certain moneys given by Mrs. Hepburn, a wealthy Scotch lady, to the young daughters of her son, Mr. Wm. R. Hepburn, of Montreal. Mr. Keller had the investing of the funds entrusted to him, and Mr. Hepburn alleges in his deposition that instead of action leges in his deposition that instead of actin the part of a faithful guardian he applie them to his own benefit, and for some time entinued to pay interest as if the money had been invested, but finally ceased even to do that. Mr. Keller was admitted to the Bar here in 1871, and became a partner of Mr. Edward Carter, Q. C., one of the most eminent lawyers of the city. The young aspirant had previously graduated with rare distinction at McGill University, and being endowed with great talent, he soon forced himself into the front rank of the junior Bar, and had important cases entrusted to his care. His rare ingenuity and legal knowledge were soon recognized, and when he separated a few years since from Mr. Carter he soon after obtained a large practice, especially in the criminal courts. One of the foremost law firms here, that of Messrs. Kerr, Carter & McGibbon, is conducting the prosecution, fully answer the accusation.

facts given herein may be relied on as strictly accurate. Great regret is expressed by all parties at the unfortunate position in which Mr. Keller is placed, and his legion of friends hope that his promising professional career will not be eclipsed by the cloud which now hangs over it. Mr. Keller, it should be remembered, has not had an opportunity answering the charge, and it is ask for a suspension of judgment upon the case until he has made his defence his arrest he was driven to the house of the police magistrate, where he gave bail for his appearance. To add to the painfulness of the situation, Mr. Keller was only lately married

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The Document Ready for Submission to the

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The Times' Wash ngton special says :—The President has com pleted his annual message, and it is expected printed slips will be ready to-day for inspec-tion by members of the Cabinet. It is understood that it contains nothing of unu interest, the greater portion being devoted to a review of Hayes' administration. The last annual message having been published in advance of its reception by Congress, special pains have been taken to prevent the premature publication of the forthcoming document.

### A FAITHLESS WIFE.

An Infatuated Woman's Flight and Capture

—The Story of a Montreal Elopement. OTTAWA, Nov. 30 .- Some days ago the chief of police received a telegram from Mont-real asking him to look after a couple who disappeared from that vicinity, and who were supposed to be in Ottawa. The woman, who was the one particularly wanted, was said to be only nineteen years of age, and had been four years a wife, and well treated by her husband, who is in comfortable circumstances. About ten days ago, however, she deserted her home in company with a gay typo, who certainly must have won her affections with the tongue, as he had nothing in the way of good looks to recommend him. They had not been many hours in Ottawa before their whereabouts was discovered by one of the city detectives, and the young woman's father was notified. The guilty couple were at this time residing at a well-known hotel in Sussex street, the proprietor of which is probably still in ignorance of the true positio n which they stood to each other. Yesterday, from some cause unknown, they changed their quarters and went to board with a private party on Clarence street, but their transfer was not made quickly enough to avoid the observation of detective Groulz who shadowed them to their new abode The following are abstracts of some of the Last evening the young woman's father ar rived in the city, and in a short time he had possession of his daughter, whom he has taken home. The gay Lothario is still in the

> A SUSPECTED BRIDEGROOM Wealthy Bride's Relations Uneasy About Mer Husband's Record - Suspicions o Bigamy.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—News has reached he that a man named A. T. Tupper has recently married a wealthy widow in Newfoundland. able damage. The fleet of coasting vessels lying in Glasgow harbour preferred to remain in their mooring for another day. The Class Soon after Tupper married a Miss De Lavey, with whom he left the city ostensibly for Cleveland, and it is supposed he deserted her gale was almost equal to that which prevailed on the night of the Tay bridge disaster. It raged at Dundee, and additional moorings as to his antecedents, and will receive the summarised history of his marital experiences as related above. Tupper stated that his wife had died in Ottawa, and that statement has

### THE EASTERN QUESTION. Montenegrin Occupation of the Entire

TURKEY PREPARING TO HANDLE GREECE.

Dulcigno District.

The Boundary Line Negotiations to be Resumed.

LONDON, Nov. 25. Dervish Pasha has made several arrests in A despatch from Badsic says the latest re-

ports are to the effect that the Albanians still hold the western range of the Masura heights.

cline to take possession of Dulcigno, unless guaranteed against Albanian attack. and Montenegrin delegates demand that the Montenegrins shall enter Dulcigno to-morow, and the latter have agreed to do so.

resolute stand in the olive plantations outside the town. A despatch from Ragusa says the Albanians

ost in this fight twenty killed and fifty younded. The Turkish loss was considerable. It was believed at Ragusa that all Albanians had risen against Turkish rule, and that the wires had been cut. LONDON, Nov 27.

A Vienna despatch states that Dulcigno was surrendered to the Montenegrins on Friday by Dervish Pasha personally. A telegram from Dulciguo says the Montenegrins occupied all the chief positions in the

city, meeting with no resistance. MONTENEGRIN PROCRASTINATION. Constantinople advices state that the Montenegrins at first demanded a month's delay before occupying Dulcigno, but Dervish Pasna and the admirals of the fleet refused, nd the occupation was peacefully completed

A GENERAL ALBANIAN REVOLT. A Ragusa despatch says :- News from all parts of the country tends to confirm the reort of a general revolt of Albania against the

at midnight on Friday.

EARL GRANVILLE ON ENGLAND'S POLICY. Earl Granville in his speech at Hanley tolay, after referring to the successive phases of the Eastern question, said:—"No new proposition relative to Greece has been made since that of France, but it is impossible for the Greek question to remain without solu-tion." He gave particulars of England's proposal to occupy Smyrna. Russia and Greece accepted the proposal, and Austria at first promised assistance, but afterwards declined o take any active part in maritime operations. France thereupon declared that if Austria absented herself she also would be unable to join, and Germany took the same course. In the meantime a rumour reached Constantinople of the Smyrnian proposal which acted as

who categorically promised to surrender Dulcigno. Earl Granville defended the European concert, which he said exists at this moment, and as may be supposed, the members are deeply grieved at having to undertake such a painful duty against a confrere, whom, however, they hope will be able to fully answer the accusation. They are leading to the project of the pulcipae question. They relations between England and Russia were Grain St. most friendly, and Germany and Italy helped naturally reticent in giving any information until the case comes into the court, but the until the case comes into the court, but the saying that the Government were not saying that the Government were not to maintain the concert. He concluded by saying that the Government were not and a half million during the past year. The ashamed of their foreign policy, and would adhere to it, endeavouring to uphold the concert of Europe while retaining full liberty of udgment and action among the nations of

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF GREECE. An Athens despatch says the King of Freece is disposed to take a bellicose attitude

The St. Petersburg Golos says Russia will continue to support Greece morally, but can-not spend blood or money in the Greek cause. An Athens despatch says :—Herr von Rad-owitz, German Minister, has had frequent interviews with the Premier, and has advised the adoption of moderate counsels, but the vernment is determined to continue the military preparations. The King is present almost daily at the drill of the troops.

GUARDING THE NEW FRONTIER, A despatch from Badsic says the Monte negrins sent forces to guard the new boundary, which so far has been maintained without interruption.

THE MONTENEGRINS ENTER INTO DULCIGNO A Cettinje despatch says :—The Turks ept at a distance of five hundred paces on e entry of the Montenegrins into Dulcigno The delegates from the fleet and General Petrovic and his staff were met by a deputa-tion of citizens, and the Montenegrin flag was hoisted with a salute of twenty-one guns. The town is quiet.

A Vienna despatch says :- The Albanians who came to support the Dulcignotes have been dispersed. The apprehensions of the Montenegrins lest the real work of occupying the country should only begin when the Turks left are therefore dispelled. It seems probable, in view of the other matters that main to be settled, that the international fleet will not separate for the present.

HOW THE PORTE WAS BROUGHT TO TIME. Constantinople advices state that there is reason to believe that the Porte's energetic action in regard to Dulcigno is due partly to ious attitude of the Albania the suspicious attitude of the Albanian League and partly to the military preparations of Greece. The recent Albanian petition to the Sultan shows symptoms that the movement for autonomy is increasing. GREEK NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RE-OPENED.

A despatch from Constantinople says :-The Porte has consented to re-open the negotiations with Greece regarding the boundary uestion. Athens advices state that the Greek Liberals are excited and jubilant over the speech made by Lord Granville on Saturay, wherein he announced that it was impossible for the Greek question to remain much

A correspondent at Constantinople, com nenting upon the cession of Dulcigno, says :-'The Sultan wishes to have his hands free, specially as he entertains an idea of bringing matters to a crisis before Greece can complete her preparations. Several influential perthink the Porte should deal a quick, ecisive blow, and should then meet the Freek territorial claims by a counter-claim for a pecuniary war indemnity.

THE OCCUPATION COMPLETE. The Montenegrins have occupied the whole listrict of Dulcigno. Prince Nikita promised the inhabitants of the ceded district liberty worship, amnesty, and security of tenure in regard to property. A Scutari despatch says the inhabitants of Dulcigno have been sarmed. Dervish Pasha has arrived at Scutari with his troops, and announces that he will go to Epirus. GREECE URGED TO BE MODERATE.

A Berlin despatch says:—Fresh instruc-tions have been sent to Herr von Radowitz, German Minister at Athens, to ure moderaGov Gen Secretary TATATON Secrets

Caucus of English Conservatives. LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is stated that Beacons field will preside over a meeting of Conserva tives of both Houses, which has been deemed

Fate of Two Historic Judgeships. LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Council of Judges has resolved by a large majority to recommend the abolition of the Chief Barony and Chief Justiceship of Common Pleas.

ecessary in view of the early meeting

The Marquis of Salisbury on Irish Troubles. London, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Salisbury at Woodstock last night attacked the Eastern and Irish policies of the Gladstone Government with great severity. Salisbury ridiculed the Gladstone Government theory that the establishment of a peasant proprietary would be a panacea for the Irish evils. A Constantinople correspondent reports that it is believed the Montenegrins will decline to take possession of Duleigno, unless guaranteed against Albanian attack.

A despatch from Cettinje says the Turkish and Montenegrins shall enter Duleigno to-morow, in the latter heart against Albanian attack.

bitter, and may invoke a change of G

Orangemen and the Land League Dublin, Dec. 1 .- At a meeting of the Land eague yesterday it was stated that several brangemen were members of the League, and oranches had been established in every county

Turkish Atrocities. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—The Persian Minister has sent to the Porte particulars of atrocities by the Sheik Abdullah, demanding his punishment.

A French Authoress Punished. Paris, Dec. 1 .- Madame Montifond, the well-known writer, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine,

for offences against the public morals. Turkey and Greece. VIENNA, Dec. 1 .- The Turkish Minister nas made overtures to Greece to ascertain

whether she is disposed to enter into direct negotiations. Shall General Butler Defend Parnell? BROOKLYN, Dec. 1 .- The Land Leaguers last evening appointed a committee to confer with the New York members in reference to the advisability of sending General C. F. Butler to Ireland to defend Parnell and other

nembers of the League. Railway Accident. LOCKPORT, N.Y., Dec. 1.—From an un-known cause a New York Central train this norning jumped the track three miles west of this, and three persons were injured, not

Good News for Old Coloured Men. CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 .- John Crawford, an ccentric man, who died recently, left \$100,-000 for a home for aged coloured men.

The Electoral College. ALBANY, Dec. 1 .- The Electoral College unanimously voted for Garfield and Arthur INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The Indiana elec tors this morning cast fifteen votes for Gar-Grain Storage in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The storage capacity of prospect is that all will be nee pening of navigation. The elevators now old over nineteen million bushels of grain New elevators will probably be built for the accommodation of the Rock Island and Wabash line during the coming year, which will increase the storage room by a couple of mil-

The South Eastern railway men are said to be arranging with the Government matters concerning the connection between the Q. M. O. and O. railway and their line by means of the ice bridge at Montreal this winter. Mr. Bouehillier, M. P.P., is credited with being here on a mission with reference to his Lake St. John railway scheme.

Latest from Quebec QUEBEC, Dec. 1 .- The Chronicle this morning has the following:—"We are informed that there is no truth in the report that the Local Government is about leasing the North Shore railway to the railway men now in town, as was circulated here yesterday. Latest from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The Customs' receipt or the month of November at this port were the corresponding month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts for November were \$126,220.94, an increase of \$42,618,62 ver the corresponding month of 1879. Frank J. Keller, who was arrested last evening for misappropriating trust-money, and gave bail in \$8,000 to appear, has absconded. He appears to have been involved in financial difficulties brought on by extravagant living. He is supposed to have gone to

A Down-East Sailor's Yarn. There is living at the house of Capt. Means, of Milbridge, a girl about 9 years of age, whose history is remarkable. Some time within the present year an American vessel called at a small island in the Pacific Ocean to procure water. This island was inhabited b They brought aboard this little girl to sell for the captain's dinner, offering to pre-pare her for cooking if he would buy. The captain told them he would buy her, but chose the captain afterward meeting Capt. Means gave her to him. Her comple like the North American Indian's, but the shape of her face is different, being quite round, forehead broad, eyes large, mouth large, with large teeth, pointing somewhat outward, which has a tendency to cause her lips to appear thick. Chin very small and retreating. She is of good form, with very retreating. She is of good form, with very small hands and feet. She still believes she will be killed and eaten, and when strangers enter the house she clings to Mrs. Means, and begs of her not to let them have her.—Ells-A RESIDENCE FOR THE BISHOP .- A meeting

of members of the congregation of St. James' cathedral was held on Monday in the schoolhouse, Mr. Kerr, Q.C., presiding, to discuss, matters connected with the subscription in aid of the erection of a see house. Mr. Kerr reported that although he had only solicited subscriptions within the last day or two, he had secured \$3,050 of the total amount of \$4,500 allotted to St. James' cathedral. The cost of the house is estimated at \$15,000, the remainder of the sum, apart from the cathe dral contribution, being assessed upon the various Anglican churches in the city in proportion to their ability to subscribe. Mr. Kerr had given a brief statement of the progress of the movement, one of the audience suggested that he should ask further subscription, from those present. This was done, and in a few minutes \$400 were promised. Thus nearly \$3,500 of its pron-contribution has already been subscribe the cathedral congregation, and little difficul-ty is anticipated in raising the complementary sum from the members. sum from the members. A meeting of the executive committee of the congregation was subsequently held to arrange for the further

SIGOO IN COLD. HUM. l be paid for a case they will not cure up, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. ron, pr ollege

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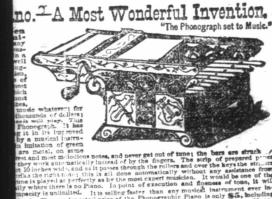
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DANDELION. TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood iver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially

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

A New Land Bill to be Submitted to Parliament.

OPOSED COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

Armed Attack on a Sheriff at Ballinrobe.

RENT AGITATION IN WESTERN TOWNS Verdict of Guilty in the Callan Libel Case.

ORD LEITRIM'S MURDERER IDENTIFIED

Sister's Dishonour. AN IRISH NOBLEMAN'S

A Chicago Man Who Avenged His

A Battalion of the Guards Ordered to Ireland.

BABBAROUS OUTBAGE ON A BAILIFF

LONDON, Nov. 24. A Dublin despatch says :-- Fitty-seven sacks of Boycott's newly-threshed corn have been despatched from Lough Mask to Cong for shipment to Galway, thence by train to Dublin. They were sent to Cong under an escort of cavalry, infantry, police, and Ulster men. FENIAN PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

A Cork despatch says:—Fourteen men were arrested this morning for participating in a Fenian procession, from which shots were fired. The police state that the shots were directed towards them. One of the men arrested is a soldier. All the prisoners have A LANDLORD FIRED AT.

Mr. Kennedy, a landlord near Loughrea, who recently refused to accept Griffith's valuation, was fired at last night while walk-ing in his garden. Three shots fired, all of which missed.

THE SULLIVAN-CALLAN LIBEL SUIT. The case of Philip Callan, charged with libelling Alexander Sullivan, has been post-poned until Saturday. THE LEAGUE DEFENCE FUND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces the The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces that in consideration of the fact that only two housand pounds has been raised of the ten housand necessary to defend the Land leaguers, he has transferred to that fund £108, being the balance of the political defence fund, of which he is the sole surviving

SUSPENSION OF THE HABBAS CORPUS ACT. It is stated that Mr. Forster said the Government may, in anticipation of Parliamentary action that would authorize such a step, suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and imprison all the leading Land Leaguers. The World says Earl Beaconsfield will move for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act when Parliament most.

NEW BRANCHES OF THE LEAGUE. Last week thirty-nine new branches of the Land League were organized in different sec-ions of Ireland.

WOULD NOT HAVE THEM AT ANY PRICE. The Marquis of Conyngham's Clare estate was put up for sale the other day, but some portions no one would buy at any price, and the prices offered for the other portions were so small that the sale abruptly terminated, the fartean's view of the last quastron. The Rome Aurora, the organ of the Waltican, publishes an article, believed to be inspired, and which attracts considerable attention. It says:—"The Irish bishops could never preach revolt, crime, or violence, and will not do so. The Pope does not need the use of any great efforts to keep them in the path of duty, but he may possibly have already advised them to separate themselves openly from those who spread terror by brandishing the sword in the faces of their fellow-citizens." The article concludes:—""We trust the Irish clergy will be the instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing closer the bonds which should units two sister countries."

ANOTHER LAND LEAGUE M.P.

ANOTHER LAND LEAGUE M.P. Mr. Healey, secretary of Mr. Parnell, who was recently committed on a charge of intimidating a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexford borough without opposition, to fill a vacancy.

THE POLICE LEFT IN THE LURCH. A Limerick correspondent says:—The Government, in consequence of representations made in connection with the late attempt to murder a bailiff at New Pallas, and the determination of the people to hunt the bailiffs out of town, ordered an iron barrack, for the temporary accommodation of the special police, to be erected in the neighbourhood where the outrage took place. The structure was removed by rail to New Pallas to-day, but the police were unable to get anyone to remove it to its intended site, and the barrack still remains at the railway station.

THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS.

THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS, A Dublin despatch says the date of the trials of the indicted Land Leaguers has been fixed for the 17th of December.

A Loughres correspondent says Edward Kennedy, who was shot on Monday evening, is a most popular landlord. He recently sub-scribed liberally to the Parnell defence fund. AN OMINOUS SUMMONS.

A Dublin despatch says the commander of the forces in Ireland received a sudden sum-mons on Wednesday to meet Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, at the Castle.

THE LOUGHBEA PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The five persons, arrested near Loughrea, county Galway, for assisting to reinstate a family in a house from which it was evicted, and who were remanded for trial, have been discharged, the magistrate stating there was no case for the jury. AFRAID OF BEING "BOYCOTTED."

The Dublin merchants and other citizens declare that they will not serve on the jury in the State trials for fear of severe injury to their businesses or murder. As the merchants have business with all parts of the country, they fear being "Boycotted" if the traversers are convicted. Boycott has received a threatening letter bearing the London postmark.

The town of Enniscorthy, where eight months ago Parnell was rotten-egged, has subscribed £800 for his defence. IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. They escape the vigilance of the police in some way, and but few seizures are received.

It is stated that the Irish Executive intends' to station a military force permanently at Claremorris, and also to increase the garrison at Castlebar, so that it will be easy to send troops from these two centres to any part of the west of Ireland.

are about to begin, the Crown having yester-day joined issue on the defendants' pleas. An eight-day notice of trial may be served,

A Limerick correspondent telegraphs that the Land League is assuming proportions little dreamed of when it started. The leaders in Limerick have developed a new course which strikes at the very root of the legal system. Not content with preventing tenants from paying more than the Government valuation and preventing other tenants from taking farms from which one of their number has been evicted, the League is now about to "Boyoott" the local attorneys to keep them from serving ejectment processes in the county courts. An eminent local solicitor a few days ago was accosted by a prominent member of the central Land League, who brought him to book for daring to serve ejectment processes for his clients. The representative of the Land League informed him that his case would be brought before that body at the next meeting, and warned him and his brethren of the consequences of what they were doing. The legal gentleman, in the mildest manner, told his interrogator that there were twenty-two solicitors in Limerick, and that if they ceased to serve processes all the ejectment business would be transferred to Dublin at-

in Limerick, and that if they ceased to serve processes all the ejectment business would be transferred to Dublin attorneys, who would serve them with writs, which would be a more costly procedure than the civil bill ejectment. This was unsatisfactory to the League representative, who intends at the next meeting of the League to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes. against serving processes.

to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Great interest was concentrated in the application by the Attorney-General in the policies of the trial of the Land Leaguer. Counsel on mode of trial of the Land Leaguer. Counsel on both sides were present, and a long and interesting that le was fought regarding the date. The Attorney-General first samed the 17th of December. He claimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial of the Land League and the country of State for India, will address his constituents in northing and attempted eveninate. There was to the trial over before Parliament meets. The proposal was to commence the day to the trial over before Parliament meets. The first proposal was to commence the day before Christmas, on the ground of the convenience of the jurors. The first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first that the proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least that the judges were alorge and the proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least the courte of the purpose of bringing limits that only proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least week to be add from the order of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of the Lord Chief dustice and the purpose of the Lord Chie

extent.

The Times says:—"We fear Mr. Forster was unable yesterday to encourage his colleagues with reports that the lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that the most detestable outrages daily occur, and unparalleled terrorism has been imposed upon three Irish counties. The law is almost powerless to prevent crimes and punish criminals. The authorities have made every effort to protect life and property by employing ordinary forces, but the conspiracy is too strong and subtle to be so restrained. The utmost that can be done effectually at present is to defend the few persons threatened. Some eighty Irish gentlemen are under police profection. The legal existing in freland. It is too plain that the lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that the radical element is still predominant, and the adoption of any repressive measures would be followed by the immediate resignation of the Eaguers have been reported most powerless to prevent crimes and punish securifications. The authorities have made every effort to protect life and property by employing ordinary forces, but the constrained. The utmost that can be done of the constrained. The utmost that can be done of the example of the

MR. BRIGHT AND COERCION.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FLIGHT. The immediate cause of Lord Lansdowne's flight from his Kerry estates to England is not announced, but it is supposed it was hastened by threatening letters.

A LOYALIST INDIGNATION MEETING, A crowded meeting of loyal inhabitants at Lisburn yesterday was attended by the country gentry and Protestant clergy generally. Several farmers were also present. Resolutions were passed condemning the land agitation and agrarian outrages.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

daily very SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION exist in the Ministry. It is, however, certain

at least of its objects. They are blind who do not recognize the Irish movement as a great revolutionary act, and the only one which ever stood any chance of success. Mr. Parnell knows that actual force in a military sense is absurd. He also knows that force of some kind is necessary to achieve the aims of Ireland. If the League is wise and able enough to exercise its power without provoking any open collision, it may, in the opinion of many, dictate the terms even to England. It took an army to dig Captain Boycott's turnips, yet despite that army Captain Boycott had to eave his home with his family forever. We ad that the Coldstream Guards are coming, is a hundred thousand Saxon soldiers might the pupy the country without effecting the action in the slightest degree. Wholesale thous might take place, but soldiers i not stand guard over every evicted and the farms would be re-occupied as soon as the soldiers left. The armies of the world could not compel the payment of rents, or force men to work for obnoxious fellow-men, or keep shop-keepers from refusing to sell. Coercive acts a few months age would have been effective, but now they will be useless. The people have learned their apower too well to be cowed. Without desiring to be an alarmist, I feel certain that this revolution

CANNOT END WITHOUT BLOODSHED

London, Nov. 30.

Mr. Parnell denies the report that he has decided to abandon the Land League in deference to a letter from Archbishop McCabe, condemning it.

A Dublin despatch says the resolution of the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has caused disappointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive wilt try to show by greater activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary law. The disturbed districts are fleoded with constabulary and military, and all the resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for the protection of life and property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate the movements of the constabulary, and in some instances to defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers has been rendered most perfect and formidable by their connection with the Femian system. It is this that makes intimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practised with great subtlety and skill as

of Undue Clerical Influen THE PRIEST'S POSITION IN POLITICS Judgment of the Court of Review at Montreal

THE CLAIM OF CLERICAL IMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—The following is a resume of Mr. Justice Johnson's judgment delivered to-day in the Court of Review in the Berthier election case. Judges Olivier and Bourgeois concurred with their learned brother. The court was densely crowded, and great interest was manifested in the result. The judgment was certainly the most able and exhaustive delivered here for years the state of the

and great interest was manifested in the result. The judgment was certainly the most able and exhaustive delivered here for years past.

The court said this was an election petition from the county of Berthier. The petitioner alleged in the first instance almost every possible species of infraction of the election law, but it was afterwards perfectly understood in a long and careful argument that the petition should rest upon only one class of charges, viz. that of undue influence, not only by the respondent's agents, but also with his own knowledge and consent. They were only asked to consider from articles six to eighteen, inclusive, of the bill of particulars filed, preferring charges against six Roman Catholic clergymen, of whom five were named, of unduly influencing and intimidating certain of the electors. In a matter of so much importance he considered it right to read these charges in the tongue in which they were preferred, in order that no shade of meaning should suffer by translation. Article six charged a general system of intimidation, naming the cures who had in their priestly capacity denounced the Liberal party as against the prospects and principles of the Catholic Church and condemned by its clergy. It also mentioned threats that the sacraments would be refused to such as voted for the Liberal candidate. Article 7 charged the Rev. Curé Clement Loranger with stating that the clergy would combat the Liberal party, and announced that the priests had the right to speak with authority on political matters. The 8th article charged him with advising a lady to use all her influence to induce her husband to abandon the Liberal party. Article 9 charged that during the election Curé Loranger had declared the Liberal party to be a bad party, and under the condemnation of the Church. Article 10 complained that Rev. Curé Jean Baptiste Champeau at a service held in his parish church had denounced Lieutenant-Governor Letellier and the leader of the Liberal party as Protestants, and only supported by Protestan sovereign lady the Queen exercised sway over all her subjects, or whether there was a certain class elevated above that sway and placed in such a position that

church had denounced Lieutenant-Governor Letellier and the leader of the Liberal party as Protestants, and only supported by Protestants. He also said that Mgr. Conroy, the papal delegate, had condemned the Liberal party. In article 11 the Rev. Cure Champeau was charged with threatening to refuse to confess those who would yote for the Liberal candidates, and a similar charge was made in article 12, which states that the cure refused to give the sacraments of the Church unless the applicant would abandon the Liberal party. The Rev. Cure St. Aubin is charged in article 13 with saying in a service in his parish church that it was impossible for a Catholic to support the Liberal party without sacrificing his religion. The remaining articles made similar charges. Several of the articles above mentioned made specific charges which were subsequently referred to in the judgment. Though it was desirable, in order that no misapprehension should arise, that the specific charges should have been read, they might be briefly stated without impairing their substances. First, they were charges made against persons said to be acting for another, i.e. the agents of the remandant.

Some first to separate of the control of the contro

LUCAN'S LAST.

concerning which there could be no doubt. The answer made was not made for the first time, and might be conticulated to the first time and as clerical immunity, i.e., that their special privileges were conceded by the Capitulation treaty. He was not averse to discussing the question over again, though it had already been decided. In this case there was proved agency. The act of the respondent's agent happened to be the act of a priest. If then the agent could conceal his agency by declaring that he had distinct privileges of his cown there would be an end of all freedom of election, for the matter would end with the candidates selecting clerical agents. If any privileges existed, they could only exist in favour of the priest himself. He could not assert his own special privileges in favour of the candidate, a contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosory and law. There might be a philosory to the very able argument for the restrictively to the very able argument for the restrictively to the very able argument for the restrictive to the very able argument for the restrictive to the very letter. I am prepared for all shaking it he found it to be very good strill the produce the letters in question at the proper time and place. You musn't think I jump at conclusions. I have taken stock in this liquid to the very letter and will be restricted to the very letter. I am prepared for all the very limit of the very letter and will be restricted to the very letter. I am prepared for al

It was one thing to establish a religious equality and quite another thing to place a certain class above the law. The question simply resolved itself into this: Whether our sovereign lady the Queen every constant to him (Donnelly): that he never fold E to anything approaching what Everett had stated; that Everett told him after the first stated; that Everett told him after the first publication that he had been shooting off his mouth too much, and asked Donnelly to substantiate what was said, as he owed Porte a squeezing. William Donnelly has been interviewed. He says he knows nothing of the matter, never saw the letters, but would like to see them published. So the matter stands. If Donnelly refuses to exhibit the letters, it looks bad for Everett, as he can produce nothing to sustain his serious charge, and will thing to sustain his serious charge, and will probably be proceeded against.

they could commit illegal acts and decline the jurisdiction of her courts. The law was

very plainly stated. The right of voting was one to be exercised in freedom. As to the charge against the respondent for personal complicity the Court did not find it proven

upon the grounds stated. However, the election was voided and Mr. Robillard was

AN AFFRAY WITH BURGLARS.

Capture of the Supposed Leaders of a Gang of Bank Robbers at London.

London, Nov. 28.—A desperate affray between the police and three burglars took place this morning at the Great Western railway station. The burglars were arrested after a determined struggle, when one of them broke away. Detective Murphy called

on him to stop, and as he did not do so the officer pulled out his revolver and fired two

shots at the retreating robber. The latter fell, and then as Murphy turned to help his

brother officers he rose up and made off. At the time of the arrest it was not known definitely what offence had been committed, but in the course of the day it was discovered that they had broken into the broker's office of F. S. Clarke, next door to the Advertiser

DECLINED TO BE EVICTED.

A Couple Resist a Bailiff, and Have to be Imprisoned.

London, Oct. 25.—Mr. Alf, Brown, a London bailiff, not long since was resisted and assaulted by a Dunwich couple. The couple owned a farm which was mortgaged to a London don loan company, and in consequence of non-payments, Mr. Brown was instructed to eject payments, Mr. Brown was instructed to eject the pair, which he did, breaking the farmer's ribs in doing so, but they subsequently re-turned, and upon his endeavouring to harvest the crops, the worthy two offered very war-like demonstrations. However, they were again ejected, and lodged in the county gaol. Nothing daunted by this experience, the couple have again resumed possession of the farm, and, as a consequence, are once more in trouble.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

of F. S. Clarke, next door to the Advertiser office, and there forced the safe, taking away something in the neighbourhood of \$1,100, nearly all of which was recovered on the persons of the parties arrested. They were also provided with a full equipment of burglars' tools. They are middle-aged men, one being forty-two years and the other fifty, and give their names as Harry White and Matthew Allen, labourers, of Montreal. It is believed that they are the ringleaders of an expert gang of bank robbers. The police are on the track of the escaped robber; but have not as yet secured him. HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 27 .- Three cases of attempted train-wrecking are reported this week. At a high embankment near Avon-post station a plank and railway sleeper were discovered on the track and removed just before the Windsor and Annapolis express came thundering along. Had the obstruction not been discovered, the train would have been including ever the embankment and all the bassengers probably killed. On the New Eastern extension railway between Antigonish and the Strait of Canso three attempts fortnight. On the same road on the night of the 19th two bullets were fired at a passing engine, by which the fireman and engine-driver narrowly escaped death. No clue to the fiendish perpetrators has been obtained. On the Western Counties road a few days

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Outcome of a Miners' Strike.

Denver, Cal., Nov. 28.—A report reached here last night from Leadville that a riot it in progress among the miners at Robertson camp, about twenty miles from Leadville, and that the Lieut.-Governor elect, G. B. Robinson, had been shot and killed. A relief party has gone from Leadville. The report is believed to be true.

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NAMES OF THE SA Capt. James Parsons, first bitt, chief engineer; Robe wheelsman; Matthew Nob Edward Peacraft, deck hand are the names of those who watery grave with the ill-Capt. R. Hill, master; Robt Capt. R. Hill, master; Robt mate; Ben Milward, wl Henry, fireman; Thomas Levey, Peter McDougal Cair, deck hands; George Miss Julia Gibson, ladies' m Williams, cook : and a name is unknown. The No rived in port at five o'clock, Capt. Parsons, and one oth escaped from the Simcoe, her arrival a reporter interv sons, first mate of the Sim the following PARTICULARS OF THE

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They then changed the ste the west, with the broken leeward, and for a ti went better. They next lighten the steamer of and had all the pump keep the water under. At were deluged with water, the sible to secure the gaff or ring to the steamer rolling quickly. The crew were st fully at the pumps and the cargo overboard, and worked cargo overboard, and worked the steamer commenced to f All hands were then ordere boats, Capt. Hill and most of for the lifeboat, but they did before the steamer

WENT DOWN STERN I The upper deck and pill but were instantly broken ments. The mate, engineer, man succeeded in freeing a two wooden yawls, but we the boats clear of the wred rescue the others strugglin One fireman and deck har reach, and were drawn to the thrown to them and rescued. thrown to them and rescued.
the boats clear of the wrecka
sible to row against the wi
the boat drifted faster t
Those in the boat manfully s to those still seen clinging other pieces of the wreckage and untiringly battled again for one hour, when all hopes The last of their brave but mates having DISAPPEARED IN THE SEE

of the lake, with heavy he few commenced rowing to fifteen miles distant, arriv Bay at dusk in an exhauste Bay at dusk in an exhauster ferings they endured must is as their clothing was wet afternoon, and when they remeated the little party wat Providence Bay they remeass, and nothing was left in to their comfort. From driven to Manitowaning with they met the steamer Man Parsons and his shinwracks. they met the steamer Man Parsons and his shipwrecke loud in their praise of the people of Manitowaning and and their gratitude for the is too deep for words to ex-is a brief summary of the wreck of the Simooe and the Captain Hill and so many of gallant crew.

REVENUE RI

The following is a comp of Customs and Inland R the ports mentioned for t the corresponding month o

HAMILTON A The Scott Act-Work

HAMILTON, Nov. 27.—TI
eral's proclamation not hav
it now seems pretty certain
provisions of the Scott Act
submitted to the ratepayetime to bring it into force, i
ried, until May, 1882. The
182 days should intervene
ance of the Governor-Gener

and the voting, and therefore cannot be called upon to exchise under any circumstant of June next, one month for 1882 will have been take Work still progresses on lington canal, and it is n some time before the openin 1881 it will be completed, pretty well out into the b greatly interrupted in their had weather recently. PAT DONNELLY MAKES AN AFFIDAVIT

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 25.-The latest Lucar sensation received a new turn to-day, and the outlook is bad for Everett. In an interview he reiterates his former statement, and goes so far as to give some of the expressions in the letters he claims to have read, written the letters he claims to have read, written by Porte to Pat Donnelly. When told that Porte had denied all that he alleged, Everett replied, "I take back nothing. What I have said I stick to, and am prepared to prove it to the very letter. I am prepared for all emergencies, and will produce the letters in question at the proper time and place. You musn't think I jump at conclusions. I have taken stock in this thing, and will see it out to the bitter end." When asked if there were one hundred of the letters referred to, Everett replied. "I cannot say how many lets. Everett replied, "I cannot say how many let-ters there are. I did not read them all.

. A LARGE PIL E OF THEM about that size (illustrating with his hands a package about six inches high). I picked out some of the strong ones, and I tell you there are four or five of them pretty rank, and no mistake. In one of the letters to Pat Donnelly there were the following words:—
'If you have a particle of the Irish blood in you which has been transmitted to you by your parents, you will come on or send some-body to shoot 'So and so.' " Everett would not state who the "So and so" was. In another letter Everett asserts the following words were distinctly written:—"The fire ug must visit them to learn them something on the other hand, Pat Donnelly has made AN AFFIDAVIT

efore R. Fox, a commissioner of Lucan, in which he solemnly declares that Everett never in his life saw a letter written by Porte o him (Donnelly); that he never told Everett such letters contained the slightest allusion to anything approaching what Everett had stated; that Everett told him after the first sublication that he had been shooting off his mouth too much, and asked Donnelly to substantiate what was said, as he owed Porte a squeezing. William Donnelly has been interviewed. He says he knows nothing of the matter, never saw the letters, but would like see them published. So the matter stands Donnelly refuses to exhibit the letters, it. oks bad for Everett, as he can produce hing to sustain his serious charge, and will robably be proceeded against.

DECLINED TO BE EVICTED.

A Couple Resist a Bailiff, and Have to be London, Oct. 25 .- Mr. Alf. Brown, a Lon on bailiff, not long since was resisted and ssaulted by a Dunwich couple. The couple wned a farm which was mortgaged to a Lo don loan company, and in consequence of non-payments, Mr. Brown was instructed to eject the pair, which he did, breaking the farmer's ribs in doing so, but they subsequently returned, and upon his endeavouring to harvest the crops, the worthy two offered very warlike demonstrations. However, they were again ejected, and lodged in the county gaol. Nothing daunted by this experience, the couple have again resumed possession of the

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

veral Cases on Nova Scotia Roads—Trains
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### REVENUE SEIZURE.

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### MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

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THE WRECK OF THE SIMCOR

Particulars of the Foundering of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

TWELVE OF THE CREW LOST The Story of the Five Surviving

Collingwood, Nov. 30.—To-night's Daily Messenger contains the following full report of the loss of the propeller Simcoe:—

At last we have definite news of the fate of the Simcoe and her crew, and while the loss of life is fortunately not as large as was feared, still the story of the wreck is sad—excedingly and Out of the wreck is sad—excedingly and Out of the wreck is sad—excedingly and feared, still the story of the wreck is sad—exceedingly sad. Out of a crew of seventeen only five return to tell the tale of disaster and death. This morning the Georgian Bay Transportation Company sent the Northern Belle in search of tidings of the Simcoe and their other two boats, for whose safety they felt apprehensions. About three o'clock this afternoon a despatch from Owen Sound announced that the three steamers Manitoulin, Emerald, and Belle were in sight of that town, and it created intense excitement in Collingwood. The Montreal Telegraph office was besieged by an anxious crowd swayed by mingled hope and fear, eager to hear news from the wreck. About four o'clock came the news that five About four o'clock came the news that five of the crew of the Simcoe had arrived at Owen Sound, all the rest having met a sad and sudden death in the treacherous waters of Lake Huron. The following are

NAMES OF THE SAVED :-Capt. James Parsons, first mate; John Nesbitt, chief engineer; Robert McManname, wheelsman; Matthew Noble, fireman, and Edward Peacraft, deck hand. The following Edward Peacraft, deck hand. The following are the names of those who went down to a watery grave with the ill-fated steamer:—Capt. R. Hill, master; Robt. McNabb, second mate; Ben Milward, wheelsman; John Henry, fireman; Thomas O'Hara, Thomas Levey, Peter McDougald, and Donald Cair, deck hands; George Patton, porter; Miss Julia Gibson, ladies' maid; Miss Lydia Williams, cook; and a deck hand, whose name is unknown. The Northern Belle arrived in port at five o'clock, having on board Capt. Parsons, and one other of those who escaped from the Simcoe. Immediately on her arrival a reporter interviewed Capt. Parsons, first mate of the Simcoe, and obtained the following

The steamer Simcoe left Chicago bound for Collingwood at 12.15 a.m. on November 19th, and had favourable but cold weather down the west shore of Lake Michigan, and was off Twin River Point at 11 p.m., steering northeast for the Manitous. On Saturday morning a heavy westerly gale with snow set in. The harbour of South Manitou was reached at 11.30 a.m., where the steamer was wooded and lay until midnight on Monday. On Tuesday, the 23rd, they had a smooth run through the Straits, and passed Cheboygan at 3.30 p.m., with a gentle wind from the southwest. At midnight the wind was south, and the lake was not rough, the steamer going on her course in good shape. On Wednesday, at 2 a.m., the Duck Island and light were passed the usual distance off. At 4 a.m. there was a brisk south wind, with the sea making, and the steamer steering badly. At PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK :making, and the steamer steering badly. At 7 a.m. the anchor shutters were broken and driven in, and the midship gangway on the weather side burst in. A gangway plank was placed across lashed, but the sea was continually driving in, and the

DECKS WERE CONSTANTLY FLOODED. They then changed the steamer's course to the west, with the broken gangway to the leeward, and for a time the steamer went better. They next commenced to lighten the steamer of her deck load, and had all the pumps at work to keep the water under. At 8 am, the decks were deluged with water, the steamer labouring heavily and making water fast, caused by the seas washing over the decks. At 9 am, the fires were out and the engine stopped. The foresail-sheet was next carried away, and the sail was lowered down. It was impossible to secure the out or reseat the sail own.

MANITOBA NOTES. t Transportation—Fuel Famine—Ad-be in the Value of Railway Lands—The

The railway lands in belt "E" are now selling at three dollars per acre. They were bought by speculators from the Government at one dollar per acre.

The fuel famine has been averted by the

The fuel famine has been averted by the railway authorities providing the means for the bringing in of wood at reduced rates. Latterly as high as ten dollars per load has been asked for wood on the market. Between the cost of fuel and the rise of the price of all kinds of provisions, living promises to be very costly for the winter.

Considerable delays to traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway occur through the difficulty of obtaining water and fuel. The tanks freeze and the syphon process in the rivers loses time.

freeze and the syphon process in the rivers loses time.

The address of the Bishop of Rupert's Land to the clergy and laity of the diocese at the opening of the Synod was able and exhaustive. After according them a welcome to their labours he referred to his visit to England in the interest of the Church and to the support given them by the Mother Country. He also referred to the necessity of their being prepared for the emergencies that will follow the rapid construction of the Canada Pacific railway and the settlement of the North-West, and to their home mission work, and how to increase its influence. His Lordship stated that he contemplates dividing the settled parts of the diocese into rural deaneries, and asked for greater zeal in Indian mission work. He also referred to Sunday school work, and hoped ere long to see more mission work. He also referred to Sunday school work, and hoped ere long to see more religious teaching in the public schools than now exists. He closed by referring to St. John's College, together with the boys' and ladies' schools in connection therewith, and gave a succinct history of their past and present condition and future prospects. At the close of the address the Holy Communion was administered to all present.

QUEBEC NOTES.

The Dry Dock—The S.S. Atalaya Selzed—Shipwrecks on Anticosti.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—Mr. Tomlinson, Engineer of the Public Works Department, has been examining the work at the new drydock at Indian Cove. The examination was made in consequence of the complaints made as to the stability of the concrete backing.

Le Quotidien points out that, following the example of The Mail, other English papers are daily publishing extracts from the French papers, but that the Herald and Witness of Montreal, instead of being impartial like The Mail, are not only partial, but wilfully mistranslate the expressions of the Conservative papers.

papers.

News has been received here that the faous steamer Atalaya has been seized in New

York.

With reference to the means of subsistence for the shipwrecked crews on the island of Anticosti the agent of the Marine Department here, Mr. Gregory, states that the Government distributed on the island through him in 1874 a large quantity of seed potatoes, and that they have since produced large annual crops. There are cattle and pigs at Ellis and English bays, and provisions, medicine, and clothing in the Government depot. There are probably thirty or forty families between the two bays, all well supplied with potatoes, which, with meats, &c., will furnish food, and as the people have been officially notified that they will be been officially notified that they will be liberally rewarded, they will render all possible assistance to the distressed mariners until the latter can be removed. In the meantime the Department of Marine, through Mr. (tregory is communicating in every Mr. Gregory, is communicating in every direction to procure means to send over to the crews.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

New Industry. Reception to Sars Bernhardt—An Anglo-Canadian Immigration Scheme—Branch of the Irish Land League
—A Montreal Scandal.

dyscinthe, a rising manufacturing place, offered a bonus of \$25,000 and exemption a taxation if the company build near their n. As some of our most extensive dry in marchants are largely interested in the merchants are largely interested in the et it is not likely they will agree to the building to be anywhere but in or his city.

company are being established throughout the United Kingdom.

The coloured Jubilee Singers complained, amid a chorus of hisses, to a crowded audience here last night—a large number of the local clergymen being present—that two leading hotels in the city had refused them accommodation on account of their colour. They were at once received on presenting themselves at the Windsor.

An Englishman named Busden came to reside here some years since, and soon after married a respectable young lady. After living with her for two or three years he abscended, when it turned out that he was a bigamist, his first wife, by whom he had two children, being a resident of Lincolnshire, England.

It was rumoured here to day that the Education of the colour of the col

England.

It was rumoured here to-day that the Finance Minister intends to fund the Dominion debt at four per cent.

A deputation waited upon Messrs. De Molinari & Thors to-day and presented a petition signed by the Mayor of Guelph and other citizens asking for a branch of the Credit Foncier to be established there. The memorial mentions that Guelph is the centre of one of the finest agricultural districts in Ontario, is surrounded by many enterprising villages, and is the centre of a railway system extending to all parts of the province. A extending to all parts of the province. A favourable answer was returned.

The Grand Trunk stores here were never so full of freight as at present. Additional accommodation has had to be engaged out-

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An M.P. III—Railway Work at Port Moody— The Local House—Gold and Silver Dis-coveries—An Earthquake. VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 26.—Mr. Spencer Thompson, M.P. for Cariboo, is lying danger-ously ill at Barkerville. The railway engineers have commenced

ously ill at Barkerville.

The railway engineers have commenced work at Port Moody, Burrard Inlet, the western terminus of the Pacific railway.

The papers continue to be filled with articles respecting the Carnarvon terms and the island railway.

The Grand Jury at New Westminster have asked the Government to investigate.

asked the Government to investigate the causes of the frequent fatal accidents on the Onderdonk contract.

The weather is bright and mild. Roses and raspberries are growing in the open air.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 27 .- The Local House

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 27.—The Local House has been summoned for the despatch of business on January 24th.

Important discoveries of gold and silver quartz ledges have been made on the Nasse river, in the vicinity of Alaska. Specimens which have been shown in town are very rich. The miners think that the ledges are located in British territory, but they are very near the boundary line.

Prospectors on the Nasse river when the recent earthquake occurred represent the shock as being very violent. In several cases rocks were split from the base to the summit, and great masses were cast into the valleys and creeks, completely filling them up.

TANDSTER OMED NEWS

(BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADA.

The mills at Caledonia are going night and Syrup made from sugar-cane g Earl Beaconsfield's "Endymion" was all old out at Quebec in one day, and the demand

The London Young Men's Christian Asso-iation has resolved to apply for an act of in-The Belleville corporation will shortly advertise all non-residents' lands liable for sale

retise all non-residents', lands liable for sale for taxes.

The London mayoralty candidates definitely in the field are the present Mayor Campbell and Ald. Meredith.

Nearly five thousand dellars have been subscribed in Halifax to date for the relief of the Stellarton sufferers.

The whole of the \$90,000 six per cent. Belleville city debentures recently authorized to be issued are to be floated at once. A lode six inches wide of silver ore has been discovered in the township of Arichat, C.B., on the property of James MacMaster.

The thermometer reached 25 degrees below zero at Winnipeg on Monday, and there is not yet sufficient snow there for aleighing. The Chaudière railway bridge at Ottawa will, it is said, be opened on the 8th of December by his Excellency the Governor-General.

General.

A grand religious ceremony in commemoration of the founding of the Christian Brothers' Institution two hundred years ago took place on Tuesday in the Basilica at Ottawa.

on Tuesday in the Basilica at Ottawa.

Efforts are being made at L'Orignal to secure the construction of a railway through Prescott and Russell., It is said there are likely to be two rival routes projected.

The measles have broken out among the children at Kingston. A private school has been decimated, out of thirty-nine pupils only six putting in an appearance on Monday.

The shoemakers of Kingston are just now reaping a harvest. They have been working overtime for the last month and a half, and expect to have to do the same all winter.

A resolution proposing to disfranchise all A resolution proposing to disfranchise all persons who shall not have paid their taxes by December 14th was voted upon in the Belleville Council on Monday night and de-

The trustees holding the Belleville city de-bentures in aid of the Grand Junction have brought suit to determine whether they must issue them against the instructions of the

The new cider and vinegar factory at Belleville has been completed, and the building is in readiness for the machinery, part of which will arrive in the course of the week and will be at once put in place.

which does not include the quantity to be cut on the Nashwaak river. Mr. Alex. Gibson has the sole control of the Nashwaak, and his operations will probably be 40,000,000, making a total of 160,000,000, which is considerably above the annual average.

On the 9th ult. a craft picked up close to Cape La Have, Nfid., a bottle containing a piece of brown paper, on which the following was written:—"On board the St. Lawrence, near Murray Bay, Wednesday, June 30th, 1880. Gone down in deep water. Ten lives lost, including the mate. Help as soon as possible. Time 2.20 p.m." On the obverse side of the paper is the name of G. A. Drumide of the paper is the name of G. A. Drum and, written in a bold and legible hand. mond, written in a bold and legible hand.

The Halifax Herald has been writing up the results of the National Policy in Truro. Since its adoption John Lewis & Son have secured the Canadian market for pegs; Hanfield & Co. are sending thirty thousand dollars worth of hats to St. John and Montreal per annum, and have a market for more than they can sell; and McRoberts & Sons are driving the Ontario manufacturers out of the Maritime Provinces' market with furniture.

A private meeting of the Ottawa branch of Maritime Provinces' market with furniture.

A private meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance was held on Monday evening in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, the president, Sir Leonard Tilley in the chair. The steps which have already been taken with reference to the submission of the Canada Temperance Act in the counties of Carleton and Russell were reported, and it was announced that Mr. Casey would arrive on the 14th of January for the purpose of holding a series of meetings. It is said that the feeling exhibited at these meetings will have a good deal to do with the question of submitting the petitions.

Some excellent counterfeit—one dollar Dominion of Canada bills are in circulation at Ottawa. They are a great improvement on

Dominion of Canada bills are in circulation at Ottawa. They are a great improvement on previous counterfeits and are calculated to deceive even experts. They are of the old issue letter "D," and all of the date 1st July, 1870, Toronto issue. The only defect is said to be that Jacques Cartier's eye stands out too clearly on the counterfeit. There is a little irregularity in the machine work of the star surrounding the large figure "1," and the figures numbering the bill are sometimes smaller than in the genuine and not so clearly printed, the work having apparently been done with a hand stamp. The shading on the back is also a little lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine.

UNITED STATES. There are fears of a coal famine in Chicago.

It is said the supply is only sufficient for two An anti-Catholic organization similar the "Order of American Union" has been started at Pittsburg.

The December circulars of the Philadelphia and Reading Company make no change in the present prices of coal. 'In deference to the strong public sentiment the proposed production of the Passion play in New York has been abandoned.

ENDYMION.

scatter his suggestions; but, after reflection, he resolved to avail himself of a method which, in the temper of the times, offered the best chance of influencing opinion." It is obvious that such a motive at once set the Disraelian political novels apart as things sut generis. As they cannot be construed, strictly speaking, as works of fiction, so neither are they to be tried by the canons of art. In that aspect, they would all fail, from "Vivian Grey" to "Endymion." But of that hereafter. The best of his works was, perhaps, "Contarini Fleming," and it may be added that once only he essayed poetry, in the "Revolutionary Epic" (1832). poetry, in the "Revolutionary Epic" (1832), with very indifferent success.

property.

We had worked out a large number of passages for quotation: but on second thoughts

has been summoned for the despatch of business of January 24th.

The new cider and visegar factory at Belleville International States of the State o

The control of the property of

ecause his Lordship married Lady Cowper, yra must be she. Lord Beaconsfield is trainly realistic in one sense; but if we tempt to force the realism too far, the realist will be ludicrous. Myra was Endymion's A Review of Lord Beaconsfield's Last Novel.

A Review of Lord Beaconsfield's Last Novel.

The Characters Pourtrayed — Historical Sketches—Pictures of Contemporaries, &c. On the 21st proximo the author of this novel will have attained the age of seventy-six years. His career has been, in all respects, a marvellous one, whether we attribute its success to fate or will, chance or audacity. Perhaps no character since the Revolution of 1688 will prove so insoluble a conundrum to posterity as Mr. Disraeli, and that we may understand his latest work, it is necessary to try to gauge the man. After having "served a term with an attorney's firm," like Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., he first appeared as the editor of a Tory-Radical paper called the Representative. In 1826 appeared "Vivian Grey," in which he developed his views of what Conservatism should be under the form of fiction. In the preface to a popular edition of "Coningsby" (originally published in 1844) he wrote:—"It was not originally the intention of the writer to adopt the form of fiction as the instrument to scatter his suggestions; but, after reflection, he resolved to avail himself of a method which, in the temper of the times, offered the best chance of influencing opinion." It is a double aiso, but he is usually identified as Lord Sterwist of face of a constitution of the content of the course, Lord Melbourne, if only because of the tournament. Waldershare appears to be a double aiso, but he is usually identified as Lord Sterwiston of face and her realism too far, the results will be ludicrous. Myra was Endymion sulternul, sulternul, was the conting the sults will be ludicrous. Myra was Endymion sustred. Myra fill of the sults will be ludicrous. Myra was Endymio

with very indifferent success.

It is, however, in his political career that we must look for the best commentary upon Endymion. The prime charge against the ex-Premier is that he has so often changed sides; and yet, wayward as his course appears upon the surface, it has not lacked a certain consistency throughout. He began as a Conservative in 1824, but his Conservatism has always been of a peculiar sort. Even then it had a tinge of that quasi-Radicalism which has filled it throughout. He admired the upper classes, and, at the same time, had a penchant for democracy, and between the

and narmony. We have no sond south, and no large negro population which the body politic cannot digest. We are not fifty millions, but we are one in sentiment, in ambition, in love of country, and in the belief that we have a higher destiny than annexation.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

No one who has read with care the two papers on "The Creeds—Old and New," in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Fred-

ERIC HARRISON, can avoid feeling under

admiration for the style and ability of the

papers upon us, we confess, has been one

upon the first Christian century, with any-thing like the power and quickening effi-

cacy of a revelation; quite the reverse. But what confounds the reader is the pains

Mr. HARRISON has taken to trick out his

imaginary idol with all the attributes of Deity, and to invoke for it devotion, love,

"for the hours that are given to medita"tion and prayer, to the spiritual sphere
"alone." Now, if there be one thing
that the Gospel insists upon more than
another, it is upon the necessity of making
religion an abiding and ever-realized influence in every thought, word, and act of
human life. Whatever other creeds may
do, Christianity, at all events, was designed
to influence the whole being of man,
to be his guide in the shop, on 'change, in
the study, in the laboratory, in the legislature, in the field, and on the sea—a spiritual guide in life, a solace in sorrow, a confidence in health, a friend in sickness, a
staff, sure and steadfast, in the valley and
shadow of death. That, and all that, the
religion of Chaisr proposed to be, and
such it has approved itself during eighteen
centuries.

such it has approved itself during eighteen centuries.

Mr. Harrison passionately urges that men must have a religion; and he treats with utter scorn materialism, evolutionism, "free thought," and all the other scientific and rationalistic negations of the day. To those who put forth "the denial of God as "the corner-stone of rational human" thought and activity," Positivism occupies "an attitude of complete "and uncompromising opposition." "The "physical speculations," he remarks, "usually called science, materialism, "evolution, agnosticism, free-thought, and "all the other purely physical, purely "critical, or purely mental schemes in "fashion to-day, do not touch the pro-

"critical, or purely mental schemes in fashion to-day, do not touch the profiblem at all. They pass by on the othe "side." During the hundred years from DIDEROY to DARWIN men have always bee

the power of two conflicting emotions-

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THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

THE Montreal Herald, the Whitby Chronicle, the Galt Reformer, the Quebec Chromide, and other Opposition journals which pay a certain degree of respect to the jewel of consistency, approve of the principle upon which the Syndicate agreement is based. Mr. Mackenzis proposed a similar scheme, the only difference between it and that about to he submitted to nide, and other Opposition journals which tween it and that about to be submitted to Parliament being that the terms of the latter are much more advantageous to Canada. Hence the papers just men-Canada. Hence the papers just mentioned cannot conscientiously oppose that which, in a less favourable shape, they supported three or four years ago. It would be too much like swallowing the camel and straining at the gnat. But the Globe, and the section of the Opposition press which it represents, insist that the last two years been insisting upon it that the railway cannot pay for years, it is rather rich to find it advocating the construction of competing lines. Probably it hopes by helping them to secure though Mr. Mackenzin's grant was 54,000,000 acres will hamper settlement, although Mr. Mackenzin's grant was 54,000,000 acres; and that the cash subsidy of \$25,000,000 acres; and that the construction of competing lines. Probably it hopes by helping them to secure the fulfilment of its prediction. The Pacific railway at any point for late of the whole country are, if necessary, to be risked in order that railway speculators which is prediction. The Pacific railway is a national undertaking, to be paid for in Canadian land and money, and a four per cent guarantee on a certain sum per mile for twenty years. It will require some extraordinary flights in ground and lofty tumbling on our contemporary's tem which would effectually destroy all chance of success before the enterprise is part to put itself right before its readers on abuse those who desire to reconstruct the Senate, and then come out for its total abolition; be the champion of economy to-day, and the apologist for extravagance to-morrow; now the apostle of political morality, and now the advocate of men

morality, and now the advocate of political morality, and now the advocate of men caught in gross corruption. Nevertheless, it will be no easy task, even for so supple a lawyer, to make his client believe that whereas the Pacific railway was cheap at \$135,000,000 with a guarantee, \$105,000,000 net is an exorbitant and ruinous figure. And what are the leaders of the Opposition going to do about it? Mr. Blake in his speech of last session urged the Government to push the road through the fertile plains lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains before they attempted to build the extreme eastern and western ends; and such is their policy. The plains section is to be completed within three years, the entire road within ten. He also entreated them to consider well the snormous burden they were about to place upon the taxpayers; but under the present scheme the road will cost the country nothing, for the cash subsidy and the cost of the completed sections will be made up to the Treasury out of the sale of the Government reserves; whereas he was a to the Treasury out of the sale of the Gov-ernment reserves; whereas he was a member of a Cabinet which at one time intended to build the road from end to end out of hard taxes. Mr. Blake's heaviest guns are spiked. Poor Mr. Mao-kinzia has no artillery. If he oppose the agreement he will have to plead, as in the case of the Yale-Kamloops section, that he had no intention of carrying out the scheme in which he invited British and Ganadian capitalists to particulate On the

it came to pass that the Conservatives happened to be without a policy up to 1878. It appears that they form the "non-progressive" party, and had nothing to engage them but the yilest forms of corruntion.

up to 1878. It appears that they form the "non-progressive" party, and had nothing to engage them but the vilest forms of corruption. The reason of this was that the Reformers "had swept away so many "abuses that there were no prominent "ones left a few years ago for which their "opponents could openly fight."

Now we have only two queries to put here: What "abuses" did the Reformers aweep away, and when had they the opportunity to use the besom? By the sweeping away of abuses, we presume, is meant wise improvements in legislation, and it would puzzle the most ingenious Reformer to say when the Conservative party fought for those abuses. One thing is certain—that all the reforms carried out since the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, whom the set now calling themselves Reformers drove from public life, have been the work of Conservatives. Who was Premier when the Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions were settled, and who opposed the Government? Who established the ballot? Who provided for the trial of election petitions by the judges? Who introduced a law in favour of the workingmen? Who enlarged the canals and promoted all our great public works? Who, in short, did all that has been done during the last thirty years, either in the way of destroying abuses ar huilding up. during the last thirty years, either in the way of destroying abuses or building up the country by public works? Certainly not the Reformers.

not the Reformers.

But to revert to the present. The organ says that there is a privileged class which must be swept away. This class resembles the English landlords before the sembles the English landlords before the repeal of the corn laws, and we should suppose now also for that matter, and they ought also to be swept away. Our privileged class consists of manufacturers. Now we can understand how land-owners may be a privileged class, because the land is limited in quantity at home, unless an acre of land, like a sheep or a stalk of wheat which the Cloke stars are "made" acre of land, like a sheep or a stalk of wheat, which the Globe says are "made "by hand," be also a manufacture. Land may be monopolized by a mere handful of men; manufactures, in the received sense of the word, cannot. There is nothing to prevent any number of capitalists from engaging in sugar refining, woollen or any other form of manufacture. If large profits are being made by any class, the very fact invites and will superinduce competition. Monopoly is impossible, and there can be no privileged class unless everybody else is excluded from it. As against the foreigner, the home manufacturer is certainly privi-

chance of success before the enterprise is fairly under way. And this is what the Chobe calls a vested wrong, established for the benefit of a privileged class. Here, again, the privileged class includes the entire people of the Dominion. What our contemporary really desires is that the country shall be tapped by lines which will effectually give our interests away to the American shareholder. Canada is thus not only to be shorn of its industries, but deprived of its great national railway, for the benefit of the foreigner.

The hubbub about Mr. Brasser's block of land is hardly worth wasting another word upon. If this country were like England or Ireland, there might be some plausibility in the complaint; but the notion that the purchase of a dozen blocks of land in the North-West will matter a straw is clean out of the way. The truth

straw is clean out of the way. The truth is the new platform is, if anything, less safe than the old one; and however disheartening it may appear to our political carpenter, he had better pull it down, and begin again.

THE COST OF THE LOCAL SYSTEM.

THE Peterborough Review objects to the proposal for biennial sessions of the Local Legislature, preferring a reduction of the number of members. Why not both?
Biennial sessions have been adopted in many of the American States, and work well. When the Assembly meets every year members feel compelled to do some-thing for their money and for the benefit of their constituents, and the result is that the laws are tinkered and mangled until even the lawyers, not to speak of the common people, are puzzled. Next session a batch of these amendments are repealed, and a freshlot introduced; and so it goes on,

members is also larger. It is unfortunate that this important question cannot be discussed upon its merits. The moment a Tory journal or a Tory member ventures to suggest that the province has a little too much government, the Globe raises the cry of treason, and accuses him or it with cherishing fell designs upon the censtitution, although our excellent contemporary itself wants to wholly wipe out one of the estates of the realm. It is not treasonable to be sconomical. In a few years, when the Crown Land revenue is exhausted, we must either cut down our expenses thirty per cent, or be prepared to pay through the nose for the maintenance of the Local system. The question must be faced sconer or later, and its discussion in the press and the Legislature at this time of day can certainly do no harm.

THE Globe is not at all satisfied with the views of THE MAIL and the Montrea Gazette regarding the caution to be dis-played in chartering railway lines in the North-West. Any argument used with the intention of strengthening public opinion in favour of Canada for the Canadians, or in favour of national development by means of a national policy, must necessarily have the opposition of the Globe. For our own part, we are so strongly impressed with the views we entertain that we do not hesitate to press the matter on the notice of the Government, and to declare that the interests of the country absolutely require the consistent carrying out of the policy we have indicated, and which we have noticed as a policy in the conduct of the Government during the last session. Our contemporary exposes its own policy and shows its own hand in the summing up of a recent article as follows:

up of a recent article as follows:

"The same reasons that should cause the Government to permit the North-West to take advantage of American railways should cause the destruction of the present tariff. The Europeans who are to settle the territories will not object to paying such reasonable import duties as are required to keep the Government in funds, but they will not pay exorbitant duties into the pockets of Canadian manufacturers for articles which can be purchased at low prices across the lines. Nor will they endure a Government which refuses to let them build railways freely at their own charges."

charges."

Precisely; spend a hundred millions if you like in building a Pacific railway, and then by all means let the Americans have any advantage they can make of your national work, and ruin if they can the great trade that is expected to flow over Canadian lines. Build up industries in Canada, and when you have done so, having enticed enormous sums of capital into great industries and enterprises, kick away all the protection and let the Americans have the advantage of the new market you have developed in the new country you have opened up and peopled at such vast expense. What a noble policy, what a patriotic utterance! The cloven hoof of the anti-national propagandist is plainly visible in the Globe's article. The interests of the whole country are, if necessary, to

more disastrous for Canada than to find, after she had by heroic efforts succeeded in getting the Pacific railway built, that she had only provided further means of advantage for the American border States. The protection of the interests of the railway system at its Burrard Inlet terminus as well as its eastern terminus, whether at Halifax or elsewhere, and at all points between these two mist necessarily be the Halifax or elsewhere, and at all points between these two, must necessarily be the policy of any Government actuated by high considerations of duty. No section of the west need necessarily be interested in developing their resources at the expense of the National Policy, whether as to the railway or the tariff. All the branch lines that may be needed may just as well for commercial reasons feed rather than bleed the Canada Pacific railway; and for public reasons they must do so. And if the Opposition can bring forward in support of a contrary view nothing more than the stale arguments used against the National Policy, they will make very little impression on the public mind, either in the east or in the west. Common business prudence dictates that we should protect our own investments, and Canada is investing far too much in the Pacific railway to risk its invested capital by tolerating rival interests that it has the power to prevent. Business men would use pretty rough, plain language to anyone who would maintain a contrary opinion.

THE EXODUS

THE Chicago Tribune has been reading the exodus articles in the Reform press, and is convinced that nothing can save the Dominion from bankruptcy and depopulation but annexation. Our new tariff is driving 100,000 people out of the country every year, and our "stupid" attachment to British connection disgusts the Americans, who otherwise would

"blem at all. They pass by on the other "side." During the hundred years from DIDEROT to Darwin men have always been "showing law, never showing Gon." Mr. Harrison talks also of a Power external to ourselves, "of something we can love and "worship," and of the absolute necessity of religion. Nothing can be more impressive than the earnestness with which he enforces this need as one of the instincts of the human soul.

But when we enquire what the Positivist means by religion, we receive the following answer: "Religion, in its proper, "full sense, means the state of unity and concentration of nature which results." when our intellectual, moral, and active "life are all made one by the continual presence of some great Principle, in "which we believe, whom we love, and to "which all our acts are submitted, so that the perpetual sense of our dependence on that power goes deep down into all we think, or feel, or do." It will be observed that the relative pronoun changes mysteriously from "which" to "whom," and back again. Now if for "Principle" we insert "Being," and strike out the neuter pronoun, we have a statement of theistic belief. But how can we love and adore a principle, even with a capital P, which is now neuter and then personal—at least so far as to be a subject for love and adoration? What we want, the writer insists, is a Human Synthesis, combining all that is good in all the creeds, the sciences, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What then is the "Power" to whom we owe the duties and hold the solemn relations, and whom Christians term Gon? It is "a "Power, human, real, demonstrable," lovable." This, which "appeals to our "noblest affections and sympathies," and can be looked on "with veneration, at "tachment, gratitude, so that our true de"votional instincts can grow to be the "dominant motive of our lives," is Humanity. And this is what Mr. Harrison calls a religion—the worship of an imaginary leviathan, not unlike Hobbes! Man, with all his crimes, all his failures, all many pospile as well have to plead, as in the class of the Yale-Kamloops section, that he had no intention of carrying out the chame in which he invited British and Ganzdian capitalists to participate. On the whole it is difficult to see what ground the Opposition can occupy with advantage in the discussion. Committed as they are to the road, and to one plan for building twith the public money, and to another by both largely in excess of the sub-consist in the present baryain, they would not only, if they had a healty regard for the flower fractionly once in two participates. On the House fractionly once in two parts the agreement, but give the Government their cordial support in carrying it through the House.

ANOTHER PLATFORM.

This chief organ of the Opposition descrete, at all events, no small amount of credit for its perseverance. It has constructed several platforms which have broken down under their own weight, and now there is another, revoking, we suppose, like another sort of testament, in the mach last. It appears that the Conservatives are wicked people who have entered upon the conflict with the Broune's persevering spider has mest its match at last. It appears that the Conservatives are wicked people who have entered upon the conflict with "vestion of the survey of the

favour of annexation to the Republic was never more dead.

The statement that the exodus is carrying off 100,000 people in a year is utterly about. The Americans are wonderful calculators. There is not a city in the Union which is not disappointed with the figures of the recent census, so fond are our cousins of exaggerating their wonderful growth. The American officials at Port Huron and other frontler ports are similarly afflicted. Everybody who crosses the line is a Canadian refugee who intends to settle in the States. The lumberman going to the Michigan woods for the winter, the Canadian farmer are route to Manitoba, and even excursionists from Canada, are all counted as new additions to the population of the greatest country on earth, sir." The Canadian census, which will be taken early next year, will show that the Dominion is steadily increasing in wealth and population. Moreover, ours is a homogeneous people, politically. The French-Canadians are the best and most loyal of citizens, and the two races live tegether in peace and harmony. We have no solid South, and no large negro population which the body politic cannot diges? We are no The contest in North Oxford is narrowed Sutherland, and the list and last-land is probably make a close run. Mr. Pattullo is the Globe candidate, while Mr. Sutherland is supported by the Liberal wing. Mr. Munro is working for Mr. Sutherland.

St. John, N.B., has launched into a sch for the erection of a memorial hall to perpetuate the memory of the Loyalists. The building ate the memory of the Loyalists. The building is to be fireproof, and to be arranged to contain the New Brunswick Historical Society, Art Union, Natural History Society; and Free Library. It is proposed to lay the cornerstone on the 18th of May, 1883, the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. John. The project it is computed will require a quarter of a million dollars to secure its fulfilment; but this sum could be obtained if the Loyalists were to unite to carry it out.

section with American immigration. The number of Irish arrivals is as a rule much in number of Irish arrivals is as a rule much in excess of those from England, but last month out of 60,000 immigrants from all quarters the English exceeded the Irish by nearly a thousand. This indicates a change in the direction of English immigration, of which Canada may not improbably reap the benefit next year. Times have not been very good in Australia and New Zealand lately, which may be one reason why the English outflow is being diverted from the Antipodes to America.

The Irish policy of the Imperial Govern-ment, so far as at present disclosed, covers two points : First, the suppression of acts writer, and utter amazement at his so-called religion. The net result of the of violence and intimidation; and second, the enactment of more liberal land laws. The Radical members of the Cabinet favour some scheme whereby tenants may be enabled to acquire land on easy terms. The compulsory sale of property, within certain limitations, and with certain guards, has been accomplished in Prussia on a large scale, and in Prince Edward Island on a small one, and one or other of these operations might suggest some feasible mode of dealing with the Irish land question. of utter perplexity and bewilderment. Not that there is anything which comes upon one as the Gospel must have come

The Samia correspondent of the Londo Free Press has been enquiring into the man-ner in which the American officials at Port

violent and virulent denunciation of the whole scheme, which may perhaps be due to the intimation that Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie do not intend to stultify themselves by a factious onslaught upon the Government's policy. The tail is not wagging the dog as much as formerly.

The growth of manufacturing industries in the Southern States means the disruption of the Democratic party. In New Orleans there the Democratic party. In New Orleans there are now upwards of one hundred different reproductive arts, maintaining a population of over thirty thousand. The new constitution of Louisiana provides that all factories employing over five hands shall be exempt from taxation for ten years. Cotton factories are being planted in the neighbourhood of the cotton fields, and woollen, irou, and other industries are cropping out all over the South. These are stimulated by protection, and accordingly we find a strong protectionist party growing up in the heart of the South. At the next Presidential election a powerful minority of protectionists must be reckoned for if the Democrats should again make a revenue tariff a plank of their platform.

a plank of their platform.

The English Burial Act is productive of frequent difficulties between Nonconformists claiming the right of sepulture for their friends in the parish churchyards and the clergymen in charge. A question recently arose as to whether the Act covered the case of non-parishioners. A Nonconformist in Lowton claimed the right to inter his son, whose place of residence was outside the parish, in the churchyard with the services of the denomination to which he belonged. The vicar denied his right to do so, and on the day fixed for the funeral the gates were found locked and no grave dug. A painful scene ensued, but finally the clergyman gave way, and the interment took place at night. As an English paper truly says:—"Every occurrence like this at Lowton places a new and effective weapon in the hands of the Liberation Society."

ion Society."

The Scott Act is being tried in New Bruns-The Scott Act is being tried in New Brunswick, but so far it has not suppressed the liquor traffic. The Moncton Times reports that the Act is a dead-letter in King's county, or at least at Sussex. "We have information from several sources," it says, "that there is no difficulty in obtaining liquor at half a score of places within a stone's throw of Sussex station, and that, at all events, liquor is drank quite as freely there as before the Scott Act came in force. The Act does not appear to be working very well at Fredericton, either, at the present time, though it was rigidly enforced at the commencement." The experience of the people of New England—that it is easy to pass a prohibitory law, but difficult to secure its enforcement, unless it is fully in accordance with public opinion.

British Columbia is divided in opinion on the railway question as it will be laid before

the railway question as it will be laid before

11th inst. The sittings have altogether occupied 407 days, and the average number of the revisors in attendance has been sixteen. Various startling reports have been circulated from time to time as to the sweeping character of the changes effected, by reason of which some of the proof texts that have been regarded as the very sheet-anchors of orthodoxy are said to have gone by the board. It is not at all probable that the correspondents who have given this impression are sufficiently acquainted with the work of the revisors to state what has been done with any degree of accuracy. It is altogether likely that such statements are mere guess work. The revised Testament, which will shortly be issued, will be awaited in religious circles with a good deal of interest. EDITORIAL NOTES. The Globe announces that the Ontario Legislature will meet on the 13th January.

Mr. Blake, like Mr. John Bright, is familiar with the inimitable "Biglow Papers," and occasionally avails himself of some of their sharp epigrammatic passages to point his speeches. On one occasion we retnember hearing him quote in the Local House as fol-

lows:

"A marciful Providence fashioned us holler.
On purpose that we might our principles swaller.
Ain't principle precious? Then who's goin' ter use it.
When thar's risk o' some chap gittin' up to abuse it?
Ef he can't keep it all to himself when it's wise

to, He ain't one it's fit to trust nothin' so nice to." Judging from the utterances of the leading Reform organ, Mr. Blake is preparing to demonstrate his fitness to be the custodian of Reform principles after this fashion at the approaching session.

leading Montreal hotels. Legally the proprietors have no right whatever to make a discrimination against any person on the ground of colour, and if action were brought no doubt damages could be recovered. It is creditable to the public sentiment of Montreal that the course of the hotel proprietors in the matter was generally condemned, and that the singers found no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the Windsor Hotel. At a stage when the Americans, among whom this contemptible caste prejudice—so far as negroes are concerned—originated, have become ashamed of it, its revival in Canada, where theoretically we have no colour line, should not be tolerated, and right-minded people should frown down all such attempts to ostracize men and women on account of their colour or race. their colour or race.

Emigration from Germany continues with increasing strength. The cause is set forth by a Bavarian, who writes: "I wish to emigrate to America, but, sad to relate, it is hard to to America, but, sad to relate, it is hard to sell anything, and then only at a heavy loss. Our Germany has become a poor country. Its unity brought poverty in its train. Everything groans under the pressure of military, State officials, and police. Whoever has the means goes his way and lets Germany be. Before two years have passed by, the whipping-post will be introduced among us again. In the Bundesrath the question is already being discussed. If one-half this statement is true, the Fatherland is in a terrible condition, and France has had her revenge. Germans make excellent settlers, and the Canadian climate suits them. Nevertheless we gain few emigrants of that nationality, missinary iftol with all the attributes of Deiby, and to invoke for it devotion, love, are, and adoration.

The first thing that strikes one is the fact that the writer, notwithstanding his venement assertion of the continuity of human development, has not yet mastered thoroughly any of its earlier phases, as he would call them. He sees "good in "everything." Every system has something to be urged on its behalf; but his account of each partakes too much of the nature of caricature. He can find an appropriate place in the course of human development for fetish-worship, polytheism, monotheism, Christianity and its off-shoots Catholiciam and Protestantism; but he has evidently never studied any of them with sympathy. Still, he holds that each has performed its part, and that all are to be superseded by the new "faith" invented by Audustre Coarz. He has got it into his head that because some Christian apologists have objected to the jurisdiction of science in matters, of faith, they conceive of religion as something apart from himman life. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert: "All we skir they say, as sensitive of an advertage of the courty the science of the contract and provides the courty the scheme of science in matters, of faith, they conceive of religion as something apart from himman life. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert: "All we skir they say, as sensitive of an advertage of the courty the science of the courty the scheme of the courty the scheme of the following the whole line at such fearing the head that because some christian apologists have objected to the jurisdiction of the country the scheme of the following the courty the scheme of the courty the sche

taken place on this subject in Parliament. The Act to provide the salaries passed the Commons in 1879, but was thrown out in the Senate. It was passed in both Houses last session after much discussion. The main fact that the new appointments involved no additional cost to the country appealed strongly to the common sense of the Lower House. of hostility to the measure, but without effect. The gentlemen who have been appointed fulfil the necessary condition of being excellent lawyers.

Lefevre, K.C.B., to the responsible position of First Commissioner of Works, is another indication of Radical ascendancy in the Imindication of Radical ascendancy in the Imperial Cabinet, the politics of the new official being in accord with those of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. Sir Shaw Lefevre was born in January, 1797, and is consequently nearly eighty-four years of age, having been in public life since 1824, when he represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. During his lengthy political career he has successfully filled the position of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Poor Law Commissioner, Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, and Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he resigned in 1875, and is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. The significance of his appointment at the present crisis arises from his advocacy of peasant proprietorship in Ireland in connection with the Land Act of 1870.

of 1870.

North Ontario has no less than four railway schemes on hand. The first is the Toronto and Ottawa road; but if this should not pass through the locality, then the Port Perry and Uxbridge link will claim the attention of the municipalities as completing the connection north and south through the county. The third scheme is the extension of the Whitby and Port Perry line from Manilla station, Mariposa, in a northerly direction. The fourth is the proposed extension of this road from Manilla to Gravenhurst, a distance of about fifty miles. No doubt it is desirable to open up the back country as rapidly as practicable, and no objection can be offered to this being done by private corporations. But municipalities should be careful not to burthen themselves too heavily with railway bonuses. The last named project aims at tapping the future trade over the Pacific railway, and is no doubt in itself commendable; but the people of the county of Ontario should heastate before agreeing to the proposal to grant aid to the extent of \$5,000 per mile, or \$250,000 in all, for any railway undertaking. not pass through the locality, then the Port

The Montreal Star, discussing the question of the route of the Western grain trade, points out that the natural and shorter high-Similar Commins is divided in opinion on the railway question as it will be laid before the control of the sources, and adoration? What we want, the writer histists, is a Huzan Synthesis, combining all that is good in all the creeds, in the sources, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What is then is the "Power, human, real, demonstrable, "love his in a special on a warm of the railway obligation. The Herald in those warms the object of the sources, history, his and whom Christians tarm Goo? It is "a may be a subject for the sources, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What is wanted as a senseless secession bluster solongar and whom Christians tarm Goo? It is "a may be a looked on "with veneration, at the solution in stincts can grow to be the "dominant motive of our lives," is Human portion of the main line is being built with the propect of the mainland to join them in the "dominant motive of our lives," is Human portion of the main line is being built with the propect of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the proper of the mainland to join the proper of the proper of the mainland to join the proper of way to the ocean has been abandoned for the

tolls; the reduction of harbour fees and

his religious convictions, will be glad that the design of introducing the "Passion Play" design of introducing the "Passion Play" upon the boards of a leading New York theatre has been abandoned under the strong pressure of public opinion brought to bear against the project. Rarely has popular sentiment, as voiced by both the press and the pulpit, been so unanimous upon any question appealing to religious sentiment. The protest against outraging the religious feelings of the larger portion of the community has come not only from professing Christians of all denominations, but from Hebrews and those indifferent to all forms of faith. It was felt that whatever abstract arguments might be offered in favour of the presentation as it might under certain circumstances be given, the mere fact of the dramatization of so sacred a theme would be an outrage upon the strongest convictions of the great majority. Mr. Abbey, the manager under whose auspices the play was in preparation, felt that the entire community was arrayed against the project, and reluctantly abandoned it. It is said that \$15,000 had been spent in the most elaborate preparations for

The agricultural population of both this Dominion and the United States is favourable to abstinence from stimulants, a circumstance demonstrate his fitness to be the custodian of Reform principles after this fashion at the approaching session.

The colour prejudice dies hard. The Fisk University troupe of coloured jubilee singers have been refused admission to two of the leading Montreal hotels. Legally the proprietors have no right whatever to make a discrimination against any person on the ground of colour, and if action were brought no doubt damages could be recovered. It is creditable to the public sentiment of Montreal that the course of the hotel proprietors in the matter was generally condemned, and that the singers found no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the Windsor Hotel.

At a stage when the Americans among when the same election was 201,200, and the total vote for President at the same election was 201,200, and the total vote same election was 201,200, and the very nature of their calling. It follows almost as a natural consequency laws will be enacted in sections where the vast proportion of the propulation belong to the farming community. Such, indeed, is being the practical result experienced on this continent. Our North-West enjoys a prohibitory measure, and there were not be few complaints raised on that score by settlers. The amendment to the constitution of Kansas, which has just been adopted by the people by a vote of 91,874 and the proposition of Kansas, which has just been adopted by the people by a vote of 91,874 and the proposition of Kansas, which has just been adopted by the people by a vote of 91,874 and the proposition of Kansas, which has just been adopted by the people by a vote of 91,874 and the proposition of Kansas, which has just been ad largely explained by the very nature of their poses. The total vote for President at the same election was 201,200, and the total vote for the amendment 175,911. The question was made a non-partisan one, and even beer-loving Germans supported the amendment. The effect of prohibitory legislation supported by the people will no doubt be seen in full operation in Kansas, and the experiments will prove useful in arriving at a true solution of the driph problem. of the drink problem.

The Boston correspondent of the Halifax Herald, who is sending to that journal a series of very instructive letters on the labour market of the United States as compared with that of Canada, which are full of good counsel to intending exodists—to which they will doubtless give as little heed as ambitious will doubtless give as little heed as ambitious young men usually do to such advice—gives a startling statement, contrasting the experience of a number of young men who left Nova Scotia for various parts of the States with that of some who remained at home. A suggestion was offered by one of the provincial newspapers last winter, at the time the Colorado fever was at its height, that a list of names of members of families who emigrated should be written out, and also a list of those belonging to the same families who remained in the province, and the results compared. The correspondent refers to such a list, embracing fifty-five boys out of seventeen families, located in one of the rural settlements of Nova Scotia. Twenty-two of the number went abroad, of whom fifteen found reverses, ruin, and premature graves. found reverses, ruin, and premature graves Five out of the thirty-three who located in Five out of the thirty-three who located in various parts of their own country are dead, two in difficulties, and the remaining twenty six in flourishing circumstances. These particulars tell more powerfully than any sustained argument in favour of the comparative advantages of Canada. There may be fewer great prizes than in the States, but the general level of comfort and prosperity attainable by those with no other capital than their hands and brains is much higher here than there.

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affected by the distress caused by the failure of the harvest. It is noticeable that while the whole number of indictable offences was 8,089, or an increase of 1,130 over 1878, offences against the person were fewer than in either of the preceding years. Despite the Land League agitation, which had attained considerable headway, there was a reduction in the number of murders, attempts to murder, wounding, and assault. Ordinary offences against property, such as burglary and larceny, show an increase of 378, and malicious offences an advance of 165, while threatening letters and notices rose from 130 to 750. Notwithstanding the special circumstances favourable to criminal outbreaks, it is noted that the number of indictable offences is proportionately less than in England. Judging from the newspaper reports, the statistics of the present year, while they will show a great increase under the head of assaults, threatenings, malicious injuries, and the like, will continue to compare not unfavourably with those of England in the matter of homicide, which has been very frequent in England lately, as well as with regard to ordinary offences against property. In fact, when a fair comparison between Irish and English crime is made it is difficult to see how the Ministry could have come to any other conclusion than that recently arrived at—to give no all ides of coercive measures, and carry offences against the person were fewer than Ministry could have come to any other conclusion than that recently arrived at—to give up all idea of coercive measures, and carry out existing laws. If two or three assassinations of landlords were held sufficient to warrant a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the same logic would long since have left the English people without that bulwark of the liberty of the subject—un'ess, indeed, the life of a landlord were regarded as more sacred than that of an ordinary person, a doctrine not laid down by any of the authorities.

FOR 1881

Since the last prospectus of i

MAIL was issued, THE MAIL Into its new building at the co

and Bay streets, which is now finest and most complete publis on the continent. The Wr has held its place as the best weekly in the country. Its ci now larger by at least ten the that of any other newspap in Ontario. During the co will be much impro the subscription price w s before—ONE DOLLAR PI Our arrangements with the Herald for the simultaneous pu Its special cable despatches con particular attention is being pa politics. Irish affairs, and other Interest to Canadians. The W is sent to press early on Thur ing, and contains the latest ca graphic news, including mar from every part of the worl time. Two Scorr perfecting pre of printing 45,000 copies an h in striking off the edition ; and of the same kind will be run 1st of January, so that the p held back for the news i Thursday. Nothing that energy can accomplish will be to give the readers of the W the freshest and most interes paper in the Dominion. necessary, an edition of twelve pages will be printed. It is apness-one bushel of wl day's labouring wages is one The year 1881 will be one

memorable in Canadian histo ment has been summoned to rai gain made by the Dominion with the syndicate for the const end to end, within ten years, o railway. Early next year the commenced and pushed on v dinary energy. The section vast prairie region lying between and the Rocky Mountains is to within three years. Arrange already being made in Great I the Continent for securing a lar settlers; and the people of (
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expense spared to secure news and telegraph.

In conclusion, THE WREKEY continue to give its cordial supposition Government and the Conservative party. But, as is no obligation to either, it will distinct questions upon their merits, with public men according to the It will treat its opponents fairly oursely and strive to elevate it. ourably, and strive to elevate the political discussion. It has no favour, and no enemies to de relies solely for its prosperity an upon its enterprise as a newsgat its honesty and ability as a lead lic opinion.

THE CANADIAN ANN for 1881 will be given free to all year ers to THE DAILY and WEEKLY MAI The following table of contents slight idea of the visiue of the Annu of reference, a compendium of valua-tion, and a book of stories of unusual

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will be a leading feature of the International The Annual will be issued in Janua then be sent to all who are entitled date. To old subscribers, whose time out, the Annual will be sent when the time is renewed.

THE DAILY MAIL—The leading peads. Price \$6.00 per annum.

THE WREKLY MAIL—Has the large tion of any paper published in the Price \$1.00 per annum.

The agricultural population of both this Dominion and the United States is favourable to abstinence from stimulants, a circumstance largely explained by the very nature of their calling. It follows almost as a natural con-sequence that prohibitory laws will be enacted n sections where the vast proportion of the population belong to the farming community. Such, indeed, is being the practical result experienced on this continent. Our North-West enjoys a prohibitory measure, and there seem to be few complaints raised on that score by settlers. The amendment to the score by settlers. The amendment to the constitution of Kansas, which has just been adopted by the people by a vote of 91,873 yeas to 84,037 nays, declares that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in the State, except for medicinal scientific, and mechanical medicinal scientific. nedicinal, scientific, and mechanical purne election was 201,200, and the total vote for the amendment 175,911. The question was made a non-partisan one, and even beer loving Germans supported the amendment. The effect of prohibitory legislation supported by the people will no doubt be seen in full operation in Kansas, and the experiments vill prove useful in arriving at a true solution the drink problem.

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By a simple system of registered numbers, Messrs. Tuckett & Billings can tell which of their workmen manipulated any particular plug of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, if the caddy which contained it is known. Should any imperfection be found in any plug, therefore, they can at once single out the workman—from among their 300 hands—who is responsible for it. This system works so thoroughly that the complaints do not sverage one for every 200,000 plugs turned out.

## FOR 1881.

Since the last prospectus of the Weekly
Mail was issued, The Mail has moved
into its new building at the corner of King
and Bay streets, which is now one of the
finest and most complete publishing houses
on the continent. The Weekly Mail
has held its place as the best and cheapest
weekly in the country. Its circulation is
now larger by at least ten thousand than
that of any other newspaper printed
in Ontario. During the coming year
it will be much improved, but
the subscription price will remain
as before—One Dollar per annum.
Our arrangements with the New York
Herald for the simultaneous publication of
its special cable despatches continue; and
particular attention is being paid to British
politics, Irish affairs, and other matters of Since the last prospectus of the Werkly Mail was issued, The Mail has moved into its new building at the corner of King The state of the control of the cont

railway. Early next year the work will be commenced and pushed on with extraordinary energy. The section through the vast prairie region lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains is to be finished within three years. Arrangements are already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of and the Rocky Mountains is to be finished within three years. Arrangements are already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of settlers; and the people of Old Canada will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acre redeemed from the wilderness. The Werkly Main will pay special attention to this matter. A fair and copious summary of the debates on the syndicate agreement will be given, and speeches of more than ordinary importance, whether delivered by members of the Government or the leaders of the Opposition, will be published in full special correspondents in the North-West will supply the most authentic news of the progress of the works, with trustworthy accounts of the agricultural features of the new regions about to be opened up. Farmers who think of moving to the North-West will find The Werkly Main a safe guide. already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of settlers; and the people of Old Canada will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acre redeemed from the wilderness. The Werkly Main will pay special attention to this matter. A fair and copious summary of the debates on the syndroste agreement will be given and anxious to come to terms, and speeches of more than ordinary importance, whether delivered by members of the Government or the leaders of the Opposition, will be published in full. Special correspondents in the North-West will supply the most authentic news of the progress of the works, with trustworthy accounts of the agricultural features of the North-West will find The Werkly Main a safe guide.

The Werkly Main will continue, as heretofore, to advocate protection to home industry. The new tariff which came into force on the 15th March, 1879, is doing its work well. For the first time in fivey ears of the sort of the surful y quotation being 20 to 10 on the standard of the surful y to the conversation that I cannot understand, they refused to publish it. Perhaps it may meet the eye of the championship. Both men were evidently in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked over the matter coolly in earnest and anxious to come to terms, although they talked

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The special departments of The Werkly Mail will be kept up to their high standard. Church and school topics will receive earnest and careful attention. The farmer will find the agricultural columns full of interest. A well selected story will be published every week. The commercial reports, by far the most trust. Worthy issued from Toronto, will be improved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great attention, will be improved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great attention, will be improved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great time the most rust.

In all probability a match will show the first deposit its made. PATENT MEDIONE TO THE FRONT.

It is announced that the American company under whose anspices the recent interdicts of 1,000 steriling for the match between Hanlan and Courtney on the Potonac were rowed, has agreed to provide a prize of 1,000 steriling for the match between H

1st.—A record of the principal events which have occurred in Canada during 1890. This re-cord will be published annually, and will, if preserved, be found excellent for refer-ence. 2nd.—A record of the principal events which have occurred in the United States, Great Britain, Europe. Asia, and Africa, during 1880.

AQUATIO ROSS-TRICKETT.

UL—THE RACE TO BE ROWED AGAIN OF FURDAY—HANLAN AND LAYCOCK MATCHET —Soule to the front—a chat betwee Hanlan and Laycock, etc. London, Nov. 29.—What was expected.

down-blow they received through Trickett.

HANLAN OFF TO SCOTLAND—THE BETTING.

THE MAIL'S LONDON CONTESTING.

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EFFS's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTDay occurred in the United States, Great
Bush, Europe, Asia, and Africa, during
By a thorough knowledge of the
natural laws which govern the operations of
digestions and nutrition, and by a careful apful the year 1850, written by the sporting
being of The Mail.

Agricultural information for the general
farmer, the fruit grower, the dairyman, and
the stock raiser; copiously illustrated with
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Bth.—Stories, entertaining, amusing, brilliant, by
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EFFS's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the
natural laws which govern the operations of
digestions and unitrition, and by a careful approperties of well-select,
editor of The Mail.

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editor of The Mail.

EMPS's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the
natural laws which govern the operations of
digestions and untrition, and by a careful approperty of The Mail.

EMPS's COCOA.—CRATEFUL AND COMPORTNAMERS—PROPER—On the 28th of November,
by the Rev. E. Williams, at Wainut Villa, Mr.
North Andress of Oakland, to Miss Elizabeth
Ann Proper, of Paris, Ont.

SMITH—JOHNSON—AT Calumet, Mich., U.S.,
on the 28th of November, by the Rev. E. Williams, at Wainut Villa, Mr.
North Andress Of Oakland, to Miss Elizabeth
Ann Propers. On the 28th of November,
by the Rev. E. Williams, at Wainut Villa, Mr.
North Andress Order of Hr. Mail.

EMPS's COCOA.—CRATEFUL AND COMPORT—
In Exception of the S Epps's Cocoa,-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

THE GEORGIAN BAY.

MANUFACTURER."

To the Editor of The Mail. Sir.—I took the enclosed communication to the Giobe this afternoon, but for some reason that I cannot understand, they refused to publish it. Perhaps it may meet the eye of the disinterested and public-spirited manufacturer if inserted in your columns, and I will be much obliged by its publication. I have no time to lose, as I am off for the West immediately, and don't wish to miss so good a chance of making money so easily. I feel almost sure that the manufacturers will adopt my suggression.

NICOLLE—In Alliston, Nov. 25th, Ada Uperton, wife of Mr. Philip Nicolle, aged if years.

Scott—In this city, on the 27th Nov., of consumption, Ann, wife of Michael Scott, aged 37 years.

MILLS—On Sunday morning, 28th inst., at No. 3 Bear street, Edith, daughter of Airred and Mary mills, aged 4 months.

Taber—On the 27th Nov., of consumption, Ann, wife of Mr. Philip Nicolle, aged if years.

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and particulars of the match will be arranged to-morrow. Betting was at once started on the event, the only quotation being 20 to 10 on Hanlan.

The Canadians and Australians thronged the Bells, the well-known hostelry at Putney, after the umpire's steamer landed them. There the details of the great match were discussed. Over two thousand people were waiting outside the house.

In all probability a match will shortly be arranged between Trickett and Hosmer. Hanlan will name the day for his race to-morrow afternoon, when the first deposit is made.

PATENT MEDICINE TO THE FRONT.

It is announced that the American company under whose auspices the recent international regatta on the Thames and the race between Hanlan and Courtney on the Potomac were rowed, has agreed to provide a prize of £1,000 sterling for the match between Hanlan and Laycock.

ABTICLES SIGNED AND THE DATE FIXED UPON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—At a meeting held this afternoon at the Sportsman office, articles of agreement were signed for a sculling tractal.

It is understood that the Ontario Govern ment intend issuing a new Commission of the Peace for the united counties of Prescott and

MARSHALL—At No. 2 Maple Terrace, Parliament atreet, on 24th November, the wife of J. C. Marshall, of a daughter.

Blackstock—On Thursday, the 25th instant, at 224 Gerrard street east, the wife of Mr. T. G. Blackstock, of a son. BROWN—On the 16th instant, at Riverside, the wife of Francis Brown, bookkeeper at the gaol of a daughter. daughter.

CREIGHTON—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the Bank of Montreal, Brantford, the wife of Walter Lindsay Creighton, of a daughter.

PATTERSON—On Friday, November 28th, at 31 Ontario street, the wife of Thos. Patterson, of a daughter.

LAKE-On the 28th of November, at Stayner the wife of Edward Lake, of a daughter. Mason—At 563 Jarvis street, on Monday, 29th inst., the wife of John R. Mason, of a daughter. GEORGE—In this city, on Friday, November 28th, the wife of Mr. Robert George, of a son. COOKE—At Cookstown, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Christopher Cooke, Warden of the county of Simcoe, of a daughter.
WALKER—At Belleville, on the 25th of November, the wife of W. H. Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARPENTER—GAIRDNER—At the residence of the bride's father, Orono, on the 24th of November, by the Rev. A. Frazer, Capt. F. M. Carpenter, reeve of the township of Saltfleet, to Catherine Hutchenson, youngest daughter of John A. Gairdner, Eeg.

MURRAY—BRIMBLE—At Beaverton, on Wednesday, 24th November, by Rev. J. MacNabb, Mr. John Murray, of Eldon, to Miss Janie Brimble, of Orllia Township.

SHIRLEY—WALL—On the 24th November, at St. Gregory's church. Oshawa, by the Rev. J. J. McEntee, T. M. Shirley, of the firm of Shea & Shirley, to Maggie, daughter of P. Wall, Esq., of Ochawa. MARRIAGES.

of George and Amelia Frame, aged II mouths.

Kelly-At Pine Grove, on the 24th inst., Mr. Michael Kelly, in the 68th year of his age.

McLean-On Thursday, 25th November, at 20 Catherine street, Toronto, Fanny Dudderidge, wife of T. A. McLean.

SMITH-On Wednesday, Nov. 24th, at Woodland Hall, near Oakville, in the 40th year of his age, Robert Walker Smith, Esq., only son of the late Robt. Smith, Esq., and son-in-law of the late Robt. Smith, Esq., and son-in-law of the late Col. Geo. K. Chisholm.

McKenzie-At Chippawa, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, Amelia, wife of James McKenzie, aged 57 years.

Master, aged 98, a native of the county of Tyrone, and fifty years a resident of this city.

EDMUNDS—At "Toronto House," West Bromwich, England, on Friday, the 28th inst., deeply regretted, Sarah A. Fulton, beloved wife of William H. Edmonds.

LUND—At his residence, near Richmond Hill, township of Vaughan, on the 28th inst., William Lund, in the 71st year of his age, a native of Lancashire, England.

Lancaster papers please copy.

WHITE—At Brantford, on the 28th inst., Mary White, beloved wife of Mr. Win White, aged 35 years, 4 months.

BENNETT.—On Monday the 28th inst., at 10 Morris street, Sarah Jame, Younged, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Bennett, aged 7 years.

PARRY—On the 27th inst., Albert Parry, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

MCWHINNEY—On Friday, November 28th, 1850, at "Mosside," Sandwich, Martha E., wife of Thomas McWhinney, 28q., Mayor of Sandwich.

Medical.

VEGETINE.

My Customers Praise It. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 15, 1880. I have pleasure in informing you that since I commenced the sale of your VEGETINE the demand for it has steadily increased, and those of my customers who have spoken to me have done so in the highest kind of praise. It is taking the lead of all the preparations sold for purifying the blood. A. HARVARD, 316 Queen street West.

An Excellent Medicine. PERTH, ONT., Mar. 20, 1880.

Sir.—Having suffered for more than a year with Congestion of the Muscles, as the doctor called it caused by overheating while working in my garden, and after being under medical treatment for a considerable time, having tried various other remedies with very little henefit, I was induced to try your "Vebring, and am happy to say that I derived great benefit therefrom, indeed I may say it cured me. I can confidently recommend it to others as an excellent medicine,

Yours, &c.

Yours, &c. JNO, W. ADAMS. Its Effects are Decided. TORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880.

I have had more satisfaction in selling VeckINE than any other preparation, its effects being

First-Class Blood Purifier. Indiantown, St. John, N.B., April 8, 1830.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.: Boston:
I consider Vegetime a first-class blood purifier, and my customers' statements fully endorse its wide-spread reputation. E. J. MAHONY.

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PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

USE ONLY HE GENUINE MIRRAY&LANM FLORIDA WATER THEBEST FREUME FOR THE

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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a pe or all the worst forms of PILES, two

\$1,000 REWARD

HOPE POR DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING
and perform the work of the Matural Drums
Always in position, but invitable to others. All

NERVOUS DEBILITY Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly mired by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known: Price I per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder or \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-HREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE GO., 9 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depoter Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill rect, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 40 transparent, 10c.; no taken. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.Y. 442-13 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, Floral Motto Cards, with name, paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nass 25 NEW YEAR CARDS, 20c.; 12 XMAS Florals, 10c.; 25 Gilt-Edged, Glass, turned-down corner, 30c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ontario. 433-26 HOUSE, Toronto.

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And fastest working corn sheller in use; has
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50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOWFLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards,
with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit,
60 samples, 10c. Heavy gold ring for club of
10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford,
Conn.

25 Age, Life, and Leap Year Cards, 20cts.; 12 Princess Louise, 25cts.; 12 Lovely Florals, 10cts. No Yankee Trash. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

ANY PERSON RUPTURED OR DEFORMED A will find man of practice, facility, and experience by calling or addressing CHARLES CLUTHE, inventor of Patent Spiral Truss. Illustrated circular. 28 Adelande street west, Toronnia.

A STRAY-ON LOT 12, FOURTH CONCES.
A STON Thorah, two sheep, one ram lamb.
Owner can have same by proving property and
paying expenses. JOHN ADAMSON. 451-3 Preses, from \$5 upwards. Types, Cuts, &c. Send two \$c. stamps for Catalogue. Address.

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Lance," and Maple Leaf with our name. Preserved to the market, which intended to be sold at a high price upon the retation of this saw. We will send to any addresses a saw exactly like any counterfeit, warrant equal in quality or no sale, at 60c, per foot. The fore do not be humbugged into paying a fire class price for a second-class saw. A fact to be in mind, that if the material and temper are rof the very best quality the shape of the tee amounts to nothing. A saw, like a knife, who tout fast without it will hold a keen, cutting edge. We have cut off, the inch sound basswollog in eight seconds such this saw. Manufatured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH.



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Subnitiale, and Thuy, in County of Simcoe
Apply to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Staynor, or
L. D. LAIDLAW, Toropto.

FOR SALE FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS

RIRST-CLASS FARM IN CARRACK, county of Bruce, for sale; 98 acres; 68 under cultivation; good dwelling and outbuildings; 35 miles from Mildoning. Apply to WATT BROS., Walkerton.

PARM FOR SALE—Let 20, IN THE STH con., township of Vaughan; east, haif of

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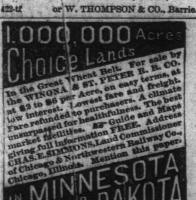
ng time. Low rate of interest. For terms, addre O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. FARM AND MIL

PROPERTIES.

Lor 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village a Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out with regular streets, in village lots, which are in greademand.

Lot 4.—Lot 15, 2nd con. Essa, 200 acres; abou 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house This is a very choice lot. Lor 5.—East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunr dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuab

All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, bal-ance at 7 per cent. BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie,



MONEY TO LEND FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY,

AT LOWEST RATES. Particulars of J. TURNBULL, Manager British Canadian Investment Company, Box 209, Toronto. MANITOBA BRANCH.

Particulars of ROSS, KILLEM & HAGGART, Solicitors, or A. S. McNAB, General Agent, Main street, Winnipog. Mardware. BURNELL'S



WIRE FENCING.

H. R. IVES & CO. Queen Street, Montreal. Business Chances.

Agusta, Maine.

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTE
Lieurn telegraphing at the Canadian 8
of Telegraphy, 13 Church street, M. T. F.

volver, for \$3.25. A Complete Set of an peare's Works, francouncily Bound and trated, for \$2.00. A Union Square Jo Casket, containing 20 pieces of Bestewelry, for \$1.00. Pour Sets (all dimer Beautiful Iomian Jewelry, for 65cts., or send all of our above articles for \$12.00. sent C. O. D. when \$2.00 of the amount with our order, to insure good faith.

Order at once.

U.S. MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa

APRIL 18t. 1881.

APRIL 18t, 1881.

AFRIL 18t, 1881.

2nd A \$300 PEASE & CO. PIANO.
2nd A \$300 ESTEY & CO. ORGAN.
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ordering the largest amount of goods prior to
April 1st will receive first gift. Second is
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at once and secure one of these gifts. For term
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An Extraordinary Offen 13 AGENTS, DEALERS, AND PEDLERS. Goods Unsold Returned EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN.

ET It Is TO NARTICLE THAT SELLS ON ITS MERIT SOLD IN ALMOST EVERY FAMILY. We want Agents, Dealers, and Pe ke hold at once. It will sell readily di hole year, but is a Bonanza for Fall an orders. We make an extending 

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTIO 8. Osprey; third-class, male or fe state salary; to commence January; 1831. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer, Sing

Legal Notice.

NOTICE TO CREDITO

All persons having any claim against R Sill, late of the village of Jarvis, in the C of Haldimand, and Province of Ontario, chant, deceased, are requested to send Urania Sill, of the said Village of Jarvis, is ministratir of his estate and effects, futiculars of their claims to the above adgiving items and dates, and also estating all perfore the fifteenth day of December next ing the date of this notice; and take notice after the said date the said administrating the date of this notice; and take notice after the said date the said administrating the date of the proceed to distribute the assets of the said F Sill amongst the parties entitled thereto, he

DURSUANT TO THE REVIS

The Fress.

THE TORONTO

DAILY MAIL Will be sent (Postage Free) to any Address in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, during the

ing December 9th, FOR ONE DOLLAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

entire Session of the Domi Parliament at Ottawa, con

After function, such of the passengers a had "sea legs" gathered in groups of two and threes about the quarter-deck, which is an ocean steamer of the Crimea's build mean aft, upon the guards. The sea was too rough for the hurricane-deck; only one officer had ntured there.

ventured there.

Captain Moore had found for Mrs. Wolcott a sheltered nook under the lee of the salcon. The sun was shining, and it had driven away the mist. It was pleasant upon deck, notwithstanding the unusual swell. Adela was seated among sundry smooth and shapely coils of rope, where cushions had been laid for her accommodation, and she held a book in her hand. She was not reading, however. She had been talking to the captain, and when he was called away by one of the stewards, Mr. Dobson took his place, leaning over her where she sat, and steadying himself by a back-stay of the mizzen.

They began by talking about Lance. Adela

They began by talking about Lance. Adela rembled when her husband first mentioned im. He asked where she had left him. She answered indefinitely, "At school in

and.

preciating her reluctance to say more
it no further questions. t no further questions.

gratitude for this, and impelled by nereagerness to keep speaking of Lance, she
ed him then to lead her into such anecf their boy as are dear to paren and she saw with keen delight that in with eagerness every word of infor-n which she wouchsafed him. paused at last, and he stood silent by e, feeling as though he needed time litary thought to ponder all he had

After some minutes she got up and walked ver to the bulwark. He joined her, and they ver to the bulwark. He joined her, and they tood together, looking over the ship's side, yatching "the way of a ship in the sea"—ne of the greatest of earthly mysteries, hought the most sagacious of mankind.
"I love the sea," she said at length, "and ancey loves it too. He is a very bold little sther. I took him to Newport last summer, to has never spent a year without seeing the

bather. I took him to Newport last summer. He has never spent a year without seeing the ocean. But this monotony of waters, out of sight of land, fatigues me and destroys my sympathy. The Atlantic that I love is all variety, all wild caprice. One needs the land to stand upon, I think, to see the highest beauty of the ocean."

stand upon, I think, to see the highest cauty of the ocean."
"Landscapes and seascapes too," said Colnel Wolcott, "need a touch of something uman to make them satisfactory. My greatist interest at sea is in observing seamanship, sympathize with the eternal struggle between sallors and the sea. Every act of seamanship, even the most trivial—the splicing a rope, the trimming of a yard—is so much died to this human side. A timely skill is all defence, eternal vigilance the price of the sallors are the sallors and the seascapes.

a sing too seems to be a living thing. One's sympathies are always with the ship and those on board of the Admire Nature as we may, when a sis comes in the eternal trial of strength ainst her."

delight as much in Newport as you do, dels trembled. This remark seemed to something personal into the con-

you know Newport, Mr. Dobs after a moment, during which she berated whether she should hasten and deliberated whether she should hasten what must now be coming.

"Old Newport, summer Newport, Newport rocks and Newport fishing-grounds, its sland roads, Bateman's, the Glen, Blue Rocks, Paradise, Purgatory, Block Island, Canonicut—I know them all well!" he answered with enthusiasm. I down had to the train that you gave us to understand that you were an Englishman."

rstand that you were an Englishman." new that you supposed me A——, prisonin the hills," he said. "Nationalunstable in there days. I have mine so often that now I shall have o make an effort to prove that I have one.
All now depends upon the next two weeks
with me. I may go abroad forever, and besome an Asiatic—fulfil the destiny sketched
in Locksley Hall perhaps. I can imagine circumstances in which that life may be all that

What ! take the 'dusky woman'?" Adela "What! take the 'dusky woman'?" Adela replied in a low voice.
"Why not, if all else fails me? If I am wrecked, adrift, if I fail to get safe home in port, what else remains to me? It is not good for man to be alone. I feel it—he felt it. If he adjusted himself to the only existence left, and made himself a shelter out of the bright had consequently as held on the bright had consequently in the safe of the safe

such rubbish as had come ashore with him, do you blame him?"

""With my whole soul I believe," she said, "that brave hearts can conquer circumitances; that every dreadful thing, when we draw near and confront it, proves less dreadful than it seemed in fancy; and that, if we cannot compel all things to our hopes, we can adjust ourselves to them."

"How do you mean me to understand you when you mean me to understand you when you mean the total things to the mean that the state of the second seems to the seco

"How do you mean me to understand you when you speak like that? Listen," he said. "This is a crisis in my life. Many years ago I wrecked myself, and lost what might have made me a good man. Not many hours since I saw a prospect of regaining what I threw away. A few days will decide what now becomes of me. Give me your good wishes!"

Adela trembled exceedingly. She flushed and then grew pale, but she stood silent.

"I will pledge myself to nothing unless I fully understand," at length she said.

Of what could he be speaking? Was she herself the object of his hopes, or was it Cora Noble? Was this a stratagem to sound her on the subject of divorce, to commit her unawares to co-operate with his wishes? Was he really hoping to recover his lost happiness by making a second marriage with Mrs. Tontine?

For a brief moment her only wish was that

For a brief moment her only wish was that e were free, and that she herself lay deep ader the green, grim waves that heaved be-

under the green, grim waves that heaved before her.

"My chances all depend on you," he said, lowering his voice until he whispered in her ear, and speaking rapidly. "If you care nothing for my happiness, think of your boy! How can you part with him? However much I may forbear, that must come some day, you know."

"I understand you now," she said. It was a oribe. She saw it. "I understand, and I dare not, dare not, must not encourage what you wish to do. I cannot wish that you should succeed. I am forced to stand in your way, if possible."

"O Mrs. Wolcott, Captain Moore has been saying that's a horrid man! He is quite uneasy about your getting acquainted with him. Dobson is not his name. He has been defaulting or forging or stealing—he is dreadful!" broke in Harrie Tontine, pulling hard at Mrs. Wolcott's dress, and speaking in a shrill stage-whisper. Harrie, ever since lancheon, had been racing up and down the deck. "The captain is coming himself to break it up, he says. I heard him and mamma speaking of it together. He said it annoyed him very much. He said, 'I got a hint to shadow him before we started.' What did he mean by that? I don't know what he could mean."

Adela flushed all over, and looked up at her companion. She saw in his face what seemed the shadow of the look he gave her

Adela flushed all over, and looked up at her companion. She saw in his face what seemed the shadow of the look he gave her when they parted, ten years before.

"Run away, Harrie!" she said. "The gentleman is my friend. He is well known to me. You should not repeat to me what the captain may have said to Mrs. Tontine."

"How much of this do you believe?" said Colonel Wolcott hoarsely.

"Nothing. But they say on board—"

"That Dobson is a thick-built, bullet-headed, red-faced, British bagman. At least.

"That Dobson is a thick-built, builet-headed, red-faced, British bagman. At least, such is the man I saw at Liverpool. I bought his ticket, and am travelling under his name. Before the voyage ends I had hoped to explain it all to you."

He spoke hurriedly, for he saw Captain Moore approaching them, with Sir George Beavor.

Let me take you over to the other side of the ship. You will see it best under the break of the poop," said the captain.

"And let me offer you my arm," said Sin George Beevor. "I did not know until this moment," he added, as Adela, aided by Mr. Dobson, gathered up her shawls, "that you were the wife of the traveller, Colonel Woltott, You must be very mond of the said of the Dobson, gathered up her shawls, "that yon were the wife of the traveller, Colonel Wolcott. You must be very proud of him. I have read no book for years that has seemed to draw me so closely and personally to the author. How long has he been in the East, and when do you expect him back?"

"He has been away nine years," she said, "five in the East and four in the Army of the Southern Confederacy. This gentleman," indicating Dobson, "can tell you more about him than I can. He saw him not long since in India."

"Indeed, Mr. Dobson!" said Captain Moore. "Where did you fall in with him?"

"I was with him in the hill fort that he speaks of in his trayels."

"Indeed!" cried Sir George. "Then perhaps you are the friend whom he calls A.? Colonel Wolcott's portrait in ting 'Illustration' of last week is not what I expected. I had not supposed him so old a man."

Sir George said this as he was moving away with Captain Moore and Adela. Mr. Dobson did not follow them. He remained leaning against the bulkhead, and heard the voice of Mrs. Tontine speaking within the saloon, as she sat in her place over the lunchtable.

"I don't know what Dr. Danvers and other."

table.

"I don't know what Dr. Danvers and other people mean by always holding up Adela Wolcott as the model of a woman, in her situation. There she is flirting with the only longlishman of rank on board, and there's that doubtful person with an enormous beard, who don't seem able to keep his eyes off her. It is all very well for us lost sinners to amuse ourselves—there is nothing to be done at sea but to flirt and to eat, and to play whist or chess or euchre—but for the saints to take the game out of our very hands seems un peu fort, don't you think so?"

the game out of our very hands seems un peu fort, don't you think so?"

"'Not too bright and good,' you know, Mrs. Tontine, is one of a woman's perfections," said a young man who was near her.

"Oh, hush up, Mr. Offley! You men always take up for Mrs. Wolcott. Well, she is going to be divorced in a few weeks—if indeed she is not divorced already—and with her face and her fortune she will be a splendid speculation for some of you. She made her first husband wretched—these extra good women have a knack of being uncomfortable to the men who own them—but that will not be taken into account by her aspirants."

"I heard she was going to defend the suit. Mrs. Hobbes told me so," said Mr. Offleys "Mrs. Hobbesseemed to think that it was not her wish to be parted from so distinguished a husband."

"Why. Hobbes believes anything she is the said was not in the said was not in the said was not in the said was not her wish to be parted from so distinguished a husband."

"Mrs. Hobbes believes anything she is

"Mrs. Hobbes believes anything she is told! She does not make allowances for Adela Wolcott's temper. I wouldn't be the woman to hang on to a man who did not want me, I know! I never saw good come of it. I always think such women, when they are ill-treated, get about what they deserve from their husbands."

"Ah! you mean when a woman is engaged to a man who wants to break it off and the

"Ah! you mean when a woman is engaged to a man who wants to break it off, and she keeps him to his engagement—a sort of genteel breach-of-promise case? But this is different. Here is positive obligation. I suppose, Mrs. Tontine, you agree with Mr. Froude in his judgment on King Henry VIII., and Queen Katharine—that it is not good taste for a woman to cross her husband, if he takes a fancy to get rid of her."

for a woman to cross her husband, if he takes a fancy to get rid of her."

"Oh! as to Henry VIII., I quite agree with Mr. Froude and everybody. He was a wretch, a regular royal Bluebeard—that we all know," cried Mrs. Tontine, who thought herself upon safe ground as to that fact in history. "But Colonel Wolcott never was like Henry VIII. He was charming as a bachelor; and Adela, however much you men all rave about her now, was not at all the woman to get on with him. He was fastidious about women. It was a mere mariage de convenance. By the way, have any of you read his book? Isn't it lovely?"

Then, after a pause:—

book. It would be fun."

Pursuant to this plan, Mrs. Tontine, five minutes afterwards, came forth on the guards, in a nube and a waterproof, leaning on Mr. Offley's arm, Mel carrying a camp-stool behind them.

"Ah! Sir George," she said, as she placed herself beside him and his comments if the

herself beside him and his companion, "do not let me spoil an agreeable tête-à-tête. It would be mean of me; for if you spend this winter in New York, you will find Mrs. Wolcott the acknowledged belle of the season. We are all in dread of her. I don't mean widows on small means accepte. widows on small means, passées, like myself widows on small means, passées, like myself —we have no chance to enter into competition with her freshness and her fortune—but her débût in society is dreaded by young ladies in their teens. She is to be the First Prize this winter in the New York lottery of marriage?"

in their teens. She is to be the First Prize this winter in the New York lottery of marriage."

"Don't, if you please, Mra Tontine," said Adela, moving away at once. "I am not going into society. Such remarks are very disagreeable to me."

"Oh! my dear, you have not been much in society hitherto, because of your position; but things will be very different when you are free. Why, with all your advantages, you may do anything you please. You have no i-dea what a career you have before you. They say," she added, turning to Sir George Beevor, "that to be generally talked about is a passport to success in America. Keep your name before the public, no matter how, and it wins you half the battle."

"Indeed, Mrs. Tontine," said Adela, "I am only anxious to keep my name away from the public."

"If you expect to do so, my dear, in connection with Colonel Wolcott—a man whose fame is on everybody's tongue, now-a-days—I can assure you that you are mistaken. Why, your history will point the moral of every strong-minded woman's speech on the anti-husband question. You need not expect privacy henceforth until you seek it in another marriage."

"Mrs. Tontine, do me the kindness to let my affairs alone—at least in my hearing."

"Indeed, my.dear, forgive me! I did not mean to rouse your temper. I fergot you were so easily excited. I supposed, of course, your indignation was all for Wolcott, poor man!"

Adela at this moment became mesmerically

your indignation was all for Wolcott, poor man!"

Adela at this moment became mesmerically aware, without being able to see her husband's face (for a short-sighted person cannot catch the eye as others do), that he was earnestly attentive to the conversation. It seemed an opportunity for explanation. Roused to defend herself, she stood at bay.

"Mrs. Tontine," she said, "I do not care who knows what I think upon this subject. The divorce to which you allude is not of my seeking. I wholly disapprove of it. I abhor and reject the whole system of divorce, for anything except a Scriptural reason. I lament that it prevails in our country. When I vowed a vow to love, honour, and obey my husband until death I meant to keep it."

"Yes; but one does not always love, and one cannot always honour. All marriages are not love-matches. Perhaps love—"

"That depends on what you mean by love. What does a woman mean when she promises to 'love' in her marriage-vow, Mrs. Tontine?"

"Why, of course she means she is in love with him," said Mrs. Tontine, remembering rather reluctantly her own relations with Mr. Tontine.

"I dom't think that she necessarily mean."

o see that nothing in ourselves, or our own nistory, or in the man to whom we pay our rows, shall make it impossible for us to keep our word. We make love, all through our

ments, to the end. To him that hath shall be given. In the hearts of those who love at all, love will increase by cultivation. It may change its nature. It may become, in sickness or in weakness, a protecting love, or in adversity, a helping one, or in ill-usage, a long-suffering one; but if the vow was made in truth, love will be love from the wedding to the funeral. It is a far less solemn thing, I think, to vow I do love, than I will."

"Well!" cried Mrs. Tontine, "to think of your advocating marriage without being in

your advocating marriage without being in love!"

"I don't. I am arguing for increasing love after marriage, as I would argue for increasing faith after the vows of confirmation."

"But 'honouring and obeying,' Mrs. Wolcott. There's the rub, for most women," said your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be a sid your Office who will be to be to be a sid your office who will be to be a side of the side of th

But 'nonouring and obeying,' Mrs. Wolcott. There's the rub, for most women," said young Offley, who was interested in the conversation. "I never could see why every rascal who is a married man should have a woman pledged to honour him."

"Because you supposed, possibly, a woman pledged herself not to know right from wrong in favour of her husband. I do not see that women are pledged to hoodwink their own moral sense; but I do think we are all bound to do everything that may promote the

moral sense; but I do think we are all bound to do everything that may promote the honour of our husbands, either by our counsels, our reticence, or our behaviour; and experience shows, I think, that a woman who complains of her husband, or gossips about him, dishonours herself. Husband and wife are too intimately one for either party to claim sympathy either for himself or herself at the expense of the other. If the honour of either is tarnished, the honour of the other feels the stain. Granted the honour and the love, the obedience follows. The sequence is easily maintained."

"Well:" said Mrs. Tontine, as Adela, attended by Sir George, walked away, "Set a

tended by Sir George, walked away, "'Set a thief to catch a thief!' It takes a woman who can't live with her husband to lecture thier to catch a thief! It takes a woman who can't live with her husband to lecture other women on the duties of married people. But I must say I don't think it at all a nice thing for her to be taking up with any casual admirer, like that tall man who slouches his hat till you see nothing but his beard. I declare, he watches till you would suppose he was trying to charm her, like a snake. I hear he is aboard under a false name, and the officers of the ship, think he is some kind of

officers of the ship think he is some kind of forger or defaulter."

"In that case, the police may have him out "In that case, the police may have him out of the ship at Queenstown," said Mr. Offley. "Such a thing happened to a man the last time I crossed the ocean going home. He had got Lady Somebody's jewels stowed away in his valise. I heard atterwards that they sent him to the hulks for fourteen years. He imposed upon all of us until that came about. He, like this Dobson, seemed to us on board a very quiet, gentlemanly fellow."

CHAPTER IX. TO HONOUR.

We once heard it asserted at a missionary meeting that tobacco and printed Bibles came almost simultaneously into the civilized world. "Alas!" exclaimed the orator, "in four centuries, men out of all the nations under heaven are confirmed smokers, whilst—" We omit his deduction, and take up the defence of the great luxury of mankind.

woman to get on with him. He was fastidious about women. It was a mere mariage de convenance. By the way, have any of you read his book? Isn't it lovely?'

Then, after a pause:

"I wonder if she has read it! I would like to find out what she thinks of it. Mr. Offley, give me your arm. Suppose we go on deck and see the Tusker? I should like to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to get her to talk about Colonel Wolcett and his to talk about the way in the sedative of the rest-less portion of the human race. By smoke, men work off their superfluous energies; it is to them what sewing is to women. We admit that it has interferred with activity and individual greatness; we concede that since to bacco came into universal use in Christendom, very great men seem to have gone out of use; but the sedative of the rest-less portion of the human race. By smoke, men work off their superfluous energies; it is to them what sewing is to women. We admit that it has interferred with activity and individual greatness: we concede that since to-bacco came into universal use in Christendom, very great men seem to have gone out of use; but the second of the rest less portion of the human race. By smoke, men work off their superfluous energies; it is to them what sewing is to women. We admit that it has interferred with activity and individual greatness: we concede that since to-bacco came into universal use in Christendom, we would not the second of the human race. By smoke, men work off their superfluous energies; it is to them what sewing is to women. We admit that it has interferred with activity and individual greatness; we concede that since to be accordance to the second of the hum

very great men seem to have gone out of use; but, allowing that the world since that period has had few men great as Raleigh or Columbus, we subm it that these were not votaries of the Virginia weed. Frederick the Great abhorred the Tobacco Parliaments of Frederick William., Napoleon took only an occasional pinch of snuff. The lips of the great Oliver never closed upon a pipe-stem. Is all this an argument in favour of tobacco? We think it is. Individual activity has diminished, like individual learning; but generalized activity, the activity of co-operation, the activity of the age we live in, is so tremendous that, were its forces guided by men of such energy as the pre-tobacconists of the sixteenth century, the world would become a pandemonium of unrest, even loss fit than it is now for quiet folks to dwell in. Let us bless the glorious memory of the great Sir Walter for a wholesome corrective to the spirit of the nineteenth century, and be thankful that as much progress as the the world can bear is committed to the impaired nervous energies of a tobacco-loving generation.

In the smoking room of an ocean steamer, first-class and second-class smokers meet under one clouded atmosphere; social distinctions, as in a smoking-car, are suspended, if not done away.

It was in the smoking-room of the Crimea that Sir George Beevor and Mr. Dobson met half an hour after the scene between Mrs.

that Sir George Beever and Mr. Dobson met half an hour after the scene between Mrs. Tontine and Adela. The latter had sought refuge in her state-room, and the ship was nearing Queenstown, in full sight of the emerald shore.

"I think these Americans," said Sir

mearing Queenstown, in full sight of the emerald shore.

"I think these Americans," said Sir George meditatively, knocking the ashes from the end of his cigar, "'do beat all nature,' as they say themselves, in their manners and customs."

Any observer knows that an Englishman who quotes the slang of America adopts specimens of the strongest kind, acquired from the "Sam Slick" papers in Blackwood, written forty years since, or Bird o' Freedom Sawin. "Catawompously chawed up," for example, is, we understand, held in England to be a common household expression in America. Provincialisms exist, of course, in all parts of our country, and distinguish the many nationalities that find shelter under our Stripes and Stars; but slang is ever shifting. The versatile American invents a bold, strong word to suit the purpose of the moment; and when the occasion is past, it drops out of the popular, vocabulary almost as suddenly as it appeared in it. Which of us now-a-days employs the word "skedaddle," unless he be an Englishman, trying to appear au fait in the idioms of our late war?

"Did you everwalk into your own sanctum, after some officious hand had been putting it to rights," said Dobson, "and find yourself startled by small changes in its arrangements, whereas, were you entering the room for the first time, these little things would not have caught your notice. It is just so with Americans and Englishmen. They are so much alike that every difference tells."

"I did not mean to allude to points of nationality, exactly," said Sir George. "It is the tone of things around me on one subject that surprises me, as shown even in the limited society of this steamer. That Mrs. Tontine—"

"The widow Tontine is vulgar," broke in Mr. Offley. "You must not take her as a specimen of the well-bred American lady. That you may find in Mrs. Wolcott. Mrs. Tontine was a New York belle in her youth; and if that does not praduate a woman in vulgarity, nothing else will. To attain eminence as a belle at Springs and watering places a girl mus

talking of it—actually before the lad and speculating as to whom she werry, as if such pussy-west-

in American good society. It strikes me very strangely."

"There are such instances, of course," said Offley, "and you have chanced on one, Sir George; but you won't meet with a divorce case every day in your travels in America."

"But tell me," said Sir George, "will this poor lady, Mrs. Wolcott, hold such a position in society after her divorce, as Mrs. Tontine seems to predict she will? Won't she be rather—under a cloud," I mean? Won't people, "be she as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, attach some blame to her!"

"Blame to her!" cried Mr. Dobson, with a sudden burst of energy, which, for a moment, rather surprised the other two.

"I hardly think they will," said Offley, "unless the divorce case brings out something. Of course, if a man wants to divorce his wife, it is the business of his lawyer to make it as bad as he can for her; and in this case, the parties being so widely known, it will be the interest of the newspaper men to make the most of their affairs for the amusement of the public. I expect to see nothing but 'The Great Wolcott Divorce Case,' for several weeks after I get home."

"Good heaven! And her name, of course, or avery body,' tangene! Can this disgrees."

several weeks after I get home."

"Good heaven! And her name, of course, on everybody's tongue! Can this disgrace be brought, without a cause, upon a woman by a man who put his honour in her hands, who vowed to love and uphold and cherish her?" cried Sir Sir George, with indignation.

"What is one to think of a man willing to drag a woman through the publicity—if not the foulness—of a thing of this kind?"

There was something in Joseph Dobson's eyes so very farce that Sir George stopped suddenly.

"Excuse me," he said, "for forgetting that Colonel Wolcott is your friend. You met him in the East, I think you told me. But all this seems to be so very strange, you know."

At that moment Harrie Tontine's sharp face loomed through the thick atmosphere of the smoking-room.

"Mr. Offley! Mr. Offley!" she cried shrilly.

"You said you'd come and teach me how to hop along the deck, when you had done your luncheon, and I've been waiting for you ever

so long.

"I'll come when I have done my smoke,
Miss Harrie," said Offley.

"No, I want you to come now. Come
right away!" commanded Harrie.

"Look here!" said one of the officers of
the ship, "This is not a place for little girls.
Ladies, Miss Harrie, are not allowed in the
growking grown"

Ladies, Miss Harrie, are not allowed in the smoking-room."

"Oh!"said Harrie, "I don't object to smoke. I think I shall often come."

"I wish some philanthropist out of employment would get up a society for the protection of grown-up Americans from other people's children," muttered Offley.

"Ah! that's what we all need, and what we shall get less and less of we shall get less and less of, as mothers en-large their rights and sphere," said one of

"Well, now," said a reactionist from Puritanism, a philosopher of the New England Schools, "it has always appeared to me as if parents persist in repressing a spirit of investigation, they stunt their children's intellectual growth."

"Mamma says that Lance Wolcott is going to be immensely rich; and when I grow up I mean to marry him," said Miss Harrie positively.

"Marry Lance Wolcott! Heaven forbid!" cried Mr. Dobson with energy.

"You'll have to learn to be real nice, Miss Harrie, 'fore dat time come," remarked Mel, who was passing through the smoking-room, giving a wink to his master. "My Mas' Lance Wolcott ain't for any little lady who sits cross-legged on a table afore gentlemen in a smoking-room."

Harrie flared up.

"I am good enough for Lance Wolcott any day in the week," she cried. "And what's more, my mamma's maid, that we left in England, says my mamma is going to marry his papa after he gets a divorce and she gets home!"

A roar of laughter from the men around

A roar of laughter from the men around A roar of laughter from the men around greeted this communication.

"Tell us some more, Harrie! This is rich!" cried several of the young men in the smoking-room, whose sense of honour was not fully grown.

Mortified, indignant, ashamed of himself and of his own position, Colonel Wolcott flung away his cigar and quitted their commun.

(To be continued.)

There lives near Harrisburg, Ohio—an outof-the-way place in Hancock county, about
three miles west of Mount Blanchard—a very
remarkable child only five years old, who
seems to have the power to charm birds at
will. Her mother first noticed this strange
fascination the child possesses about a year
ago. The little girl was cut in the door-yard
among a bevy of snow-birds, and when she
spoke to them they would come and light
upon her, twittering with glee. On taking
them in her hands and stroking them, the
birds, instead of trying to get away from
their fair captor, seemed to be highly pleased,
and when let loose would fly away a short distance and immediately return to the child
again. She took several of them into the
house to show her mother, who, thinking she
might hurt them, put them out of doors, but
no sooner was the door opened than the birds
flew into the room again, lit upon the girl's
head, and began to chirp. The birds remained about the premises all winter, flying
to the little girl whenever the door opened.
The parents of the child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an illomen, and that the much dreaded visitor,
death was about to visit their home. But
death did not come, and during the last summer the child has had many pet birds. The
child handles the birds so gently that a humming-bird, once in her hands, does not fail to
return. Last winter a bevy of birds kept
her company, and she played with them for
hours at a time. Every morning the birds
fly to her window, and leave only when the
sun sinks in the west. The parents of the
little girl are poor, superstitious people, and
have been reticent about the matter until A Little Charmer. rather reluctantly her own relations with Mr.

Tontine.

"I don't think that she necessarily means that. If she did, half the marriage-vows would be perjury."

"Why, Mrs. Wolcott! Oh, if you come to that —Well, I suppose, from your point of view—but I should not have thought—to be sure, you were very young!.

"I trust, that there are many women so happy as to be 'in love,' in the fullest sense of novelist or poet, when they stand up to be married. But indeed it would be very hard to define what it is to be in love—how much glamour, how much reality, how much inexperience, how much reality, how much glamour, how much reality, how much glamour, how much reality, how much glamour, how much resided feeling make upenough to justify our being called 'in love.'

There are Methodists who have found it hard

That you may find in Mrs. Wolcott. Mrs. Tontine was a New York belle in her youth; and if that does not graduate a woman in vulgarity, nothing else will. To attain emineca as a belle at Springs and watering places a girl must put up with loss of privacy and loss of delicacy, and be willing to accept the homage of all sorts and conditions of men; she must smile on those she cannot but despise, and laugh with those she hates, and jilt the man she love and marry the man she loathes. And that's the history of Mrs. Tontine!"

"But such notions of divorce," persisted Sir George, "seem hardly credible. Here is the traveller, Wolcott, a man who impressed me most favourably in his book, and a lady who, according to your own account, is a bount to befall them.

CHICAGO SOCIETY SHOCKED.

The highest social circles of Chicago have just received an awful shock. But for their elasticity we fear those circles would have been broken up into infinite fragments, precisely as the fire must belt, thrown off, as is supposed, between Mars and Jupiter, was dashed into the tiny worlds we know as asteroids. Where there is so much elasticity there must be extraordinary fineness of fibre, and those who understand the fabric of Chicago society will not hesitate to acknowledge that this theory's soundness is well attested by the fact. Refinement can be predicated readily of the best Western society, and most safely of that portion of it which revolves around the Stock Yards and the Board of Trade. Like seeks like as star vibrates light to star, and it is not surprising that a newly-arrived couple, coming straight from the aristocratic haunts of the great German capital, should be welcomed most eagerly. The pair were a certain Herr and Madame Grunebaum, and they entered Chicago society by reason of letters of introduction from the highest social authorities. Society found them agreeable, fascinating, and charming. It pronounced them born and bred aristocrats, and expressed its appreciation of them by a thousand of those delicate attentions that one learns in the neighbourhood of the Stock Yards and the Chamber of Commerce. But there came an end to this. An obscure person who once thrilled Chicago variety sudithousand of those delicate attentions that one learns in the neighbourhood of the Stock Yards and the Chamber of Commerce. But there came an end to this. An obscure person who once thrilled Chicago variety audiences by being held high above their heads by a strap tied round his waist, with one end secured only between the teeth of a pretty woman, who herself depended from a trapeze, made trouble. The lady who supported him was his wife, and she was the famous Leona Dare, who subsequently went to Germany and there became so great a favourite with princes of the blood and lesser nobles that it required the Imperial from her trapeze, and when she emerged from the hospital she married a young and well-connected German. In Madame Grunebaum the suspended husband affected to recognize his true and lawful wife, Leona Dare. Society did not go to pieces. The only thing that kept it together, perhaps, was the reflection that it had all along regarded her as a brazen, upstart thing, who "hadn't no more manners" than the pigs at Society's rendering establishment on Archer avenue. But still the best circles were ineffably shocked to think they had been doing homage to a trapeze performer, who in her professional days could not encumber herself with too many clothes, and who was the wife of an insignificant member of the canaille. We can sympathize with the anguish of the sensitive corner contines, and who was the wife of an insignifi-cant member of the cancille. We can sympa-thize with the anguish of the sensitive corner makers and pork packers of the Garden City, but sincerely hope that the cruel advantage taken of their simple and confiding natures will not lead to a German-American war—at least not until our harbours are fortified.— Brooklym Engle

MRS. GARFIELD. Chat About the Lady who will be Hostes at the White House.

Brooklyn Eagle.

She is an accomplished hostess, as well as an accomplished woman—they're two very different things. Living as the Garfields have had to live, in the most economical way, doing without elegant clothes, fine furniture, sumptuous food, good, new, and rare old books, dearer than all else to them, they have contributed more to make Washington winter life pleasant and profitable than many other families who have supplemented less taste and culture with more money. Mrs. Schools, "it has always appeared to me as if parents persist in repressing a spirit of investigation, they stunt their children's intellectual growth."

"Not a bit more so, my-dear sir, than you improve the fruit. Shorten the twig and you improve the fruit. It is a question with me whether intellectual in forming men and women; for the highest development, I take it, should consist in making the luman creature as perfect as possible to the limit of his capacity. You must bring out all that hes latent in the man himself, and make the nost of it—cultivate his heart, his intellect, and his bodily frame."

The speaker was one of those obnoxious persons who, st unsuitable times and especially on shipbeard, love to enunciate sonorous platitudes as if they were discoveries, and to provoke long-winded discussions.

By this time Harrie Tontine was established on a table, wrighting to get Offley to let her have a puff at his cigar.

Colonel Wolcott gazed at her with company. and trying to get Offley to let her have a puff at his cigar.

Colonel Wolcott gazed at her with compassion and horror.

"And that child, "hethought, "that dreadful little imp, with apparently no instincts of her sex or age, might be my own daughter had I married the woman on whom I threw my raw, boyish love away!"

"You were talking of Mrs. Wolcott just now," said the Crimea's officer. "She came out with us last voyage, and had with her one of the finest little boys I ever saw in all my life. The little fellow was all over the ship, and wherever he went it was a pleasure to see him. He was a child brought up never to be an offence to other people. Full of his questions—but then they were intelligent questions, that led to something; and he was eager to listen to whatever you had to say in reply. Listening is what makes children's minds grow, Miss Harrie; don't you know that? That's what you have two ears for."

"Mamma says that Lance Wolcott is going to be immensely rich; and when I grow up I mean to marry him," said Miss Harrie positively.

"Marry Lance Wolcott! Heaven forbid!" turning in the course of the presidential, or rather the Mrs. Presidential, social customs and decrees. Whether the diplomatic corps has its delicate palate tickled with lemonade has its delicate palate tickled with lemonade and water at State dinners or not, we may be sure that whiskey and the White House, divorced four years ago, will not be reunited in unholy bonds during Mr. Garfield's administration. It is needless to say that Mrs. Hayes will be missed. She will be missed by many of whom the world knows nothing—the naked, hungry, sick, and in prison, unto whose wants she has ministered "all so silently;" but regret will not be so poignant as it would be were she to be succeded by an inferior woman.—Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

Children and Music.

Let no child be taught music who has not a natural aptitude for it. Decided musical talent generally shows itself early. Many children sing before they can speak. I have written down, with the date affixed, so that there could be no mistake, more than one actual tune invented and sung by a small person of three years old. But the negative to these positive instances is less easily ascertained. The musical, like many another faculty, develops more or less rapidly according to the atmosphere it grows in. And there is always a certain period of "grind" so very distasteful that many a child will declare it "hates music," and wish to give it up, when a little perseverance would make of it an excellent musician. I am no cultivated musician myself—I wish, with all my heart, the hard work of life had allowed me to be!—but I feel grateful now for having been compelled, three times over, amid many tears, to "learn my notes," which was nearly all the instruction destiny every vouchsafed me. Nevertheless, I believe I did a good deed the other day. A mother said to me, "My child is thirteen, and has been working at music ever since she was seven. She has no ear and no taste. If she plays a to me, "My child is thirteen, and has been working at music ever since she was seven. She has no ear and no taste. If she plays a been working at music ever since she was seven. She has no ear and no taste. If she plays a false note she never knows it. Yet she practises very conscientiously two hours a day. What must I do?" My answer was brief:—"Shut the piano, and never let her open it more." The advice was taken, and the girl, who now spends that unhappy two hours upon other things, especially drawing, in which she is very diligent and very clever, would doubtless bless me in her heart if she knew all. But the love of music, which she had not, often exists without great talent for it. Still, in such cases cultivation can do much. Many vocalists, professional and otherwise, have begun by being vox et præterea nihil, that is, possessing a fine organ, but no skill in using it. While, on the other hand, many delighful singers—I recall especially Thomas Moore and Sheridan Knowles—have had scarcely any voice at all. The expression, the taste, the reading of a song are as essential and delightful as the voice to sing it with; and these last long after nature's slow but inevitable decay has taken away what to a singer is always a sore thing to part with, so sore that

Children and Music.

many are very long—far too long—in recognizing this. Sadder to themselves even than to their listeners is the discovery that now, when they really know how to sing a song, they have not the physical power of singing it.—By the author of John Halifax, in Good Words.

A CALENDAR OF MURDERS.

A Boy of Seventeen Now on Trial for His Life. A Boy of Seventeen Now on Trial for His Life.

The fourth of fifteen cases of indictment for murder at the present term came up in New York city before Judge Brady in Oyer and Terminer. It appeared that Caulfield and Babcock had been in Bean's employ about four weeks prior to June 29, and that Caulfield had just been discharged for intoxication and other causes. On the afternoon of the 29th a dozen ice-carts were backed up against a bridge on the ice-wharf between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, North River, to take ice from two "runs," or inclined planes, by which ice was let down from boats in the river. About four o'clock Caulfield, who had been drinking, came to Bean at the south end of the bridge and asked for a job. Bean told him he was too late in the day. Caulfield then went to the upper run, near Seventeenth street, where Babcock was taking his turn with the other drivers in taking cakes of ice from the foot of the run. As Babcock hooked a cake with his ice-tongs caulfield hooked another pair of ice-tongs into the cake and tried to pull it in an opposite direction. Babcock was the stronger, and nulled the cake over to his cert his fee-tongs caulifield nooked another pair of ice-tongs into the cake and tried to pull it in an opposite direction. Babcock was the stronger, and pulled the cake over to his cart. Then both snatched at the next cake, and Babcock promised to knock Caulifield down if he tried that again. Caulifield tried again with the next cake, and was knocked down. He went toward the south end of the bridge, and Babcock continued his work. Five or ten minutes later, while Babcock was stooping over fastening his tongs in a cake of ice, Caulifield came up to him with an ice-axe and struck Babcock a blow on the top of his head. He had lifted the axe up to strike again when McClusky, who was near by, knocked him down. Babcock was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died in July. Caulifield escaped, but was found at two o'clock next morning by Officer Kerns asleep on the top of a shed at No. 521 West Twenty-first street. The affidavits of Drs. Donlin and Markoe were read, showing that Babcock died from the effects of the wound inflicted by Caulifield which hed increase to Babcock died from the effects of the wound inflicted by Caulfield, which had pierced to the brain.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

The Wonderful Endurance of These Small Animals. The Esquimaux dogs of Hudson's Bay and The Esquimaux dogs of Hudson's Bay and contiguous territory, says Lieut. Schwatka in his account of his journey in the northern regions, do not resemble those of Greenland, such as are pictured in books on the Arctic countries, the Hudson's Bay dogs being superior in endurance and pluck. When food is plentiful the dogs are fed every other day when travelling; but, if living in camp, once in ten or twelve days is considered enough, and often twenty days will intervene between meals. Not but that they pick up a trifle now and then, by a raid on a storehouse, the bag of blubber for the lamps, or the sealskin clothing.

They know that the severest penalty will be received for their offence, but to them the

whip is to retard the sled. The dog that is struck invariably draws back and pitches upon his neighbour, and for a while there is a row that threatens the sled with stoppage. The driver usually takes advantage of this occasion to administer a general chastisement, each dog receiving a share, whether guilty of insubordination or not. The Esquimaux theory is, that if not deserving of the whip this time, he would be before long, and so might as well receive it now as any time. The dogs are attached to the sled by a harness made of seal-skin. One loop passes around the neck, while each leg is lifted through a loop, all three loops joining over the back and fastened to a long line. These lines are of different lengths, so as to allow the dogs to pull to greater advantage than if all the traces were of the same length, causing the dogs to spread out like a fan. At every few miles the traces have to be unloosened and extricated from the most abominable tangle that it is possible to conceive. The leader of the team is a dog selected for his intelligence, and you will always see him working, with head down, as if the entire load was being drawn by him. With a light sled, and from nine to fifteen dogs, the natives are able to make a journey of about 100 miles a day. They will drag a sled, with about 1,500 pounds of load, at the rate of three or four miles an hour.

n Enoch Arden. John Edward
Gile, a graduate of Union
College, married a Schenectady girl, entered
the ministry, and became a pastor of a church
on Long Island. He started one day to cross on Long Island. He started one day to cross the Sound in an open boat. The craft was found capsized, and the clergyman was missing. The belief was, of course, that he was drowned. This happened in 1849. The widow married again, and now lives in Schenectady as Mrs. Lyons. A recent item in a journal told of a colporteur dying in a barn of Niskayuna with \$20,000 in his pockets. He turns out to be the long-lost husband of Mrs. Lyons. It is supposed that he wandered off while insane, and that when he returned, to find his wife married again, he decided not to disturb her. The money has not been claimed.

A Matrimonial Benefit Company.

Marriage has been often enough compared to death and the future state for its pleasures, its pains, and its uncertainties; and the resemblance is still further increased by the organization in Cincinnati of a company which proposes to insure men against the risk of marriage. "The Matrimonial Benefit Company" is a co-operative association just chartered under the laws of the State with a capital stock of \$2,000, an initial fee of \$5, and an assessment of \$1 on the marriage of a member. To the thoughful, boundless possibilities are opened by the new enterprise; endless actuarial tables in which the chances of a man's marriage will figure in curious double columns; interesting appendices to marriage notices in the shape of a remark from the careful agent that the groom had been insured by our company but six months, had paid but three premiums, and now receives \$1,000. At weddings the policy will figure on the table with the presents, the future pa will ask the prospective son-in-law A Matrimonial Benefit Company.

HOME DECORATION.

New Designs in Pottery-Wall and Corner Everything that is rare and curious, that ingenuity and money together can devise, are now brought into requisition to indulge and develop the artistic taste. Among the various novelties are miniature bronzes which represent reptiles, birds, or very small animals, life

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WALL AND COENEE DECORATIONS. PLAQUES AND STATUETTES.

WALL AND CORNER DECORATIONS. A foreign fashion, rapidly being introduced into this country, is to set pictures, frames and all, deep into the wall, and around the frame is built up plastered surface, to be overlaid with painting or paper, thus incorporating the picture with the wall. This is well enough in England or other countries where the estate stays in the family for generations, but for the restless, ever moving Americans the fashion is not likely to gain ground; and in case of fire, how could a valuable portrait or picture be removed? Corners are now built up elaborately with pedestals upon which are placed figures half the size of life, or with shelves of gilded terra-cotta and fatience, on which are set animals in metal or clay, which must correspond in all the four corners of the room as to the climate which is theirs. Elephants with palanquins, tigers, pierced with lance; huge and beautifully marked serpents, with eyes of crystal and widely expanded jaws; and small monkeys—all are seen in these corner shelves. Other shelves of carved wood are curved to adapt them to the angle of the A foreign fashion, rapidly being introduced shelves. Other shelves of carved wood are curved to adapt them to the angle of the wall, and are sometimes twenty in number, one above the other. Rich lava cameos, Etruscan ornaments, china, tiny, rare pictures, terra cotta, and souvenirs of travelall are displayed here. The walls must be darkly draped or painted, the furniture and hangings rich, and the carpet of small pattern and quiet colour, to be a proper setting for these art corners.

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In many residences with the house, and are particularly-pretty where the room is finished in natural woods where the room is finished in natural woods and rich carvings. The fire place is low, a brass burred inclosure holds the logs of wood; two upright andirons, of a long, taper like form, hold heat plates of brass with quaint heads upon them. Resting their tops upon these are the brass shovel and tongs. Forward of the log rest is a wide band of brass. Above the fireplace are the deep recesses, in which the log rest is a wide band of brass. Above the fireplace are the deep recesses, in which is placed either the portrait of some ancestor or of some great celebrity. The painting should be in oil and dark in tone, to corresshould be in oil and dark in tone, to correspond with the wood carvings, or in some cases a mirror. Then two large brass shields, or specimens of fine wire of some sort, and forward of these large and long vases or jars of glass or faience. Two smaller recesses are at the side, and these contain antique jars or magnificent and rare shells. At the right and left side are the small galleries, in which are placed shields, helmets, and trophies. In the hollows of the arch are growing plants. Forward of this are sofas, screens, and on the floor are laid large Persian rugs or leopard skins.

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Among the things exhibited at the Cincinnati Exposition was a knitted bed-quilt of white cotton, with pictures of the Presidents and of the Goddess of Liberty worked into it. Portia fans are the favour of the present moment in Paris. They are made of ostrich and peacock feathers and the plumage of the golden or Impeyan pheasants. The centres of these fans are sometimes adorned with heads or wings of small brilliant coloured birds.

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All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards, for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

a distant

THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTE The Muskoka Herald says: oe of barley was about fift nel, the Globe and its follow e of the low price on the t ave they to say now, when barle or quality, is fetching a dollar per owards? Wheat at ninety cent as the ground of their attack on to licy. How about the Natio hen spring wheat is quoted at 8 men may not like to see cats a forty cents a bushel, but the deased to think that the ten co m corn prevents that artic

ght into unfair competition v and peas, and secures for those

Griffith's valuation, of which mid in the Irish despatches, is th out upon the land by Sir Richard the famine period. At that time necessary to reform the tax lav Richard was employed to make aun tion for taxation purposes, the ol system being arbitrary and irregular valuation does not, however, re valuation does not, however, real or actual value of the land municipal assessments, it is consistent than the real value; in fact it is add one-third to the Griffith order to arrive at the full rent and. Hence when a Land Leagu Grillith's valuation, he means the ord shall knock about thirty per

The Irish Farmer, as the only sultural journal published in th nay fairly lay claim to represent griculturists at large. The strong advocate for land-holding predicts that this problem is not of solution. Outsiders, it thinks he importance of the high, re Those rents which are now con and are justly stigmatized as bur o be borne, are no higher than ford to pay if held under cond ble to the tenant, realizing from um of return that it is capable But it is necessary, argues the oldings, which would give ther anly independence, and the for proposing any change in the later order to put the farmer in such a life can stand the strain of bad unanimity displayed by Irish jou manding improved land laws will facial results.

Farmers in the Western States to obtain the withdrawal of the strictions on American imported can be secured by presenting a nealth. The Washington Govern ing moved to adopt stringent me the double object of defining tricts in which pleuro-pneum and of interdicting the tra-from one State to another eased cattle. It is obvious th ne disease will early be serican dealers will then ans the disea equally favourable position dian exporters in British ma tario can enormously aid ou maintaining their pre the United Kingdom ing prime fat cattle for si ments. Let them adopt a syst-teeding, and of retaining animal have reached the best possible co Canadian beef will continue to fet

Indications multiply of an evelopment of the flour trade l ent and England at an our wheat a quantity of flour tured on this side the grain, no matter how well sto comes out of a vessel in as good comes out of a vessel in as good of when it was shipped. Another climatic influences, the humidity lish atmosphere exercising a deterfluence upon the grain. Engwould prefer that we should adoptom of putting it in sacks, whi portable and less costly. The temptied, becomes comparatively while the sack can be used for a clime. It is beyond question the exportation of Canada to the Moti will largely increase with each North West becomes opened up by railway. If the trade shall changacter from exportation of grain that of the manufactured article, industry will become one of the tant in the country, and afford to our people. Our manufacture carefully watch the tendency of market in this particular, as our are fully alive at its interesting the same and the country of market in this particular, as our market in this particular, as ou are fully alive to its importance.

There are two sides to every ca desirable that both should be prea conclusion is arrived at by persons. The Irish land questiception to the general rule. The of the Leaguers have been alrea forth, and the landlords should no The Landlords' Committee have first statement of a series in re charges advanced against their charges advanced against their League. This deals with the valuation of the land of Ireland. Principal demands put forward by is that the rents are excessive, an reduced to what is known as Griftion, which was made by Sir Rich on behalf of the Government in contended by the landlords that place Griffith's valuation had no ever to do with the rent, and was to be a measure or gauge of it. ever to do with the rent, and was to be a measure or gauge of it second place, that, even if such h aim and object of the valuation has long ceased to be a fair Peasant proprietary, fixity of tertion of the soil, the Ulster Cus extension to the other three provinceism, and other branches of the question will be discussed from the standpoint by their committee, place the whole facts before the charles.

the example of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture as a me Cabinet. No doubt the change will be productive of excellent experience is that this position is most important in the Ministry, we membered that he has special charagricultural interests, which are in the Dominion. His salary has times saved by prompt action in recattle-exporting trade. The position of the prompt action is the University of by agriculture is not less in the U when compared with that of as dustry. Of American exports \$45,141,487 was credited to agriculture and fisheries. Our neighbours, in grangers, urge that other things mentally protected, and agriculture and fisheries our protection from the scourge diseases, which is already causing more than \$300,000,000 annually, spread of contagious diseases I pneumonia, which alone will except sid of contagious diseases inthonia, which alone will cautional loss of fully \$60,000,000 destroy a profitable foreign transcript hordes, which work intent hordes, which work in aution—forces quite as harman and the state of t truction—forces quite as harmustries as "foreign pauper la hinese cheap labour." No seriean Minister of Agriculture ated, and his labours in state of the series and agriculture ated, and his labours in state diseases and agriculture.

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See all the second of the seco

HOME NOTES. By Telegraph and Mail. In Beeton they press 60 tons of hay per

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An agricultural implement manufactory is to be established at Ottawa.

Laren; 3rd, A. McPhail; 4th, Jehn Christie; 5th, D. Cassidy. Class four, greenhorns—J. H. McArthur.

The London Economist says:—Hundreds of thousands of sheep—almost millions—have died of plague in England, and the Russian, Turkish, English, and Afghanistan wars, as well as those of Turkey and Syria, have caused tens of millions of sheep to be killed. In fact, wool-growing in Turkey, Russia, Persia, and India has been almost given up on account of the wars and the low prices current for the past five years.

In the rural districts of Lonisana one never sees an able-bodied beggar, and the farm labourer earning 75 cents a day spends generally 25 or 30 cents for his food, partaking of meat at least twice, if not three times a day. Some of the Galicians that came from Spain in 1873 have money deposited in the hands of the planters, and they have declared that out of the wages a steady man can easily save annually \$100 to \$150.—New Orleans Picayune:

Mr. Craig, of Brampton, recently purchased five fine cattle from Messrs. Armstrong, Eramosa, and F. Murdoch, Pilkington, which will be achibited at the Smithfield market, London, England. The two from Murdoch's weighed respectively: the steer, 4 years old, 2,200 lbs., and the heifer 1,700; while those of Armstrong's weighed: heifer, 1,880 lbs., and the steers (one five and the other four years old) 2,800 lbs. and 2,300 lbs. The price paid was 8 cents per lb.

Farmers in this neighbourhood have been testing the practicability of raising the sugarbeet. Seed was distributed in the spring, and altogether about twenty-five acres were put under cultivation. The result, as far as ascertained, has been very satisfactory. Some farmers report a yield of twenty tons to the acre. As a fieed for cattle the constants of the care. As a fieed for cattle the constants of the care.

of congruences, who is well known in Canda, and is an influences with the stiff of the congruences of the co

The real properties of the limit flower is a first properties of the properties of t

THE CATTLE EXPORT TRAI

20 10s. Others again say that the ince cost of railway transport to American the increased cost of feed, and the high of mortality for which the Boston re noted, more than counterbalance this cost; and also think that if Am cattle were permitted to enter Ei on the same terms as Canadian, the raisers in this country would be the losers this the farmers are alone to blame, a them better. All, however, units in that if the cattle trade is to be retain Canada the stock must be improved, better quality of American cattle will eally secure the trade.

The prospects for the coming season a ported good. There are no indication decline in last year's prices, and a much number of cattle are being fed for, as a shipment.

shipment. Mr. William Gordon, one largest dealers in Guelph, was in the cit terday, and thinks in that section the will excel those of last year both in the

Prosperity in the Farming District Business in Ingersoil the past few says the Tribune, has been very brid our merchants look smiling over the tional receipts of their bills. Saturd was the busiest day ever known in the in November. Our streets were throm early in the morning till late at Fermers broughtin produce of all kinds

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH						
Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.			
Montreal'						
Toronto		1441	*****			
Ontario		99	*****			
Commerce	141	1171				
Consolidated		Tool	******			
Dominion		140				
Hamilton		112-8				
Standard	105	104	*****			
Federal	134	1321	******			
Imperial Molsons Loan and Savings Co.	121	*****				
Loan and Savinas Co.			*****			
Canada Permanent		195	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Freehold		156	*****			
Western Canada	*****	164	*****			
Union Loan		1401	*****			
Canada Landed Credit Building and Loan Imperial	.00	139	*****			
Imperial	191	1194	*****			
Imperia Farmers' London & C. L. & A. Co	50000	121	*****			
London & C. L. & A. Co.	150	1474				
Huron and Erie Bominion Savings and In-		146				
Deminion Savings and In-	West.	1000	259			
vestment Society	- 124	123	*****			
United v. of investment soc.	B 100 100 100	1313	*****			
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co. Josefor Loan Co. Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc. National Divestment Co. Anglo-Canadian.	*****	121	*****			
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc	100	***				
National Investment Co		107				
Anglo-Canadian		115				
People's	110	107	10 at 109			
People's Man. & NW. L. & I. Co	** ** **	103	*****			
Insurance, &c.	1574	1564				
Western Assurance	227	226				
Canada Lifa	252 State 6 52	316				
Confederation Life Consumers' Gas		170				
Consumers' Gas	154		*****			
Dominion Telegraph	92		******			
Globe Printing Co	105	199	******			
Railways.	199	133	*****			
Toronta Grey and Bruce	425.67	50				
Toronto and Nipissing						
Toronto and Nipissing  Debentures, &c.  Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c		200				
Lom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c.,	******		****			
Dom: Gov. Stock, 5 D.C.	(Sept 1987)	106	*****			
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Tr'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c	******	108	*****			
pic.,,	*****	AUR	******			

WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, December 2. all. It seems probable that with the exception barley there has been but little of the crop livered; certainly stocks in store are small season of the year. They stood on Monfor this season of the year. They stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour. 3,600 bbls.; fall wheat, 40,852 bush.; spring wheat, 52,302 bush.; cats, 2,100 bush.; barley, 327,565 bush.; peas, 21,185 bush.; and rye, 7,923 bush. against on the corresponding date last year—flour, 12,050 bbls.; fall wheat, 149,783 bush.; spring wheat, 77,929 bush.; oats, 240 bush.; barley, 181,388, bush.; peas, 14,325 bush.; and rye, 365 bush. English advices show a receding tendency in prices: red. red winter and white wheat fush. English advices show a receding tendency in prices; red, red winter, and white, wheat, are down id., and club 2d., and corn 3d. since our last. Cargoes have been declining steadily this week, and the same tendency seems to have prevailed in the country. Markets were unsettled during last week, rising early in the week, and subsequently declining in sympathy with advices from this side. Millers were doing a and-to-mouth trade, and seemed confident of a tion, which has since been partially realised. Offerings of home-grown wheat were on the increase, but without any improvement in its quality, and inferior samples seem to have become almost nominal in price. The total supply for last week was again large. Sales of ome-grown wheat were 184,045 quarters, and apports were 295,000 to 300,000 quarters of wheat. imports were 295,000 to 300,000 quarters of wheat, and 175,000 to 180,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply of equal to 577,481 to 585,294 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 454.-800 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on the 25th ult. showed an increase, and was 1,975,000 quarters, against 1,942,000 on the 11th ult., and 2,438,000 on the corresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 12th ult. was 48,443,000 bushels, against 56,142,000 last year, and 39,931,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices to the 13th inst. state that the net imports of wheat and flour into the United King-Mail advices to the 13th inst. state that the net imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from August 29th to November 6th, 1880, amounted to 3,279,027 qrs., against 3,996,129 qrs. last year; and the total deliveries from farmors in the whole of the United Kingdom from September 1st to November. 6th were computed to have amounted to 1,704,569 qrs., against 221,576 qrs. last year, making the total supply in the above time 4,983,587 qrs., against 4,917,705 qrs. in the corresponding period of the harvest-year, being an increase of 65,882 qrs. in the first ten weeks of the harvest-year. Continental advices state that in France there had been no general activity in the wheat trade, but values had somewhat improved, in sympathy with the rise in the state that in France there had been no general activity in the wheat trade, but values had somewhat improved, in sympathy with the rise in the American and English markets. The level of values was still somewhat below those in the United Kingdom for the ruling descriptions of foreign wheat. At Rouen, Nantes, and Bordeaux, red winter was quoted at 48s. to 48s. 6d. per 480 lbs., free on railway was gon, duty paid, whilst the value off the English coast was just about the same. Foreign wheat in the ports met a very slow sale. The Paris flour market was steady, but rather quiet, prices closing with very little change on the week. In Belgium wheat was rather firmer; and at Antwerp both wheat and rye were firm, red winter being quoted at about 47s. 6d. per 430 lbs. The quantity of wheat on passage to Antwerp by sallers had increased to 184,200 qrs., against 98,000 qrs. at this time last year. German markets were quiet but firm. At Berlin wheat for forward delivery improved 5 marks, but closed quieter. Rye remained quiet on the spot, but was rather active for forward delivery, particularly for the spring term. The fact that values for the latter are only is. to 2s. per qy below the spot price, indicated that the opinion was for continued high prices of this article. At Danzig and Konigsburg very little business was being done; at the former port the supply continued small, and was likely to continue so, as values in the interior were high. The stock of wheat on November 1st, was about 39,000 qrs., and that of rye only about 1,000 quarters. At Hamburg the supply of wheat was small, and high prices were being paid by millers. Russian advices state that the

50,896,806 48,239,778 50,728,904

off, though extra No. 3 brought 90c. f.g.c. There was no improvement yesterday; the feeling indeed seemed rather more duli, as holders were better inclined to sell, but could not find buyers; prices were nominal at quotations. On the street from 90c. to \$1.03 was paid.

PEAS-Offerings have been small, the demand active, and prices firm; a mixed lot, half No. 1 and half No. 2, sold on Thursday at 70jc. f.o.c., and cars of No. 2 changed hands on Tuesday at 70c. f.o.c., which price was again paid yesterday. Street prices 67 to 70c.

RYE-Quiet, but with cars worth 88c., and 87 to 88c paid on the street.

HAY-Pressed has been easy at \$11 to \$12.50; cars sold at \$11.50. Receipts on the market have been large and fully sufficient; prices easier at \$8 to \$12.50, with the bulk going from \$10 to \$11.

STRAW-The supply has continued to increase, \$3 to \$12.50, with the bulk going from \$10 to \$11.

STRAW—The supply has continued to increase, and has been equal to the demand. Prices easier, at from \$7 to \$8.50 for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

POTATOES—Cars have been quiet, but held higher, or at 40c., but buyers have refused to pay over 35c.; no sales. Street receipts of fair amount, but all wanted and taken at 45c. for loads and 50c. for single bags.

APPLES—Car-lots inactive, but would probably bring \$1.30 to \$1.40. Street receipts have dontinued large, but prices seem to be hardening; very few can now be had at \$1; really sound range from \$1.25 to \$1.75, and very choice occasionally bring \$2.

POULTEX—Has continued to come in with a rush, but to sell well when low prices will be accepted. Box-lots have declined to 4½ to 5c. per lb. for geese and fowl, and 6 to 6½c. for turkeys and ducks, with a few choice going to 7c. per lb. On the street fowl have been easy at 30 to 40c., ducks steady at 50 to 65c., geese abundant at 45 to 60c., the latter for choice only, and turkeys scarce at 70 to \$1.25.

FLOUR, Lo.c. 

я	Syrapfine			. 0 10	9 40
	Superfine Oatmeal, per 196 lbs.			4 non	1 95
31	Cornmeal, small lot		1	3 40	3 50
41	BAG FLOUI	by c	ar-lots, f.	0.0.	2000
а	Extra			. 4 60	4 75
a	Spring wheat, extra				4 90
ы	GI GI	LATN.	f.o.b.		
2				1.10	1 17
ш	Fall wheat, No. 1, p	"	MO	1 14	1 15
韻	" No. 3	-		1 10	1 11
뤨	No. 2, No. 3, Red winter			no	me
3	Spring wheat, No. 1.			. 1 23	0 00
3	" No. 2			. 1 20	1 21
я	No. 3			. 1 16	1 17
噶	Oats (Canadian), per	34 lb	8	. 0 34	0 00
a,	Barley, No. 1, per 48	108	40 33	. 1 05	0 00
4	" Choice No. !	z, per	49 108	1 00	0 00
В	" No. 2. per 4: " Extra No. 3	5 108.	******	0 90	0 95
В	" No 3			0.80	0 82
1	Peas, No. 1, per 60 ll No. 2,	be		0 71	0.00
蝎	" No. 2. "	200		0 70	0 00
	Rye		******	. 0 87	0 88
а	PRICES AT 1			2000	
5		(359)32362	3500 St. 1880 S. 1	STATE OF STATE OF	
1	Wheat, fall, new, pe	er bus	h	\$1 10	\$1 15
5	Wheat, spring,	do.			1 23
쿅		do.	*******		1 03
꼖	Oats,	do.			0 35
ma.	Rye.	do.	*******		0.70
8	Dressed hogs, per 10	10 lbs		6 00	0 88
8	Beef, hind-quarters,	per l	00 Tba	4 50	5 00
đ	Mutton, by carcase,	per 1	00 lbs	not	
0	Chickens, per pair.			0.30	0.40
嗯	Ducks, per pair				0.60
3	Geese, each	******	******	0.45	0.60
8	Turkeys, each Butter, pound rolls.	*****	*******	0.75	1 25
n	Do. large rolls.			0 20	
0	Do. tub dairy			0 20	ne.
쩅	Eggs, fresh, per doz				0 25
e	Potatoes, per bag				
2	Apples, per bbl		and the state of the	1 00	1 75
	Onions, per bag				0 00
1.	Tomatoes, per bush			no	ne.
9	Cabbage, per doz!				0 50
	Celery, per doz	*****		0 30	
	Turnips, per bag			0 25	
20	Carrots, per bag		********	0 40	0.50
n		32575-001			
-	Beets, per bag			0 50	0 70
t	Parsnips, per bag Hay, per ton			0 60	0 70

FREIGHTS.

CATTLE.

Trade—Has generally been quiet, but at firm prices, since our last.

Beeves—Receipts have continued to consist almost entirely of inferior cattle; but the supply even of these has fallen off and been decidedly upequal to the wants of the market. Nothing has been done for export, but there have been buyers in the market who would have paid \$4.50 to \$4.75 readily could they have got up to their marks. The best cattle offering has been merely second-class, and those not of very fine quality; steers and heifers averaging from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., and heavy cows were the best offered, and were readily taken at an advance, the range being from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Third-class likewise were scarce, and in default of better were quickly sold at from \$3 to \$3.50. There has been nothing doing in feeding cattle.

SHEEP—Offerings have continued to be small, but an improved enquiry has been heard, and all in have found a sale at rather firmer prices. There have been none fit for export offered, but good sheep dressing from 125 lbs. upwards have been taken at about \$4 per cental, or from \$5 to \$6 per head. Any below this weight are slow of sale, but inferfor range from \$4 to \$4.75.

Lambs—A steady demand has been maintained, not withstanding receipts of mutton on the street, and prices have been film all over. Really first-class dressing from \$5 to \$4 lbs. range usually from \$3.37 to \$3.75, and calls go off at from \$3 to \$3.25.

Calves—Unchanged, with as many offered as were wanted, and prices usually easy at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for first-class dressing from 100 to 120 lbs., and \$3.30 to \$5.50 for second-class dressing not under 60 lbs., with inferior not wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been fairly good at steady prices. And are consequently not much wanted by dealers. Cured have been offering slowly and selling as before at from 10½ to 10½c.

Calfekins—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—Abundant and again advanced in price; the best green now bring \$1.50, but at this season there is a range in green, some of which still go at \$1.35. Dry have been offered freely; one lot of 1,900 skins sold at \$1.19; the range for them is from \$1 to \$1.30.

WOOL—Has been firmer, and in improved demand; sales of fleece are said to have been made at 30c, but it seems unsafe to rely on obtaining this price, as some of the leading dealers still refuse to pay it. Super has been more wanted at the factories; sales have been made at 30 to 31c., and of extra at 35 to 36c.

Tallow—Much as at our last, with offerings of fair amount and prices unchanged at 6 to 6;c. for rendered.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. rendered.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2 inspected, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 3 inspected, \$5 to \$8.50; calfakins, green, 14 to 16c; calfakins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.50; wool, fleece, 29 to 30c; wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c.; extra super, 34 to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12½c.; tallow, rough, 3½c.; rendered, 6 to 6½c.

BY TELEGRAPH. ST. CATHARINES. Dec. 1.—Flour. No 1 superior at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Fall wheat, \$1.10; spring wheat. \$1.08 to \$1.12. Barley, 90c. Peas, 60 to 57c. Oats, 33 to 35c. Butter, 23 to 25c. Eggs, 25c. Cheese, 13c. Hay, \$12 to \$14 per ton. Potatoes, per bag, 70c. Corn, 57 to 60c.

BRANTFORD.

Dec. 1.—Wheat-Fall white, \$1.07 to \$1.10; red fall, \$1.07 to \$1.10; spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats —31 to 32c. Barley—65 to 30c. Rye—75 to 30c. Peas—60 to 65c. Corn—56 to 60c. Clover seed—\$4.50 to \$5. Hay—\$8 to \$10. Straw—\$2 to \$3. Flour—\$2.75 to \$2.90. Butjer—20 to 22c. Cheese—12 to 13c. Lard—12c. Eggs—20 to 25c. Tallow—5 to 6c. Potatoes—40 to 50c. Apples—40 to 50c.; do., dried, 80 to 90c.

ley-Strong and in good dem

HALIFAX, N.S.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Dec. 1, 10.10 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 5t,000; official yesterday, 5t,489; shipments, 1,-947; receipts for the month, 1,111,997; shipments, 55,712; light grades, \$1.40 to \$4.55; mixed packers, \$4.55 to \$4.55; heavy shipping, \$4.30 to \$5.10. Cattle—Receipts, 6,300.

JERSEY CITY.

Dec. 1, 12 m.—Cattle—Quiet, at 8; to 10;c.; receipts, 138. Sheep—i to 4;c.; receipts, 3 cars. Lambs—5 to 5;c.; receipts, 2 cars. Hogs—5; to 5;c.; receipts, 40 cars.

EAST BUFFALO.

Dec. 1, 1 p.m.—Hogs—Receipts, 84 cars; shipments, 93 cars; 18 cars to New York; Yorkers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; medium heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.70; choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.50; light and other grades dull and neglected; Eastern roads had a better supply of cars to-day.

EAST LIBERTY.

Dec. 1, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Very dull on common and medium, brisk on good; prime at \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to good at \$4.40 to \$4.50; common at \$3.50 to \$4 : receipts, 952; shipments, 884. Hogs—Dull; seceipts, 5,200; shipments, 4,200; Philadelphias, \$4.56 to \$4.75; Yorkers, \$4.25 to \$4.55. Sheep—Unchanged; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,800.

Dec. 1.—Cattle—Slaw, 9 to 10jc.; receipts, 1,558; Sheep—Slow, 4! to 50.; receipts, 5,540. Calves—Steady, 6 to 7jc.; receipts, 492.

MILWAUKEE.

Dec. 1, 9.36 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.07; for December; \$1.08; for January.

11.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.00 for January; \$1.10; for February. Receipts—Flour, 4,828 bbls.; wheat, 70,000 bush.; cern, 1,000 bush.; cats, 6,000 bush.; rye, 4,000 bush.; barley, 28,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9,362 bbls.; wheat, 4,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; rye, 4,000 bush.; barley. 26,000 bush.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, \$1.13\$; No. 1, \$1.13\$; No. 2, \$1.07 for cash, November; \$1.08\$ for January; \$1.09\$ for February.

DETROIT.

Dec. 1, 12.20 pm.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.06\$

Dec. 1, noon.—Wheat—Higher; 3,500 bush. sold; white and red state, at \$1.25 to \$1.27. Corn—Scarce. Barley—Firm; No. 1 Canada held at \$1.25. Cornmeal higher; bolted at 26c.; unboited

TOLEDO.

Dec. 1, 10 a.m.—Wheat—Call—No. 2 red, \$1.07\( \) asked for cash. \$1.07\( \) to \$1.07\( \) for December; \$3.11\( \) to \$1.11\( \) for January; \$1.14\( \) to \$1.11\( \) for February; \$1.17\( \) for January; \$1.14\( \) to \$1.17\( \) for March; \$1.19\( \) for January; \$1.19\( \) for January; \$1.19\( \) for January; \$1.00\( \) to May. Receipts—Wheat, \$6.00\( \) to May. Receipts—Wheat, \$6.00\( \) to May. Receipts—Wheat, \$6.00\( \) to May. Receipts—Wheat, \$1.000\( \) to May. The sum one. 12\( \) to May. The sum of t TOLEDO.

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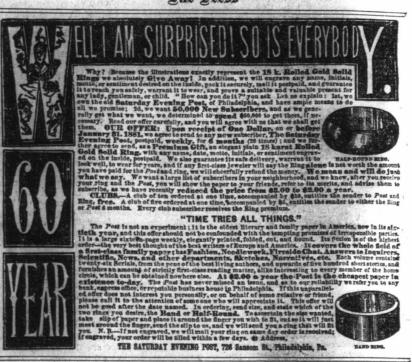
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and Africa during 1890. ING EVENTS, the world over, for the year 1880, tor of THE MAIL. RMATION for the general farmer, the fruit-grower, the aiser; copiously illustrated with handsome wood en-Amusing, Brilliant, by the best authors. The Story of feature of the Annual.

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O SEASES HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, ty, Piles THEY CURE L. C. is an absolute and frresis

THE NORTH-WEST. atest News by Mail from the

AWFUL DEATH OF A PRIEST ON THE PLAINS.

aviaries, grottos, swimming schools, orchards, olive groves, kitchen gardens, vineyards, and dairies. No princess could desire a fairer wedding gift, and Mile. Blane is to be really a princess, for the King of Italy, who is always lavish of his patents of nobility, has created her husband the Prince of San Donato.

when the state of the state of

is the land, and we watch the little Belga who clatter or the colities in their sliphodo alaots. The land hase with magnificent sweep, rolls on the control of the control

THE ACTRESS OF PARIS.

earnings of the most of these ladies on the stage itself are modest, and that even in Paris the list of Nabobs is limited.

must be remembered that the heroes of the campaign—Dorsey and Barnum, who had the management of the principal fighting fields. Maine and Indiana—are close personal friends, and have the same office at No. 115 Broadway. Barnum is President and Dorsey is Vice-President of the Bull Domingo Mining Company, and each has one of the company's three communicating rooms. The money Barnum spent was collected from Democrats by the National Committee, of which Barnum is President. Dorsey told his friends from the first that he would not solicit a subscription, and advised the committee was formed of solid, respectable, and wealthy men, who were not office-seekers, and the hat was passed around. For a long time no man was allowed to put his name

were sent to the National Republican Committee.

There is another peculiar thing about this matter. The Democrats collected their money slowly, and after the Indiana election it was with the greatest difficulty that they got even the smallest subscriptions. They kept drawing from such men as Belmont till they got ashamed of asking such cheerful givers. On the contrary, the Republican finance committee, whenever called upon from the beginning, advanced the amounts asked for and took the chances of getting them back. They were reimbursed, except their own subscriptions, and make no complaint of stinginess on the part of people they asked.

When it came to the New York fight, which was considered vital after Indiana, it was evident at once that there was no comparison between the

THE DISTING QUIES.

THE DI

Guy Fawkes Out of Date.

Guy Fawkes has lost all his terrors; indeed there is something of a reaction in his favour, and he is gradually falling in the popular category of celebrities into the same class as Punch—an abandoned person in private life, but nevertheless the darking of the populace. In the same way the street public seem to be beginning to forgive Guy Fawkes, or at any rate to apologise for him, as after all he did not manage to do much harm. His intentions, no doubt, were very reprehensible, but the lapse of time softens the edges of national resentment, and it is as well, perhaps, after a few centuries, to "forgive and forget." No one nowadays, for instance, bears any accrebity of personal feeling towards Cain, and if Erostratus were to be met in the street to-morrow it is a thousand chances to one against his having that matter of Diana's temple thrown in his teeth. The misguided Fawkes, therefore, is no longer a terribly wicked person, but a joke—eccentric, no doubt, and an unamiable, but still allowances are to be made for him and the style of his clothes. Yet the humour of "the 5th "survives, and or Friday the streets of nearly all the towns in the country were paraded by effigies of those contemporary notorieties who have taken the place of the obsolete Guy. Thus it was un fortunate for the Rev. Pelham Dale that his contumnacy should have culminated in imprisonment so close upon the 5th, as the event was still fresh in the popular memory and "St. Vedast" was a very prominent personage on many of the wheelbar rows and platforms of the day. Messrs Parnell and Healy were also submitted for the suffrages of the mob, and it is beyond doubt that the judgment shown in selecting the person to be efficied rather than the cost liness of the day's proceedings. Thus Mr Parnell's exhibitors, having made the mis take of gibbetting the agitator in a part of Peckham where Irish labourers abounded, go more stones than halfpence, and had to with draw that gentleman hastily to neighbour

CANADIAN ITEMS.

w publishers.

cardine School Board had twenty-one ations for a mathematical master for the School: Mr. Kenip, of Grimsby, was

the Prostyterian church secently erected to Headstown, Muskoka, has been raned to be ground by some misuremata, who delibertely removed the posts upon which it rested, he perpetrators of this extraordinary officers and a construction of the library, and a declaration drawn up preliminary to incorporation. At a missequent meeting, the following were named as provisional trustees:—Mesars, Geo. A Drew, G.C., A. Lemon, D. Guthrie, Q.C., Judge Chadwick, and T. Biscoe.

The additions to the cotton mills of Mesars. W. Parke & Son are rapidly approaching completion. The new work starts from the formation of \$3,000, affeged to have been mount of \$3,000, affeged to have been metalling of the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition required by the severe accident he met with the road was not in the condition.

The first annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Manitoba Electric and

AMERICAN NOTES.

was killed.

A remarkable divorce suit was commenced in one of the Chicago courts the other day. Rebecca Kalen, a girl of 17, seeks a divorce from Judel Kalen, her husband, who is also her uncle, on the ground that she was forced by her father to marry the old man. The father even went to the extent of performing the marriage coremony.

### BRITISH NEWS.

A Mrs. Robinson is "the new beauty" in condon whose pictures will soon be seen.

The Royal Geographical Society has proceed to the Government an expedition to cranz Josef's Land.

this should have a strictly family character, no invitations will be issued to other Courts. When the Emperor of Germany was hunting a few yams ago in the Hartz Mountains he fired sixteen shots at the deer, which appeared in large munbers wherever he went. In the evening the chief forester, who had conducted the hunt, showed him twenty-three of them dead, which he said the Emperor had shot. "Are you quite certain about that?" wicked his Majesty. "Yes; positive." Well," said the Emperor, langhing. "that's very curious, for I fired only sixteen shots." A momentous question has been decided at Munich. The president four directors, and two of the oldest councillors of the First Revarian Circuit met to decide whether a lawyer might plead before them in light-coloured trousers. After a long and animated discussion they agreed affirmatively, in direct apposition to a Manisterial order of September last, which decrees that black broadcloth is to be the only wear. The Beverians seem determined to oppose the Imperial and Prussian authorities even on the question of pantalcons.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A wine with tuberous roots and a herbaceous stem has been discovered by M. Lecard
in Soudan. It yields abundant and delicious
grapes.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., asserts that "medical
men are every day strengthening in their testimony that inforceants or alcohol, are alsolutely valueless as food."

Herbert Spencer's work on education is published in France for gratuitous distribution, all the expenses being paid by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Entumological specimens may be instantly and easily killed by dropping a bit of chloroform on the insect's head. No fluttering or releasation of the muscles is perceptible.

Glass bottles were first made in England about 1558. The art of making glass bottles was known to the Romam in the year 79 A.D., as they have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

For patients who cannot take oad fiver eil, Dr. Larmande racommends "tonic glycerine," pure glycerine, 300 grammes; turcure of iodine, 30 drops; iodide of potassium, 30 centigrammes.

According to a statistical calculation of the amount of quinine consumed in the world it appears that 100,000 kilogrammes of the sulphite, valued at 56,000,000 france, are consumed annually.

Malvern W. Isles considers the souring of milk during thunderstorms to be due to the conversion of the oxygen into ozone; the ozone then forms acetic acid, and the acetic acid causes the precipitation of caseine.

Dr. Holub intends, as seen as the money to cover expenses is raised, to make a journey through Africa, beginning at the Cape of Good Hope and eading in Reypt. Of the 60,000 farins required he gives 5,000 himself.

A Frenchman mamed Aune has made expensents on himself with regaril to the effects of inhaling exygen, and he makes the statement that one may absorb 100 litree, and even mora, daily without inconvenience.

Capt. Layzon, when in New Guines, found that Mount Hercules was 32,786 feet bigh.

Gross Kadettenhans. These same men have also just patented a hammer and rock-borer propelled directly by electricity, A rod of iron or soft steel moves within the axes of three only. A constant current in the middle soil magnetizes the rod, and alternating currents through the other coils cause the rod to be forced in and out with great madidity.

the rod to be forced in and out with great capidity.

The credit of the invention of binocular glasses has usually been assigned to a certain behavior of the contained of the contained of the contained of the contained in 1645. In 1677 there appeared in Paris a volume entitled "La Vision Parfaite," by Fère Chembin of Orleans, which contained an account of some improvements on de Rhoite's discovery, illustrated by excellent comparplate engravings. Lately, however, Signor Govi has mearthed in the Bibliotheyus Nationale a printed document which proves the antiquity of binecular glasses to be a little more remote. This document is a placard by one Chorez of Paris, and says that the "admirable lunettes" it describes, and which are represented by accompanying figures, were invented by Chorez and dedicated to the king in 1625.

cated to the king in 1625.

At the Glasgow exhibition of illuminating apparatus there was a complete portable device for supplying four large electric lights of 24,000-candie power, and able to light up perfectly a half 400 feet long by 150 feet wide. It consists of a 6-horse power portable steam engine, having in front a carriage? to which four Gramme dynamo-electric machines are rigidly attached. The Gramme machines are driven by four belts. Two of the belts are on each fly wheel of the engine, and as one of the belts has been arranged to work outside of the other, the fly wheels are not of unusual width. As the jurous of this late exhibition are Sir William Thomson, Dr. J. Hopkinson, Prof. James Thomson, Dr. James T. Bottomley, Dr. Walhee, Mr. St. John Vincent Day, and Mr. Mortimer Evans, their report is looked for with much interest. The systems of electric light on exhibition were the Mackenzie or Strode, the Loutin, the Chompton, and the Brush.

Dr. Schal, the Engineering reports, has

that have all how employed with, not of the proper services of the properties of the

| The content of the

4 11

CHIT-CHA Vinnie Ream has chiselled Mrs. Abraham Lincoln ge aion of \$3,000 a year.

The grain arap of Italy is by one-third than in 1879.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burshe writes while lying on hwriting a new novel.

A woman died of fright atmos seeing her child in dang over by a railroad train. One high-toned dressmaker will not take an order for a d of which costs less than \$100

The Italian emigrants land States during this year nu whom 8,566 were men and 3, The experiment of keep olioemen in readiness to ans made through the telephone Chicago. The leader of one of the

College is a Japanese girl. and popular. Lord Kimberley, the Engli retary, has decided to make a better in the conditions under is living now.

The judiciary of Indiana a the present laws, divorces a in that State.

Mrs. Schurbhardt, who Chancery for Union County turned out upon a decision the not hold the office. The Empress Eugenie havilla at Bianritz, and the exattached to it, to a Spanish br for 3,000,000 francs.

Some of the Choctaw girls in as Indian territory is called, cated, very beautiful, and no complexion as their sisters in A St. Louis boyspent a del that he had collected for whipped him for the offence, went directly to the river an

of gold, worth \$900, were man skeletons were there to posed they are the reminers. Old court costumes for la fashionable in Paris, and, writer, when Sara Bernhar

winding sheet style will ha peared.

A Nevada widower took hi
law to Salt Lake and married
oldest is 30 and the younges
profess the most ardent love band, as well as for one anot Lewis Rockwell was supportives at Honesdale; Pa., until dred years old; and then, devity unreasonable, they turn the poetmaster. He is now I

The snow in England in the swallows. They skim whitened ground repeatedly search of worms. The n happy bipeds had all left for the People have been reminded Lord Lytton the novelist's windlive, by the statement in the Blighted Life" has been republic configuration, and under a sof her wishes. A Mons, Loilet has been

in the Sea of Galilee. It has 800 feet, and contains twelve The majority of these species in habit of hatching their eggs their young in their mouths. The Hungarian Governmen officials taking wives they are port, and contemplates a la intended to be worth \$650, the official authorization of be withheld, or the disobedimissed.

An eloping couple on a Cambria, Pa., train were man who said he was a Justice and offered to marry them on In order to save time, they After a week's honeymoon that he was an impos

London World describes the as one who goes about to gree her fantasheally dressed boy, band, who is supposed to be ing at a distance, is really at Landon bone, with a hanggling against duns, grave tree gling against duns, grave rows.

England and Wales in 1879 watotal cost was \$400,000. Ve murder were returned in 153 a victims were women. The su 941; 490 of them women. In jury found the causes of deat able. Malta must be a paradis topers. In Valetta, the capita there is now a grog shop for five inhabitanta, including we

five inhabitants, including wo dren. In addition to these course, the soldiers and sailors principal frequenters of many The cost of the Suez Canal to a report on the Darien Ca Nimmo, jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics) \$92,27: ceipts last year were \$5,978,1 penditure, including 5 per centhe share capital, as sinking full leaving a balance of \$557,645.

A'man in a prayer mee Springs, Ga., declared that h die, and awaited the summons w He had barely uttered the subulet crashed through the wired his ear. A neighbour, who for debt, had taken him at heatile his history was a heatile with the same at the same and the same at the same a hastily hid himself under a be hastily hid himself under a ben
The owners of two adjor
Missouri disagreed about the
Although the ground in dispuonly six inches wide, they go
controversy over it. While the
discussing the question, one
other to stand off the nan
question, and then deliberate
one of his feet with an axe. According to the Paris L'.

According to the Paris L'.

beautiful Lady Dudley has j
Paris. Lady Dudley is one of
tiful women in Great Britain.

old—the age preferred by Ba
are blue, her teatures adorably
her figure as ethereal as that of
takes gloves at 53 and boots.

The Municipal Council of Lord Mayer of London last ricent bouquet, eight and a halter, representing the arms of Paris, and its motto, "Flue tur," in proper heraldic colou by white lilacs, exmations, fellowers, crysanthenum, rose and ferns.

and ferns.

The China (native) Merchan vagation Company, flying uniting the purchase of Russell & utenmers—33 steam vessels & utenmers—33 steam vessels & utenmers—33 steam vessels & utenmers—33 steam vessels & utenmers—35 steam vessels & utenmers—35 steam vessels & utenmers—35 steam vessels & utenmers—35 steam vessels & utenmers—6 Count de Chambord, although year, and suffering from a sligait, owing to a fall from his youth, still takes defight in and follows the chase with the ancestors. At Frohsdorf the maintained with great cerem avidence which recalls the mount aplendoms of Versailles blean.

sver, Signor Govi has inearthed in a theque Nationale a printed docume proves the antiquity of binecular g be a little more remote. This does placard by one Chorez of Paris, and the "admirable lunettes" it deser which are represented by acco-figures, were invented by Chorez a cated to the king in 1625.

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Dr. Schal, the Engineering reports, has established the useful fact that wood impregnated with paraffine is preserved from rot, especially when employed in alizarine manufactures, where it is exposed to the decaying action of damps, acids, and alkaline lyes. Wooden wessels, which become totally natten in two months, last for two years when impregnated with paraffine. The preparation of the wood is effected by drying it in warm air for three weeks, then steeping it in malted paraffine to which has been added some petroleum or ether. In preparing this bath much care is necessary, as its liability to take fire is very great. To prevent the paraffine from escaping from the pores the wood should be coated with oil varnish or soluble glass, washed after drying with diluted hydrochloric acid. The silicic acid thus formed clogs up the pores from the outside and protects the

Mr. Robert Ward, writing in the current number of the Journal of Science, considers that the assumption is a fallacy that all but the crust of the barth is a mass of liquid fire. One of the results of the Challenger and other explorations of deep ocean, he says, is to determine that the water toward its bottom is freezing cold. Considering that the ocean covers nearly three-fourths of the entire globe, this fact does not support the theory of central heat accompanied by radiatheory of central neat accompanied by ramation. The coldest-water, it is true, unally
sinks by its greater weight towards the bottom, and that, it may be said, accounts for
its coldness; but on the theory of radiation
the water of the ocean has been for long
geological ages supported upon the thin crust
of the earth through which the central heat
has been constantly escaping, and yet it is
still of freezing coldness. Experience would
say that the heat cannot have escaped
through the water without warming it, because the capacity of water for heat is greater
than that of any other substance. Wa can
mo more, he concludes, imagine such a radiation and consequent accumulation of heat in
the ocean without the natural result of a
greatrize in symposture than we can believe
in a kettle resting for hours on a but fire
without the usual result of boiling water?

The Nature calls attention to a remarkable ther and

Cape o

in a kettle resting for hours on a huttire without the usual result of boiling water?

The Nature calls attention to a remarkable fact in human development in the following mote:—"Prof. Boyd Dawkins has lately shown in his "Early Man in Britain" that "although the accilithic men were immeasurably above the cave men in culture, they were far below them in the arts of deagn ; and, further, that the cave man possessed a singular talent for representing the animals he hanted, and his sketches reveal to us that he had a capacity for seeing the beauty and grace of natural form not much inferior to that which is the result of long civilization in ourselves, and very much higher than that of his successors in Europe in the nealishio age." That this faculty of design or artistic aptitude is still independent of advanced or advancing civilization is shown by Dr. Holub in a paper on the "Central South African Tribes, just published in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute. Dr. Holub remarks, in connection with the Bushmen, that these people, "regarded as the lowest types of Africans, in one thing excel all the other South African tribes whose acquaintance I have made between the south coast and ID south latitude. I have in my possession about 200 sketches on wood and stone and costrich shells by various tribes, but every one who knows anything about drawing must acknowledge that those which were done by Bushmen are superior to any of the others."

Inquiries made by the Department of the interior arganing the advance of the interior arganing the advance of the interior. of brase to any

knowledge that those which were done by Bushmen are superior to say of the others."

Inquiries made by the Department of the Interior regarding the addesion of the inhabitants of China in foreign knowledge have brought to light that, with very lew exceptions, nothing is done by the Chinese Government either to found or sustain schools in which foreign knowledge is taught. Nor has anything worth speaking of been accomplished by private enterprise, except that of missionaries. Attempts have been repeatedly made to establish English schools for natives in various parts of the gountry, but they have always failed, owing, perhaps, to the incorporate from the beginning of their work, have had schools of various kinds, of course always religious; yet secular knowledge has been taught inshem to some extent. Missionaries in China have not, as a general thing, encouraged their pupils to isare English, but have tried to teach them history, geography, astronomy, thysiology, etc. The number thus instructed has never been very large, owing to the great difficulty under which these instructions are given, but at least a beginning has been made in the work of a higher and better education among this people. The omission of linglish from these stanties is due to the experience of the missionaries, that the majority of the scholars came to their schools with no other object in view than to get a unflicient knowledge of the language to enable them to get some lucustive employment with foreigners, and, as soon as they had acquired a little mattering of it, they disappeared and passed away beyond Christian instruction.

A Message From the Sea. THE MALL is admittedly one of the most enterprising and best conducted newspapers in Canada. It is supplied with the intest news by its numerous correspondents; on its aditorial staff are writers of great ability.—The Bay Pilot, St. Andrews, N. B.

"They cured me of Ague, Billousness, Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I a half bottle left, which I used for my little girls, whom the doctors and neighbo and could not be cured. I am could I should have lost both of them one night I had not had the Hop Bitters in my little girls, and they did them so much I continued with these, and they are well. That is why I say you do not to half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not commend them highly untugh."—B., Hop to the NA. in 1879

CHIT-CHAT. Vinnie Ream has chiselled herself a fortune

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln getz a Federal pen-tion of \$3,000 a year.

A woman died of fright at Janesville, Wis, upon seeing her child in danger of being run over by a railroad train.

One high-toned dressmaker in New York will not take an order for a dress the making of which costs less than \$100.

The Italian emigrants landed in the Emited States during this year number 12,327, off whom 8,566 were men and 3,761 women.

The experiment of keeping a detail of clicemen in readiness to answer urgent calls made through the telephone is being made in Chicago.

The leader of one of the chases at Vassar College is a Japanese girl. She is from the clife of Japanese society, and is both stylish and popular.

The judiciary of Indiana are taking some pains to correct the mistaken idea that, under the present laws, divorces are easily obtained in that State.

turned out upon a dec not hold the office.

Chancery for Union Country, III., has been turned out spon a desision that a wonten constructed to the bank, but could not get the mistake north held the office.

The Empress Ecretic has just sold her villa at Branzia, and the extensive grounds attached to it, to a Spanish building company for \$,000,000 frames.

Some of the Chocker gints in "the Nation," as Indian forcitory is celled, ere highly educated, very beautiful, and nearly as fair in complexion as their sisters in the States.

A St. Louis boy sport a delier of the money that he had collected for his dather, who whipped him for the offinee. The groungster went directly to the river and drowned himself.

In a cave man Silver Cliff, Cod., two harrof gold, worth \$900, were found. Two ham all sixty possed days are the remains of vary sarly miners.

Old court contames for laties are to be inshined in Panis, and, mays a French writer, when Sara Serohaerit returns the winding sheet style well have quite disappeared.

A, Nevada wildower took his four sisters-islaw to Salt Lake and married thum all. The oldest is 30 and the youngest \$6, and they profess the most ardout down the most restored was \$1,274,000. The employed my late to make the style well have quite disappeared.

Lewis Rockeell was supported by his relatives at Honosake, Ta, until he was a huadred years old; and then, deeming his long-vity unreassantile, they turned him over to the passengers carried was \$45,144,000, and the swillows. The anow in Singhand in October pursied the swillows. The sax day these happy hipped when the first woman scale to the first woman will be assentiated. It has a sever the whitened ground repeatedly, wildently in heart well as the first woman since the swillows. The analysis and the last of the last of the word and made a fortune. He declared that he would not become her husband until his wealth and made a free and large of the contrary to elique the full prove with a poor boy, and prom Atkinson, Ran, to explain why Clara Louise Kellogg was never and made a fortune. He d

to her paragraphs from divers newspapers. She dines at 6, and then dons her riving habit and goes to the large nices, which is connected by a covered passage with her private apartments. Here she mounts some mettlesome herse and trains him with wonderful skill and boldness. When some animal unusually wild and spirited is to be conquered a few appreciative guests are invited to come and look on at the daring Empress' proceedings.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Lard Hastings has just bought a ample of farbous from Viscount Ayles £1,200.

The celebrated collection of Indian portraits and curiosities made by that curiosity of a man, George Catlin, was bought by Joseph Harrison, jr., of Philadelphia, in Brassels, His widow now offers it to the Government, in accordance with her husband's request. The Smithsonian is said to have accepted it.

An early production of Washington Alliston, which has evidently been naknown to American writers on art in general, and to briggaphers of that artist, is to be met with in the New Royal Pinakothek at Munich, a building designed by King Levis I. to revise the New Royal Finakothek at Munich, a building designed by King Lewis I. to receive the works of the new school of painting. The picture referred to has the title of "View of Glardino-di Malta at Rome."

Cincinnati is cutablishing her Weman's Art

completed by next time. It is expected to materially benefit the summer hotels.

The cars on the Mount Vesuvius railway, about which so much has been said and written, are now lighted by electricity. Every European tourist now makes its point to have a ride on this remarkable railroad.

The Cincinnati Southern uniform their track walkers, who are under a commendable system of discipline, and who have a mode of signals by which they can communicate with each other all along the ine.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. the professors of singing at the projected Royal College of Music, London.

An American critic suggests that Miss Famy Davesport's new play in four acts and forty costames be re-chustened "The Dressmaker's Dream." A new suite by Gade, "A Summer Day is the Fields," in five parts, was produced with success at the Leipsic Gewandhaus concert of Oct. 28,

Nor wants that Litth here below,

Nor wants that Litth long.

Miss Emma Thursby scored a point recently at Baden-Baden. She happened to appear at a concert at which the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and a few dozen other emperors kings, and grand-dukes were present, and, with the intrepidity of her race, she sang. The Starspangled Banner. The Kaiser listened to the strains of the, to him, unaccustomed meiody, and the aged man wept. He warmly embraced Mr. Maurica Strakosch, whom in his emotion he mistook for the fair prima donna, and he swore by Saint Augusta that henceforward his meat should be pop-corn, clams, and dough-nuts.

The American Journal of Otology calls attention to the fact that, while C is used as the starting point in tuning pinnes and organs, A is used in tuning orchesteral instruments; therefore, if played together, they can never be in perfect tune. In France and Germany

night gave a social to the children. Net re-

The Vicar of Whitfield recently presided over a Neuconformist meeting at Glossop, England, and said that he believed the time was coming when the Christian Churches must agree as far as they could on the points which were essential, and try to differ as little as possible upon points which were non-seential.

The lecturers chosen to fill the Boston Monday lectureship (Joseph Cook's) are Dr. Mark Hopkins and the Rev. S. W. Dike, Congregationalists; Dr. G. R. Crooks and Thomas Guard, Mothedists; Drs. E. G. Robinson and J. B. Thomas, Raphiest; Rishop Clark and Dr. John Cotton Smith, Episcopalians; Drs. F. L. Patten and Howard Crosby, Presbyterians.

The British Congregational Union has de-clared that its objection to an Established Church is not against any particular Church, but that it feels bound to protest against the continuance of a national establishment of agent of the society, Roy. M. C. Campbell, of Sarnis, was present. The following officers were appointed:—President, W. Vahey; Scoretary-Treasurer, G. B. Stephenson; De-pository, C. M. Eastman; Committee, Messra, A. D. MacDonald, B. J. Scommittee, Messra,

The National Con

Paletots and pelisses are the novelt shapes among the new long closks of skin, and ulsters of seal are also a These long closks average from forty-forty-eight inches in length, and reach way below the knee or to the ankle. An Illinois bridegroom is in a quandary about the wedding present he has received from his bride. It is a Webster's Unabridged. Whether the gift means that she has parted with all the words she has is a problem the recently made husband is carefully consider-

hars, chains, and by several policem has been shot at through a windo building, and she carries a revolve pocket, of her shooting jacket. 'H companion is a lady named Miss Prin

HIMOROUS.

The King of Greece-Oleomargarine, The real owe de Cologne-The debt on the Hymen is the only torch-bearer whose or

A green correspondent wants to know if pelicemen are protectionists.

The telegraph tells us "the Kurds have fallen back," which, perhaps, indicates that the whey is clear.

# DR CLARK JOHNSONS

VEGETABLE MEDICINE CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Untario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver
omplaint for many years. I tried many doctors
ut obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN

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

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co, N.B.

—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
reouse time, and it has groved to be a
sedicine.

C, E, HEUSTIS. Best Medicine Ever Used.

Nacka wick, York County, N.B.

Nacka HENRY NASON.

Clark Johnson;
ear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small of back, also through my lungs and shoulders, more than three years; I have also had liver plaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors other medicines, but never received any remutil my attention was called to your value in NDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use out time, I can say that I have felt better, more able to do my work than I have for the two years.

J. G. AMEY,
77 Richmond street west,

CALISTA SHAVER.

Severe Pain in the Side. TORONTO, April 21st, 1880, Clark Johnson: Dear Sir, I have been sled with a severe pain in my side for over ears, so that it caused me many sieepless a. Having heard of the wonderful effects ir INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD FIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it ntirely cured me; also my digestion has yed greatly.

JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street

**TESTIMONIALS** 

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottic of the INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recomend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Co.
plaint.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desiré plus de testimonies ou inform ion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRU addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an appetite.

CHAS. DEADMAN.

Gures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Wastrookt, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion a
Nerrous Headache, and have derived gre
benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Paint

Dyspeptia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 28, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent, William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Never Pails to Curs.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.,—After frying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZARETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your;INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARW LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County, Ontario.
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness it is years. I had to give up work. I procur some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully is stored to health in a short time. I gained pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as enuine stomacheleanser and gblood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Oures Coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—in February, 1876, I was afflicted with a severe cough, which grew worse, confining me to my room, and was finally pronounced incurable by my physician. In January, 1877, commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP when I commenced to gain in strength, and in short time I was enabled to do a fair day's work My cough is now entirely gone.

ISAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Co. Temisconata, QueDEAR SER.—For nearly four years I was afflicted with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anything, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had died
of consumption. I was advised to use your
BLOOD SYRUP. and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved,
and quite cured. You can make use of this, if
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUI
trial, and must say it is the best medicine
ver took.

W. S. LATTIMORE.
Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. YSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLE AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI PURP.

RUFUS McCOMBS. JR.

Gannot Recommend it too Highly.

Nackawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN

LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results.

cannot recommend your medicine too highly.

HARRISON CLARK.

VERMONT.

nily and received great benefit from the D. G. & M. H. GRAIN. Disease of the Stomach.

Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with a Sore Mouth
and Sour Stomach, and by advice began the use
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedfly cured me.

Sick Headache.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—Having used, INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all
persons suffering with Sick Headache.

LUCY HART,

Avery Excellent Medicine.
So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—As I was troubled with Diseases of the Stomach, I used your very valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I can recommend to all as an excellent medicine. MISS JANE POTEE.

Dyspepsia and indigestion.

Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1879.

Bear Sir,—I cannot praise your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanently cured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should give it a trial.

GEORGE CHADWICK.

Cure for Heart Disease.
South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has
helped her very much.

AURELIA N. RUSSELL.

WILLARD H. HANNEFORD.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

Best Family Medicine.

WILLIAM HOOHER.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

—I was troubled with Sick Headache,
on, and Loss of Appetite for a long
gan the use of your INDIAN BLOOD

DANIEL HEWSON.

MARGARET BECKLEY.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
GOD SYRUP in my family for various dies, and am satisfied that it is a valuable family
dicine. CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.

Dear Sir.—My daughter was a sufferer from thronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Ulcer ted Sore Throat. I called in several doctors, but agree worse until we procured some of you NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she comenced using it she began to improve, and she as encouraged to continue it. I would recomend its use to all similarly afflicted.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Brooklyn, Kings Co., N.Y.

Brooklyn, Kings Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—Suffering for years with Dyspepsia,

I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD

StRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I

still take she Syrup for the purpose of Regulating

my Bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Re
commend persons seeking reference to me.

CHAS. WEEKS, No. 190 Navy street.

Kidney Disease.
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—Atrial of your great INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP has proved very beneficial to me for
Cidney Disease and Constipation.
JULIA A. WASHBURN.

D. HAYWOOD.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying that you
NDLAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
ave ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and
ick Headache, and in fact all the ills the human
esh is heir to. It it were not for your medicine
would now be laid up.

CORNELIA I. WALKER.

Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I have received more benefit from
rour INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia,
Kidney Complaint, and Bronchilis, than from
they other medicine I ever used.

MRS. LANGDON.

acouraged to continue accouraged to continue accouraged to continue accouraged to all similarly afflicted.

ISAAC WATTS.

MICHIGAN. All That it is Claimed to be.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich., Sir.—After a fair trial of your INDIANDD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no for Billiousness, Liver Complaint, or any ses arising from impure Blood. I believe

y your reliable INDIAN BLOOI did, and without any hesitatio is the best medicine I ever used be without it. JACOB A. FEWSERS,

SARAH E. SLEIGHT.

Disease of the Stomach.
Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—This certifies that I have used your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Diseases of the
Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much
benefitted thereby. I can recommend it to all
similarly afflicted.
MRS. S. NICHOLS.

O. D. PRATT.

MRS. JANE YEATS.

A Good Blood Purifier.
Port Huson, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Purifying the Blood, and find it to
be all you claim for it.
WM. THORN,
Cor. Spencer av. and Twelfth st.

An Excellent Family Remedy.

Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—I have used your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is my family for Biliousness and Blood Diseases, and find it to be the best amily medicine in use. MRS. N. DEMPSTER.

Another Sufferer.
Cooksburg, Albany Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I have used your truly valuable
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and
tave been greatly benefitsedstheraby.

Sure Cure for Dyspersia.

Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. My husband was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, and a short trial of your medicine completely cured him.

MARGARET BURKEY.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE CENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY,

TESTIMONIALS.

NEW YORK ILLINOIS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your
Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia
It is the best medicine I ever used.

HIRAM P. ALLEN.

> Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,
> May 18, 1879.
>
> Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Rheu
> natism, and found no relief until I commence
> using your most valuable INDIAN BLOO!
> SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefitted ANNA VIESSENBERG.

For Purifying the Blood.

Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
IYRUP with beneficial results, I can recommend
t as a valuable Blood Purifier. No family should
be without it.

J. T. YEOMANS.

Avainable medicine.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—It is some time since. I commenced using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I find it a perfect remedy for Indigestion and Restless Nights. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and all who have taken it say they have been greatly benefitted. I believe it is a valuable medicine for Purifying the

A Splendid Blood Purifier.

A Splendid Blood Purifier.

Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—My wife and I have taken your great
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for six years, and can
traly say it is the best Blood Purifier we have
ever used.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have
used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found
it to be a most valuable medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.
Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.
SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also fo
my children who were troubled with spasms
and in both cases it effected a complete cure.
ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co. III.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick
Headache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I
can safely recommend its use to suffering hu
manity.

RHODA A. REED.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill.,
May 20, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I cheerfully testify that your justly
celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all
who have used it. I have used your medicine
with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with
Liver Complaints and Sick Headache.

SARAH DENDY

Liver Complaint.

Norwick Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir., Being troubled with Liver Comlaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recommended, I can with confidence recommend it to

JAMES STACK. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—I have used your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequalled as
a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such.

C. L. PRATT.

Female Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been greatly benefitted by using your great INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness, your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy.

RHODA BABBITT.

Suppression of Menstruction.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

Dear Sir,—My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruction, and after labouring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Aliopathi and One Homecopathic—without relief, also fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought mysel of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eve caucht your. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.
Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
LOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Comlaint of the granding, and it has cured me,
lefore using your medicine I tried almost everylaing without receiving benefit.

HENRY SMITH. Liver Complaint.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Several of my family and friends ave used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and nave experienced great benefit, especially in the cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood Purifier.

J. D. CARPENTER.

JOHN L. WHITMORE Liver Complaint.

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.,—With pleasure I recommend your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver
Complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it in
my family as a Gargle in the case of Bronchitis,
and find it a speedy and effectual remedy.

W. E. SHERFEY.

W. E. SHERFEY.

Constination Cured.

Wauconda, Leke Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—Your truly valuable: INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constination, and
I do not hesitatelo pronounce it the best medicine I ever used.

PHILIP ROUSE. Eldney Complaint.

Pour hknepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have used
It for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results
D. HAYWOOD. Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

Dear Sir., Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I
was induced to use your reliable INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect
health and strength.

CHAS. SHELLEY.

Dear Sir,—I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ELI MITCHELL.

MARGARET CHISM.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup,

New York City, N.Y. BRUEN HOBART, 214 Fulton st.
WELLS & ELLIOTT, 11 Gold st.
DANIEL & CO., 58 Cedar st.
FRAZER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.
TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st.
R. W. ROBINSON & SON, 128 Greenwich st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold st.
MCKESSON & ROBEINS, 91 Fulton st.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 Wikliam st. WM. H. SCHLEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 liam st.
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st.
S. R. VAN DUZER, 35 Barclay street,
STALLMAN, 26 Platt st.
FULTON, 35 Cedar st.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, 76th ave.
J. H. FRANCIS, 68 Maiden lane.
BRENT, GOOD & CO., 22 Park place.
PEEK & VELSOR, 9 Gold st.
WALTER ADAMS, 75 John st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 58 Barclay st.

Chicago, Ill. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake st. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake st. FULLER & FULLER, 52 Market st. TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake st. LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash

Baltimore, Md.
WH. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp st.
THOMSEN & MUTH, 14 German st.
VOGELER & CO., 4 6 and 8 S. Liberty st.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO., corner
a

Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner 10th and Market sts.
BAKER, MOORE & MEIN, 609 Market st. Willimantic, Conn. Pittsburg, Pa.

GEORGE A. KELLEY & CO. San Francisco, Cal. RICHARDSON & CO., 710 North Main st. MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second st. A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second st.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert st. SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO. Lincoln, Neb. LEIGHTON & BROWN

WM. A. HALL. GERRITY & MORRELL, 126 Lake st. Syracuse, N.Y. CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesee at, KENYON, POTTER & CO. MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salina st.

Trenton, N.J. SAMUEL DICKINSON. . WM. SMITH & CO. Charleston, S.C. DOWIE & MOISE. DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting st. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Boston, Mass. \*
WEEKS & POTTER, 350 Washington st,
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Macon, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,66 and 68 Second s Memphis, Tenn. G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind.

MEYER BROS. & CO. Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM LITTERER. New Orleans, La. I. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sts. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st. NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Oliver sts. Alpiers Le

sts, Algiers, La. JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. Cleveland, Ohio. BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water st. STRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Superior st. Detroit, Mich. Forth Worth, Texas.

Galveston, Texas. THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Avenue and Knoxville, Tenn. SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS, Lake Benton, Minn.

SINGER & WHEELER. III. Louisville, Ky. A. ROBINSON & CO., 196 Main st. ARTHUR PETER & CO., 272 Main st.

Ottumwa, Iowa. J. L. TAYLOR & CO. DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo. WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware &

WALDING, KINNAN & CO.

Be sure you get the Genuine from our authorized agents, Messrs. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto--- The public are cautioned against buying spurious Medicines.

THE IRISH GRI

VOL. IX.

Iow Unwilling Recruit Into the Land L

A SERIES OF OU Action of the Gran

"BOYCOTTING" AS A Mr. Parnell in Receipt o

Lodge of Ire

Letters. A JUDGE ON THE

A Land League Meeting the Troops

The real state of the count act impossible, to be discoundly proportion of the outrollence reach the public, for paper correspondents in the c paratively few, while the poli to the Castle are kept sec ieutenant of one of the counties in Ireland informed ago that not one-fourth of seditious acts of the people He also said he could person least twenty outrages that his district during the last tw were not reported, because frequent that no pretence is ing them fully even to Dublin agents and landlords are under Mayo last week, I ove road three persons accompan guard. This week I saw anot is unpopular for some reason The League is certainly using great discretion. The effect of on the Evening Mail, the Gorin the shape of an attempt to continue of the continued of the co in the shape of an attempt to ceptional example. Several plished members of the Leaguing to the leading Austrian Italian newspapers, thus creat opinion in favour of their caument is even extending to tland. Lord Lurgan, now Brighton, has refused a petitic asking a 50 per cent. abatements will give 10 per cent. but is the first conflict between a is the first conflict between a tenants on the rent question Lord Lurgan's estate is a mod lenants are rich. A meeting Executive Committee was Mr. Davitt presiding. The chithat £',159 had been received, including £267 from the

EXIT BOYCOTT A Dublin despatch says:— has quit the country for booner than he had intended, threatening letter at a hotel in he was staying. Boycott was stored recently by forty hooting aroprietor of the hotel also re ning letter, warning him not n his house.

It is rumoured from May Duke of Leinster, whose imm sounty Kildare cover 700,000 nearly £60,000 income in

quit. The rumour is dis SPREAD OF LAND LEAGUE A Dublin despatch says :-- I wide and rapid spread of Lar rorism in districts hitherto 1 creasing daily. Owners and plain that the state of affairs month ago. There is now an sal suspension of the payment THE STATE TRIA

The Dublin correspondent says :- The next proceeding outions will be the striki ury. This, however, will has been thrown away tion of the jury under th It may be well to ex-is a mistake to suppose that i course has been taken to the traversers, or that they are to the benefit of Lord O'Hagan' has been decided by to Queen's Bench that a mation must be tried by a The only way by which a can be obtained in a criminal what is called the old system, more favourable to the trav crown. The jury will be so lows:— Firstly, from the list, comprising fifteen hu forty-eight will be selected. These forty-eight names will placed in the ballot-box and discount the selected that the selected th rately, each side having the to twelve. From the twenty-remaining the jury will be sel again having the right to chall

MORE OUTRAGES A private in the 3rd Dragoon Ballincolly, was to-day sh wounded. Police Sergeant alf murdered at Claremorri dinor outrages are increasing CHECKMATING THE L

A large meeting of the Lodge of Ireland to-day resol the Ulster lodges to organize of strations on the same days an places which are appointed for The war of the Irish peasan anabated. While a police se O'Connor was, on Wednesday 1 O'Connor was, on weanessay just outside Claremorris, he wa brutally beaten by a party of m having knocked him down, kick the head and face in a fearful mann

to provide conveyance for the expedition, was subsequently conscious on the road. He can his assailants. Two young Hayes and Little were arrested cion of having been con Some threatening notices ha near Ballyboody, cautioning a in the locality to give up the took on the estate of lord, and for which he um. The former tenant had

for nen-payment of rent.

all on shopkeepers and trade
to have any dealings with his
residing near Clogheen is at
"Boycotted" because he had om which a former tenant was for non-payment of rent. H
not be bought in the market
refuse to sell him anything, his
left him, he can get no one
places, his horse may not be sho a fact in no way will a

be easy to show that this co