

SUMMARY.

THE COST OF Gen. Grant's funeral to the Government will be less than \$20,000.

PLANS have been filed for a new building for the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, which will cost \$100,000.

BICYCLISTS will be employed as scouts in the intelligence department of the army during the Austrian annual military maneuvers.

THE STEAMER "ST. PAUL" arrived in San Francisco on Saturday night, from Alaska with 99,996 sealskins, valued at over \$1,000,000.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG, husband of Princess Beatrice, has, by the Queen's order, been appointed to a command in the British navy.

ADVISES FROM HERAT say the Amir will visit Merv in 1886 in the autumn, and will thence go to Samarcand to be crowned Emperor of Central Asia.

MURKIN, teller of the Hibernian Bank in Dublin, has absconded. He is guilty of a default of \$10,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

COUNT TOLSTOI, the celebrated Russian statesman and poet who has kept nihilism at bay since the assassination of the late Emperor, has been declared hopelessly insane.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN H. MELVILLE BARRINGTON, of the British army, was killed on Thursday while shooting grouse in the County of Dumfries, Scotland, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

MR. LEWIS DILLWIN, M.P., for Swansea, while inspecting at Swansea the Glamorgan Rifles, of which he is lieutenant-colonel, was thrown from his horse, and sustained a fracture of the collar bone. His condition is precarious.

THE *Bosphore Egyptien* of Cairo has again been suppressed. This time France is responsible for the suppression of the paper, which had given offence by publishing articles which were deemed injurious to French interests.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the German victory over the French at Sedan was celebrated in Berlin on Wednesday by a grand military display. The Emperor and Empress drove at the head of the troops in the procession.

THE SECRETARY of the Indian Association at Calcutta, telegraphed that native opinion strongly condemns Lord Randolph Churchill's attack upon the Marquis of Ripon, and that the press unanimously defends the Marquis.

COL. ROBERT BRUCE, Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary, has retired from that office and been created a companion of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Andrew Reed, one of the Assistant Inspector-Generals, has been promoted to the office.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN has conferred the freedom of the city on Dr. Kirwan Isod Doherty, who has recently returned to his native country. He was in exile twenty-six years for being an active participant in the troubles of 1848.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of Masonic Lodges in relief, in session in Baltimore, on Wednesday, elected Mr. J. Mitchell, of Montreal, Canada, as one of the vice-presidents, and selected St. Louis as the place of holding the next meeting.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in another speech at Sheffield, on Friday evening, declared the Tories had decided not to coerce Ireland, even before they had entered upon office. He contended that Lord Hartington in his inmost heart leaned toward the Tories.

MR. PARNELL, in his speech on Tuesday in Dublin, ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen, that the Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unite to combat the Irish party in Parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived on Wednesday at Stockholm, where he met an enthusiastic reception. He was received at the railway station by King Oscar, who affectionately embraced him. The city was profusely decorated with flags in honor of the royal visitor.

THIRTY soldiers belonging to a Highland regiment on Sunday made an assault upon a dozen artillerymen at a village near Plymouth. The Scotchmen were routed. The artillerymen carried the village by storm, when the people fled to the fields. An armed picket guard subsequently captured fifteen of the rioters.

The latest accession from the ranks of nobility to trade is Lord Onslow, who recently erected a public house on his estate at Clondan, near Guildford, and dubbed it the "Onslow Arms," and does a roaring trade with his tenants. If the social betterment ever comes that the Radicals are always crying out for, some at least of the peers will be ready for the change.

CAPT. ROBERT, of the British ship "Emblem," arrived at Queenstown yesterday from Rangoon, and reports that on the 5th inst., in latitude 29 deg. 35 min. north, longitude 34 deg. 50 min. west, he saw a sea serpent sixty feet long and seven feet in circumference, lying on the surface of a smooth sea, nine feet from the ship's side. It was light pink in color, and was observable for fifteen minutes.

PRUSSIA has sanctioned the plan for the projected ship canal, which it is proposed to cut from Lubek, on the Baltic, to a point of the lower Elbe near Ouxhaven in the German ocean. The entire cost of the work is placed at 156,000,000 marks, of which Prussia stands ready to contribute 60,000,000 marks. The plans for the construction of this canal will be submitted to the Bundesrath after vacation.

EARL DUDLEY, who is only eighteen years of age, is at present in Brazil, a guest of Dom Pedro. The young Earl left England almost six weeks before his father's death, on a three year tour abroad, and as he could not possibly return in time for the funeral, it was decided that he should carry out the original plan. He intends proceeding to Canada, and having taken a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway, he will spend six weeks in the Rockies buffalo hunting.

CANADIAN.

THE CANVASS for names to the Scott Act petitions in Toronto is resulting satisfactorily.

THE PARTITION against the return of Mr. J. W. Dill, M.P., for Muskoka, has been withdrawn.

LORD LANSDOWNE will shortly visit the North West, going as far as the Rocky Mountains. Arrangements are being made for his reception in Winnipeg.

THE YORK PIONEERS' Society have passed a resolution to send a message of condolence to the family of the late Sir Francis Hincks, who was a member of the society.

LOSS OF THE "HANOVERIAN."

NO HOPES OF SAVING THE VESSEL—THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 2.—The Allan steamer "Hanoverian," from Halifax, came ashore last night in Trepassay bay, and it is supposed will prove a total wreck. The passengers are all safe.

St. John's, Nfld., September 3.—A gale of wind and dense fog prevented the starting of the steamer "Nimrod" for the scene of the wreck of the Allan mail steamer "Hanoverian." All the particulars elicited are that the "Hanoverian" left Halifax on Monday noon with 57 passengers and normal crew. She experienced the weather until reaching St. Pierre Island, when an impenetrable fog was encountered, and by false steering, the error of the

SEVERAL NEW CLUBS of young Liberals in different parts of the Province are announced. In Kingston the Club instructed its delegates to the General Convention to support free trade with the United States and the abolition of the Senate.

MR. HUGH STREHLAND, M.P., has returned to Winnipeg, and is expecting a party of Englishmen to go over the route of the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, and if the road can be built for \$25,000 per mile, it is said the money will be forthcoming.

A DRUNKEN MAN named Robert Davidson entered the office of Major Dawson, of the Grenadiers, Toronto, on Monday week, and drawing a revolver attempted to shoot the Major and Capt. Burns. He was promptly disarmed and arrested.

SCOTT ACT ADVOCATES are stamping Pontiac County. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in the Townships of Clarendon and Bristol. The greatest opposition to the act is expected from townships west of Bryson. The liquor men are organizing.

MR. GORDON, Government Land Agent in Calgary, has been appointed Inspector of Agencies and member of the Land Board, in place of Mr. H. H. Smith, promoted, and Mr. Amos Rowe has been appointed Land Agent at Calgary, in place of Mr. Gordon, promoted.

AN IDEA of the extent of the export trade in sawn timber from Ottawa alone to the United States may be gleaned from the official report of Col. Robins, ex-Consul, furnished to his Government for the past fiscal year. The total value of exports was \$2,100,320.13, of which \$1,947,730 was sawn timber.

MR. PATTERSON, of the Customs Department, confiscated some packages addressed to parties in Ottawa some time ago, claiming that the contents were obscene pictures. On investigation by the Department, it turns out to be otherwise, and the goods have been delivered up. There is a difference between works of art and obscenity.

THE TORONTO HUNT CLUB sent congratulations to Lord Lorne on the anniversary of his birth. The following reply has been received: "Pray receive my best thanks. I thank the members of the club for their most kind remembrance of me. I often wish I were again in your country, thinking it one of the best in the world."

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN, including Mr. Crosby, of Toronto, have been through various parts of the Province of Manitoba looking at the crops. They report the grain ripening fast, and the harvest very well advanced. Careful enquiries showed that the frost had done little or no damage to the wheat. Potatoes and garden stuff were injured in most places.

AT A BANQUET at Papineauville, on Saturday, the health of Riel and Dumont was proposed and enthusiastically drunk by all present, among whom were several Catholic priests. Mr. David Major, who responded, said Riel had been unfairly tried. He only came forward to secure the redress of grievances to which the Government had refused to pay any attention until the people of the North-West had risen in rebellion.

A SERIES of heavy forgeries were perpetrated in June, 1883, on the Bank of Commerce, Federal and Quebec Banks in Toronto, by which upwards of \$16,000 was secured by the forgers. Detectives were notified, but too late to effect any arrests. They found, however, that the chief of the forgers was Gardener. On Monday last a circular having been received from Rochester offering a reward for the capture of Conklin or Edwards, who so nearly defrauded the banks there, Mr. Macherie, a clerk in the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, went to Rochester, and states that he had no difficulty in identifying the writing as being the same as that on the forgeries uttered in Toronto.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.—Referring to the recent banquet given to Lieut. McKay, of the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, at Papineauville, at which the toast of "Riel and Dumont" was proposed and drunk, the Ottawa Citizen, a Government organ, says editorially: "We presume Lieut. McKay was present when this toast was proposed and honored. We are told that it was drunk with much enthusiasm. Now, if Mr. McKay joined in thus doing honor to the leader of the rebels and his chief lieutenant no time should be lost in removing his name from the list of militia officers. We know nothing of Mr. McKay or his antecedents, but for an officer of the militia to accept the present of a sword upon his return from active service in the North-West which he went with his corps to assist in crushing the rebellion, and a few minutes afterward to join in cheering the promoter of that rebellion, is conduct that should not be tolerated. Mr. McKay, as a militia officer, disgraced his uniform when he stood up and joined in drinking the health of Riel and Dumont. We expect the proper authorities will investigate Mr. McKay's case."

THE CHOLERA. MADRID, Sept. 6.—Returns from all infected districts of Spain show that on Saturday there were reported 2,147 new cases of cholera and 779 deaths from the disease.

WELDON, Sept. 6.—The situation here is improving, only nine deaths being reported here to day. In the Department of Herault five deaths are reported.

CARLEIGH, Sept. 5.—The steamer "Crudra," from Barcelona, arrived here yesterday. Since then one man on her has died from a disease supposed to be cholera. Four others of the crew are sick. The vessel has been ordered to quit port. The man only joined the crew after her arrival here. The doctors, after making an examination into the death of the man, have decided that he died of Asiatic cholera. The deceased had drunk water from a cask which had been filled at Barcelona, and his death occurred quickly after.

DISGUSTING DESPOTISM. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Russian Government is taking severe measures to suppress the use of the German language in the Baltic provinces. This action meets with great resentment. The Berlin press denounces it as illegal and unjust.

HOW THE GAUL WOULD SETTLE THE SUDAN. VIERNA, Sept. 4.—The Political Correspondence publishes a scheme, ostensibly of French origin, for the pacification of the Sudan. In accordance with this scheme a committee of delegates of the European powers is to endeavor to federate the various tribes under a European protectorate.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

WIFE MURDER AND ALLEGED MURDER OF THE HUSBAND—A MISTAKE.

St. Catharines, September 1.—A sensation has been created here by a report that a murder had been committed at Edgingham, about seven miles from here. The particulars, as far as learned, were given by a farmer who came to this city to-day to attend market. Late last fall a man named Alex. Easterby and his wife both mysteriously disappeared. At first no attention was paid to the matter, but later on the friends of the missing ones became suspicious and began to search for them. A brother of the missing man, named Howard, recently made some startling revelations. He states that Easterby was continually quarrelling with his wife, and finally killed her and buried the body in a garden adjoining the house which was occupied by them. Another brother named John appears to have been an accomplice, and is now in custody as such. The brother Howard was engaged by John to assist him in removing

the body of the unfortunate woman, and while doing this the brothers quarrelled, and in the affray Howard was nearly killed. The brother John states that Alexander killed his wife, and afterward arranged to commit suicide, asking John, if he did not kill himself outright, for him to finish the job, and that Andrew shot himself but did not kill himself, and that he (John) cut Alexander's throat with a razor and buried the body in Miller's woods. Upon receiving the spot pointed out by Howard, and digging, the body of the woman was found, and the body of the man was found in the garden about three feet from the surface. The belief generally is that the part of the story relating to the death of Alexander is untrue, search having been made in the woods for his body without success. An inquest is to be held, when some further light may be thrown upon the matter.

St. Catharines, Sept. 2.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Edgingham, yesterday, on the body of Lettie Easterby, supposed to have been murdered. The jury adjourned to view the body, which had not yet been taken up. It was found buried in the pathway leading from the murdered woman's residence to the main road, and within fifteen feet of her own door. The body was much decomposed and presents a sickening sight. Appearance goes to show that she was strangled to death in her bed and her body wrapped in a sheet and deposited in the place previously prepared for its reception. When found it was clad only in a chemise with the blanket. She must have been dumped in like a dog, as no attempt was made to straighten out the limbs. The body was left in the hands of Dr. Carroll, of Westport, and the jury adjourned till Tuesday. It is now stated that the body of Alexander Easterby, the husband of the murdered woman, has been found in the vicinity of Edgingham, and an inquest will be held on it to-morrow.

THE PASSENGERS AND CARGO. The majority of the cabin passengers on board were Americans, who embarked at Baltimore, but several Canadians were taken on at Halifax, including the family of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and that of the British naval commander, Capt. Fare. There were also about 150 steerage passengers, principally from the west and south. The cargo of the vessel was as follows:—Forty-seven hogheads Virginia tobacco, 39 hogheads Kentucky tobacco, 450 bags of bark, 2,000 barrels resin, 400 barrels port, 1,500 sacks of flour, 400 sacks of oil cake, 4,000 cases of canned goods, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 54,807 bushels of corn, 6 pairs car wheel axles, and 5 boxes car wheel gears. The value was \$122,004, partly insured in the Thames and Mersey Company of England. The officers of the steamer are:—Lieut. B. Thomson, R.N., commander; A. H. Vipond, chief officer; A. Glen, chief engineer; James Kinton, purser; T. P. Farr, cabin steward; J. Houghton, chief steward, and a crew of about 80 men.

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SULLA, Aug. 31.—The Amir of Afghanistan sent a native officer from Kabul to investigate the charges of misconduct made by the British Boundary Commission against the Governor of Herat. The principal charge is that the Governor opens confidential letters sent by Herat to members of the Commission and the intimation is conveyed that his tampering is done in the Russian interest.

A full investigation acquits the Governor of Herat of the charges made against him by the British Boundary Commission. The Afghan officials promise that in future there will be no tampering with the letters of the Commission. British officers of the Indian Army are now allowed full rights.

DYNAMITE, NOT AN EARTHQUAKE. A TERRIFIC AND FATAL EXPLOSION. CAMBESFORD, Ont., Sept. 4.—This morning at 9.40 a.m. a distinct vibration of the earth was felt here. Plate glass windows were shaken, open doors swung to and fro and the sidewalks were seen to rise and fall. The prevailing opinion is that it was an earthquake. The shock was felt in Hastings and Norwood west of here.

PETERBORO, Ont., September 4.—A wagon load of dynamite exploded near Lakefield to-day, when two men named Morton and Simin and a team of horses were blown to pieces. The shock was felt for miles around, and it was for some time thought there had been an earthquake. Twelve of the victims belonged to the village of Tweed.

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CAIRO, Sept. 4.—Major Chermanside telegraphs that the garrison at Kassala has not surrendered.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION SETTLED. BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—The *Independence Belge* states that the Afghan question is settled. The Amir of Afghanistan, it says, retains Zululwar, and Russia holds Maruchak.

SULLA, Aug. 31.—The Amir of Afghanistan sent a native officer from Kabul to investigate the charges of misconduct made by the British Boundary Commission against the Governor of Herat. The principal charge is that the Governor opens confidential letters sent by Herat to members of the Commission and the intimation is conveyed that his tampering is done in the Russian interest.

A full investigation acquits the Governor of Herat of the charges made against him by the British Boundary Commission. The Afghan officials promise that in future there will be no tampering with the letters of the Commission. British officers of the Indian Army are now allowed full rights.

DYNAMITE, NOT AN EARTHQUAKE. A TERRIFIC AND FATAL EXPLOSION. CAMBESFORD, Ont., Sept. 4.—This morning at 9.40 a.m. a distinct vibration of the earth was felt here. Plate glass windows were shaken, open doors swung to and fro and the sidewalks were seen to rise and fall. The prevailing opinion is that it was an earthquake. The shock was felt in Hastings and Norwood west of here.

PETERBORO, Ont., September 4.—A wagon load of dynamite exploded near Lakefield to-day, when two men named Morton and Simin and a team of horses were blown to pieces. The shock was felt for miles around, and it was for some time thought there had been an earthquake. Twelve of the victims belonged to the village of Tweed.

A WARLIKE ACT.

SEIZURE OF YAP BY THE GERMANS AND ENEMY PROTEST BY THE SPANIARDS.

SERIOUS INSULT TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR BY A MOB IN MADRID—THE SITUATION VERY CRITICAL.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—A sensation was created here this morning on the receipt of important news from the Caroline Islands. The Spanish warships reached Yap, one of the islands, on the 21st ult., and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. The Spanish officers were dilatory in landing troops, and on the 24th of the same month a German gunboat arrived. Although it was 7 o'clock in the evening the German commander instantly landed a body of marines and sailors, and hoisted the German flag over the island. The Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander, and on the latter's refusal to recede from the position he occupied, telegraphed to Madrid for instructions.

MADRID, Sept. 5, noon.—The excitement over the German occupation of Yap is intense, and the populace is wild with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German embassy and attacked and burned it, and then down the streets of arms and dragged it through the streets to Puerta del Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the Minister of the Interior amid yells of "Down with Germany!" After venting their spleen, the mob proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown to considerable proportions, and fears being entertained of a serious riot, the troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The mob retired before the military, but a riot may occur at any moment. The situation is very grave. Fifty-six of the leaders of the mob were arrested. The Council of Ministers have adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commanders of the two Spanish warships which arrived there on the 21st, for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. The report that a German squadron had sailed for the Caroline Islands is confirmed.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Count Benomarsk, the Spanish Minister, has expressed to the Government Spain's regret at the insult offered to Germany by the populace of Madrid, and has promised on behalf of his Government that the leaders of the mob shall be punished, and Spain would do her utmost to prevent a repetition of the insult. This statement is regarded as terminating the incident.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or procure a post-office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$1 to \$4, 2c, and \$4 to \$10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use to us are 1 cent and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y. State. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Dougall & Son, "The Witness," Montreal.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

WELCOME EVERYWHERE!

A subscriber residing in the North-West Territories, concludes a letter with regard to the *Witness* in the following words:—"I must add a word of appreciation. Your paper comes to hand too late for much use as to news, but we would not lose it on any account. I know of nothing more healthy in tone in the country. I have read it for years, first in my father's home in Ontario, subsequently in my own home on the shores of the Ottawa River in Quebec, and now it is an equally welcome visitor to our home in the North-West. My wife, if possible, prizes it more highly than myself."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND THEIR CHARACTER.

Some time ago we published a letter from a lady, telling of the trouble which she had been given by the dishonest conduct of a domestic servant, and suggesting the discussion of the question, What system ladies should or could adopt for the purpose of protecting one another from unreliable or incapable servants? The question is a very old one, and it is doubtful whether any satisfactory solution is possible. In England a discussion of the question has been occupying some space in society journals. London *Truth* contributes the following paragraph, which shows that a pretty severe system which was adopted in Germany does not work very satisfactorily, but, on the contrary, threatened calamity to one of those whom it was intended to protect:—

They appear to have an odd way of doing things in Berlin with regard to the characters of domestic servants. I am informed by one who has resided in that eminently conservative city for some ten years that his wife once ventured to discharge a cook after submitting to a long course of depositions at this domestic hands. It is the custom there to write the character of the servant in a book which all servants are obliged to keep. The informant in this instance ventured to inscribe the statement that dishonesty was the cause of dismissal. A few days after the discharged domestic appeared with a policeman, who said that the character must be altered, as it would be impossible for the woman to get another place if the truth remained in the book. It was thought prudent to accede to the demand of the myrmidon, as it appears that six days' imprisonment is the penalty for the slightest resistance to one of these officials. This fact—for it really is a fact—shows what a protection to employers this German book system is!

We believe that something of the same kind has happened in this country, where ladies have been perfectly frank in their letters as to the character of female servants.

TO THE YOUNG FOLKS.

We are always pleased to receive letters to the young people's department from children and young people. Some write for the mere sake of seeing a letter of their own in print. This is not a good lesson to learn or to teach, but when young people have anything on their minds that they wish to communicate to the great world, or anything they wish to see discussed, they ought to be pleased to be able to write to the paper about it. We cannot always print it, but if we think it worth while we shall. The shorter it is the better its chance. If any one makes a discovery in natural history, though it may not be new to scientific men, it may yet be new to most of our readers, so it would be a good thing to write about. Descriptions of extraordinary animals and plants, and observations of animal instincts and such like things, are often interesting. Very few boys and girls can be good poets, but there are very few who could not be good naturalists, and there

are none of our faculties more worthy of training than those which we employ observing nature. A boy, for instance, finds a bird's nest and does not know what bird the eggs belong to. Let him write a careful description of the eggs and of the nest and then some other reader will tell him at once what bird it is. We should also like to learn from the young people about the working of the Scott Act and the general temperance work in their neighborhood and about other good movements. They might write something that would promote some good cause. These are only a few hints of what the young people might write about if they tried. All who write should remember the following rules: Write very briefly. Write plainly and punctuate carefully. Write on one side of the paper only. Sign your own name or any other, but never omit to send us your own name, address and age.

CANADIAN CHEESE-MAKERS TRIUMPH.

There appeared in the *Witness* recently a report of the result of the largest marketing of the year of Cheshire cheese. This has always been one of the most important events of the season in the cheese trade, as Cheshire cheese has always been in great demand, not only in England, but on the continent, because of its very rich quality and peculiarly piquant flavor. The price brought by this cheese has always hitherto been from ten to twenty and even thirty shillings higher than that paid for imported cheese from Canada for the United States. The United States makers in order to benefit by the prestige of this cheese, got up a brand in the style of Cheshire and called it Cheshire. The result of the market held the other day was that Cheshire cheese was not taken by buyers, except at the same price as American cheese of a similar high quality. The best of the whole offerings had to be sold at prices paid for American. The London *Times* believes that the palm for cheese has passed from English makers, and that the manufacture has received its death-blow. It says:—

A great blow has fallen upon English agricultural industry in the destruction of the profit hitherto realized from the manufacture of high quality cheese. American competition has at last ruined the prospects of the skilled and indefatigable dairy farmers of Cheshire. Prices have fallen from fifteen to twenty shillings per hundredweight, bringing down the market to figures at which it would not be remunerative to continue business. What effect this may have upon husbandry and the great cheese-making centres in England cannot be calculated, but a great reduction in the value of dairy farms may be expected. It cannot be said that superior quality in product is a remedy for unprofitable cheese-making, for the overwhelming fall has occurred in the price of the very best Cheshire. Farmers are dismayed at the outlook for the very branch of husbandry which has been regarded as the mainstay of British agriculture. If dairying goes every resource of our agricultural classes must collapse.

The fact that American cheese is superseding English and continental cheese in the European markets has a peculiar significance at the present time for Canadians. The expression, American cheese, covers both Canadian and United States cheese, and it is a fact acknowledged by the dealers in the best New York cheese, that Canadian cheese is driving the United States cheese out of the English markets. Wherever the two makes come into competition in the European markets the Canadian cheese is preferred, and this not alone because of its fine flavor, but also because of its proved keeping qualities. This latter is the sort of reputation that is not quickly or easily lost. Canadians, therefore, have, it appears, the cheese markets of Europe at their command, and they should be able to hold them. In the rush to produce cheese to meet the demand, it is to be hoped that the care and skill which has secured this triumph for Canadian cheese, and by which alone it can be held, will not be neglected.

RUIN AHEAD.

Montreal is being everywhere officially and unofficially proclaimed as a hot-bed of plague. The exaggeration which makes people many times more nervous about it at Port Land, at Halifax, and at Albany, than we are ourselves, is but natural. It is hard for people who hear nothing about a city unconnected with small-pox, to imagine everything in the city itself moving on as usual. This present writer has not yet seen a small-pox placard or met anyone who seemed in any way afraid of catching the disease. Yet we do not blame neighboring towns for every precaution they can take to keep the four destroyers from approaching them. Their fears may be disproportioned to the facts, but their precautions are not. The case of Fall River, a town of fifty thousand people, largely composed of French-Canadians, is an illustration of the danger. The disease has found its way into a thickly inhabited nest of these unprotected people, and the Health Officer says it will have two thousand of them before it is done. Instead of handing his fellow-citizens over to the plague, this Health Officer should declare the disease preventable, and demand the necessary precautions to keep it within its present limits. It is a universal rule that the strong have to bear the infirmities of the weak, whether they will or no, and it is the well vaccinated and cleanly housed citizen whose business is the loser by the mischief brought into the community by his ignorant brother. Thus Providence has bound us all together, and thus every man is his brother's keeper, and the sufferer from his brother's sin. One thing is certain, unless the small-pox is stopped Montreal is ruined. Toronto may rejoice at the thought and Quebec beglad, yet nothing but loss would result to either from any disaster to Montreal. The plague will not stop itself and the present measures will not stop it. Those who question enforcement of vaccination should be the more energetic in demanding the enforcement of isolation. The Health Department should be increased. The plague spots and fifth beads of the city should be searched out and dealt with. Cleanliness should be inculcated, and as far as possible provided for. Houses where small-pox exists should be placed under blockade restrictions, neighboring villages which take no precautions should be strictly quarantined, and all persons passing from them into the city should be disinfected. The moral effect of such precautions would be as great as the physical.

THE RECORDER WANTS ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We have received a curious request from His Honor the Recorder for a thousand dollars. A firm of lawyers called Trudel, Charbonneau and Lamotte, write in French to the following effect:—

We are charged by Mr. Recorder R. A. T. DeMontigny to claim from you in justice \$1,000 of damages and public reparation of the libel contained in an article entitled "The Wheels of Recorder's Court Justice," published in your number of the 27th August, 1885. Be so good as settle without delay if you want to avoid prosecution.

The paragraph referred to reads as follows:—

THE WHEELS OF RECORDER'S COURT JUSTICE.

The over-worked clerks in the Recorder's Court are to be pitted. Poor fellows! They come in at nine or ten o'clock in the morning and go away at four or five. They received a complaint from the Health Department concerning Colonel Hughes and the tearing down of the placards, but have taken no action. One of them was asked by our reporter how long it took generally between the making of a complaint and the service of a warrant, and he answered two days. The question then was asked how long it would be before the complaint against Colonel Hughes would be heard, and the reply was, "It will be heard on Saturday." Dr. Laberge was asked how long ago the complaint and information were lodged in the Hughes matter. He answered on Tuesday. Thus, while the clerks take two days to bring an ordinary complaint to justice, it takes five days for a colored who is accused of tearing down the small-pox placard over his door. When the small-pox appeared in Sir Francis Hincks' house, the placard was duly posted. When the disease appeared at Ravenscarf gate lodge, the Health authorities were asked to placard the notice of warning. But then these were law-abiding people. A Colonel of Militia is a dignitary whose house must not be treated in that manner. People must be permitted to tear down placards from his house and instead of peremptory punishment, it takes five days to bring the case to Court. Sometimes the Recorder and his clerks act generously and with vigour. In the case of Colonel Hughes they do not appear to have done this. Of course, Colonel Hughes knows the Recorder, and the Recorder knows Colonel Hughes very well. A good many people who pay the taxes, and in whose service both the Colonel and Recorder are engaged, will think that five days is too long for a colored, even if the Recorder's clerks are tired.

We cannot favor the Recorder with the money, but if he wishes us to take back our statements, we shall see what can be done. The clerks in the Recorder's Court are not over-worked. They are not to be pitied. They are not poor, although the Recorder himself asks for money. They do not come in at nine or ten, or leave at four or five. We cannot take back all the statements in the article, but, perhaps, it would be sufficient to take back all those which refer to the Recorder. Would something like this do? The Recorder and his clerks do not sometimes act peremptorily and with vigor, but in the case of Col. Hughes they did. Col. Hughes does not know the Recorder, nor does the Recorder know Col. Hughes very well. This full and frank retraction of everything will, we hope, satisfy His Honor, for we really cannot afford him the thousand dollars. We take this letter in joke, but the people of Montreal are in earnest, determined that the power of the law shall be used to stamp out this disgraceful disease.

HERO WARRIORS are not easily convinced of the death of their divinity. Many who are pretty hard-headed are as yet unconvinced of the death of General Gordon. The stories of the manner of his death are contradictory, some steaming which he had at Khartoum were not seen there by Colonel Wilson's expedition, he had at one time spoken of retiring to the equator, Gordon's head was not as is usual in such cases sent by the Mohammedan conqueror to his enemies as an evidence of his triumph; these and many other circumstances are given as grounds for the belief that General Gordon is still living. One of the most prominent of those who believe that General Gordon is safe in the equatorial regions where he is well known and influential, is DuChailu Long, the American explorer. This officer believes that it is quite on the cards for Gordon to return with a force from the equator and recapture Khartoum. General Gordon's diary forbids any such hope. It shows that during December he kept steadily in view the probability of the capture of the city by treachery and his own death. He writes nothing of a plan for retiring to the equator, a project he had given up long before. Many natives, who were undoubtedly in Khartoum at the time of the capture, agree in the general facts of the event, and none speak of any expedition on the steamer. General Gordon could not have left Khartoum with any considerable portion of the garrison without the fact becoming known. Had General Gordon escaped, he would, probably, have reached Abyssinia, and got messengers through to Massowah long before this. A mission for the discovery and relief of Gordon might, possibly, do much good, by throwing light upon the present situation in Central Africa, but it will never bring Gordon to life.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON, who was received with great acclaim by the Irish people in place of Earl Spencer, will probably be as much hated in a few months as ever his predecessor was, if he carries out the policy he has just proclaimed, of punishing mobs which try to stop evictions, and of teaching the people that they must respect the law. That was Lord Spencer's policy, and he carried it out to the letter. Under his administration Ireland was transformed from a land of civil strife, crime and lawlessness, to one of peace, law and order. This transformation he accomplished with the aid of the Crimes Act. He believed that some clauses, at least, of that Act were necessary to insure the maintenance of what he had brought about. Lord Spencer's firmness in his policy and his success were the grounds of the hatred felt for him by the Irish Home Rulers. At the dictation of Mr. Parnell and the Irish leaders the Tory Government repudiated both Earl Spencer and his policy, though they had always, before attaining power by the help of the Home Rulers, applauded his course which they supposed to be pursued in opposition to the wishes of the Radical wing of his party. Earl Carnarvon proposes to resume the policy inaugurated by Lord Spencer. It is to be hoped that he will be able, without the aid of the Crimes Act, to maintain the peace which is once more threatened, though that is doubtful. Whether he succeeds or not he will in a few months learn just how much admiration founded upon the hatred of his political opponent is worth.

WOMEN ARE, it appears, members of the political caucus in England. At a meeting of the Council of the Chelsea Liberal Association, to consider Sir Charles Dilke's letter, among the letters expressing sympathy and confidence in him, was one from Mrs. Westlake. The meeting unanimously passed resolutions unreservedly accepting the denial of the charges against Sir Charles, and pledging itself to return him at the next election. Sir Charles Dilke's irretrievable fall, for such it appears to be, is deplorable. His progress in public esteem and in sound statesmanship has been steady, and unless it were Lord Randolph Churchill no member advanced more rapidly during the Parliament which has just closed than he did.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT is not, it appears, in earnest about stopping the emigration of Chinese to the United States. The demands made upon the Chinese Government to prevent it are merely for the purpose of satisfying the hoodlum element of the Pacific Coast during election campaigns. The emigration, it appears, from the story of the late United States Minister to Hong Kong, over which the Chinese Government has no control whatever. The British Government are ready to stop it at any time, but it has never been requested to do so. The fact is that a valuable trade is growing up between the United States and China, and the United States Government does not want to do any thing to check it.

THE CASE OF THE ABDUCTION of the Armstrong girl is a singular one. She was made the victim of a practical test of the question whether a young girl could be obtained from her father and mother for money, and taken away to an immoral life. The test was successful. Mrs. Jarret, the woman used in the experiment, which was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, practically purchased the girl Armstrong from her father and mother, paid the money, and brought her away. We understand the girl was not subjected to immoral influences, the test being complete when the girl was virtually sold and delivered to a woman as to whose moral character the parents knew nothing. The motive of the transaction was such that the parents could not but have suspected some evil purpose. When the case was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it became known to the parents, they strove to get their child back, but General Booth, Mr. Stead and others connected with the movement for the protection of young girls, deeming parents who they supposed had actually sold their daughter into prostitution, unfit to protect her or bring her up, refused to return her. The Government took the matter up, and under its instructions the parents have proceeded against Mrs. Jarret, Mr. Stead and others for abduction. The difficulty of securing evidence of such crimes is extreme, and this extremely unwise, if not actually wicked course was adopted to secure it. The case is analogous, to some extent, to that of the members of the Toronto Legislature who accepted bribes of money in order to "secure evidence against those who had made overtures of a criminal character toward them."

THE ALACRITY with which the magnates of our commerce and the people generally have responded to the suggestion of meetings to demand sterner measures against the small-pox, shows plainly the point to which feeling has risen on that question. It was remarked by some that Montreal had never before seen such a representative gathering of our commercial interests as that which took place at the Corn Exchange on Friday, and it is well known that the first suggestion with regard to it appeared in the *Witness* of the day before. With the exception of a few doctors specially requested to be present to give a professional opinion, the invitation was extended to the business men only, and of these there was hardly an extensive business or interest that was not represented, the meeting being prepared enthusiastically to support the strong measures. Still more impressive in point of outward appearance, and almost equally spontaneous was the great public meeting, on Saturday, at Nordheimer's Hall. For the people of Montreal to crowd a gas-lighted room at eleven in the forenoon is a thing unheard of in our history. This meeting, composed of all classes of the community cheered expressions deprecating the casting of insult on any race or class, it laughed at the exaggerations of the visitation which grew with distance as they travel, but it was evidently inspired with the common feeling that the disease which is earning the city such an evil name must be immediately stamped out.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE of the English yacht "Genesta," as she appears when in racing trim under full sail, will be found on our first page, as well as a description comparing and contrasting her qualities with those of her competitor, the Boston yacht "Puritan." The English vessel is of the true English type, the cutter, with the peculiar English qualities, exaggerated, if anything. She is narrow and deep, and cuts her way through the water rather than glides over it. The American yacht, "Puritan," on the other hand, is not as pure a specimen of the American type of racing yacht-sloop. She is not so shallow nor yet as wide as the typical American "skinning dish," but is so modified on the lines of the cutter, as to make it a moot point whether she, as to hull, is not more cutter than sloop. The English yachts are built for fast work in waters generally stormy, while the American yachts are designed to skim lightly over smooth water. As the races are sailed in New York bay, the circumstances are in favor of the American yacht.

THAT DOCTOR COVERTON, the chairman of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, has, after a thorough investigation, been able to report favorably with regard to the work of the Montreal Board of Health and of the Sanitary Trade Association, is gratifying, and should reassure those merchants of Ontario and the Lower Provinces who are unnecessarily timid about receiving goods from Montreal, that their fears are exaggerated. The risk to people visiting the city and confining themselves to the English wards in which the large hotels are, and to the districts occupied by the wholesale warehouses is infinitesimal being so small that it is not worth considering. At the same time Montrealers will not be satisfied till they have a permanent Board of Health sufficiently energetic and armed with sufficient power to stamp out the disease, and to enforce the preventives which have always, where vigorously enforced, made epidemics impossible.

MR. GLADSTONE'S YACHT has reached Britain's shore again. His return from Norway has been anxiously looked for by the English people, and especially by the Liberal party at this crisis. The result of the approaching election depends largely upon his ability to take a leading part in it. The Liberals have been longing to hear his voice, and have been hoping that he would return with some great election cry that would sweep the country. Parnell's cartoon represents him as a wise-looking old parrot, perched on his stand of the Liberal party, with an expression of intense thought upon his face. The idea is, we suppose, that during his absence and consequent silence, he has been like Patrick's parrot, which "didn't say much, but which thought a great deal." It is to be hoped that he will be able to give the electors the benefit of his thought, but the signs are not very promising. Mrs. Gladstone had to tell the people of Wick that Mr. Gladstone was not well enough to stand the fatigue of coming on shore.

THOSE who, in blaming the French-Canadians, attribute their liability to small-pox to dirt and filth must know very little about them. The French-Canadian, it is true, has his peculiarities. Filth is not one of them. Take a walk through the most thickly settled districts of our own city. You will find floors uncarpeted, perhaps, but as clean as a man-of-war's deck. Go into the farm houses, and neatness and cleanliness are marked characteristics. They are not dirty—far from it. The mechanic and laborer who gets home from his work in the evening will be found with his hair brushed and his face washed sitting at his doorstep, or on chairs placed on the foot-path. It is a libel to call the French-Canadians a dirty race. The lower class live closely in the cities—many huddled together in cheap tenements. The reason for the prevalence of small-pox among them, however, must be sought for in the sanitary condition in some other direction.

AN ATTEMPT is to be made, according to the *Globe*, to have the increased indemnity of last session of fifteen hundred dollars made permanent. Having once obtained the extra five hundred dollars, the members are no longer satisfied with a thousand. The Dominion Parliament is fast becoming a place to which railway and land corporations, representatives and manufacturers repair annually to grab for money. Every year the disgraceful division of spoils to the railway companies closes the session. Every year manufacturers flock to Ottawa, asking for more protection for one thing or another. Every year the expenditure is increased by millions, and every year the public debt is increased by five and tens of millions. Surely the people who so disinterestedly do so much for us should be well paid. Our conviction is that if the proposition is made, and there has been no party movement against it, it will pass. Its entire reasonableness will strike ninety-nine percent of the members.

SOME LIBERAL CLERGYMEN in England are setting before the new voters some very queer morals. They have written a pamphlet to be distributed among the farm laborers, who are expected to vote Tory against their will, through threats of dismissal by the farmers and eviction by the landlords. The laborers are plainly bid to sign any paper offered them, or give any promise that may be asked under such pressure, and then to vote Liberal. They are told that to vote Tory when they themselves are Liberal, would be as great a lie as to sign a promise with the intention of breaking it. These clergymen, among whom Mr. Kennedy, vicar of Pimpston, is foremost, should be dealt with lest the new voters cease to associate religion with morals. Better that the landlords should hold unrighteous sway than that religion should abdicate hers through unrighteousness.

THE PRESENCE of an eminent English sanitarian in the city led our reporter to propose to him one or two questions, to which he obtained from the benevolent doctor a very full response. Mothers will read with intense interest Dr. Edmunds' lecture on vaccination—for a complete and very interesting lecture it is—answering all the questions which daily occur to anxious parents. The missing link in our civic system is pointed out in the instruction, in accordance with English usage, to have an official whose duty it shall be to follow up the birth registers and see that children of three months are presented for vaccination. We, unfortunately, are too prejudiced a people even to allow a public register of births to be made, but we have a parish baptismal registry system which might be made available. The missionaries of health, to secure universal vaccination, should be at once appointed.

THERE is a POPULAR THEORY that people can take small-pox through fear or nervous shock. According to the medical theory it would be just as easy for a man to have a crop of thistles on his farm through his inordinate dread of weeds, or through having been severely pricked by thistles somewhere else. There is a case in Toronto, which would seem to give color to the popular view. A young girl, who never left her home, except to go to church, has taken small-pox. As only three cases existed in the whole city, the question is how she got it. It was certainly carried to her from some one who already had it. This instance is one which shows plainly how much interest a whole city has in the presence of a single case of the disease, and how much right every one has to demand that it be arrested.

THE LONDON "SPECTATOR," an advanced Liberal organ, and, perhaps, the finest weekly journal in the world, looks forward to a civil war with Ireland as the probable end of the present demand for independence. The result of the war will, the *Spectator* thinks, convince Ireland once and for all that independence is a delusion, and she will then settle down as a part of Great Britain and with exactly the same political advantages as England and Scotland.

AN ERROR in the telegraphic reports of the results of the East Durham election misled us in regard to the result in Port Hope. The despatches stated that Port Hope had given the Liberal candidate a majority, whereas it was the township of Hope which did so. Port Hope, which is usually Liberal, gave a small majority for the Conservative candidate. Mr. Ward's majority of thirty involves a change of one hundred and ten votes, the usual Liberal majority being eighty.

IN A GRAND COUNCIL, at the Grand River, the Indians have decided not to use the privileges of the franchise. Mr. Patterson, the member for Brant, is of the opinion that now that they have the power to vote, it is as well to conciliate them, and he declares that he was never opposed to their being admitted to the franchise. This is true; his objection was only to their being granted the privilege before being entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

MR. PARNELL is, apparently, inclined to abate his demands. The attitude of all English people, and probably of many Irish people since his declaration for independence, has convinced him that he has for once been hasty and immature. To place Ireland in the same position as Canada, would be to allow her the power to free herself. Ireland is three thousand miles too near England for that.

THE COUNTRIES of Prescott and Russell are about to have a tussle over the Scott Act. If these counties carry the Act it will cover the whole of the eastern end of Ontario. The west, which usually claims to be the more progressive, should look to its laurels.

THE "GENESTA."

THE ENGLISH CUTTER YACHT

WHICH IS NOW SAILING AGAINST THE AMERICAN YACHT "PURITAN" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TROPHY.

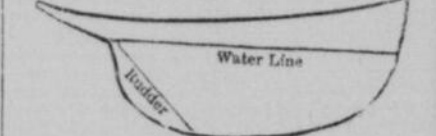
Since the American schooner yacht "America" won the international challenge trophy, given by the Royal Yacht Club, on August 22nd, 1851, the American clubs have succeeded in holding it against several attempts on the part of English yachts, and one attempt on the part of the Canadian yacht "Countess of Dufferin," but no contest has attracted as much attention, perhaps, as that series arranged between the English cutter yacht "Genesta" and the American sloop "Puritan," belonging to the Boston Yacht Club. The contest will consist of a series of three races, over a triangular course in New York Bay, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week. The winner of two of the series will be entitled to the cup.

The "Genesta" whose picture we give to-day, was designed by Mr. Beaver Webb, who is in charge of her in New York waters, and is owned by Sir Richard Francis Sutton, baronet.

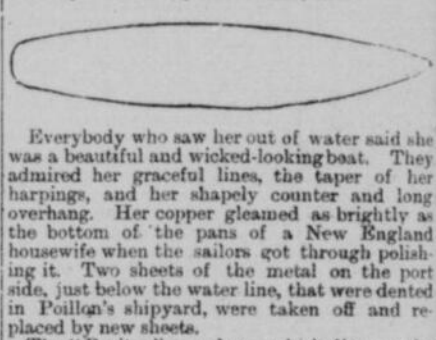
The "Genesta" is a cutter 81 feet long, 15 feet beam, and drawing 12 feet 6 inches of water when she was on the dry dock on Thursday. Yachtmen noted with surprise her reticent higher. A well-known advocate of the "skinning dish" type of yacht remarked: "Why, she is as round as a oak!" A midship section of cutters most familiar to Americans has been not inaptly said to look like a V; this comparison is applicable to the "Genesta." Her midship section looks more like this:



Here is an outline view, broadside:



One of the "Genesta's" sailors, looking down from her topmast, would see her distinctly outlined by her white, polished rails, thus:



Everybody who saw her out of water said she was a beautiful and well-looking boat. They admired her graceful lines, the taper of her hull, and her shapely counter and long overhang. Her copper gleamed as brightly as the bottom of the pans of a New England housewife when the sailors got through polishing it. Two sheets of the metal on the port side, just below the water line, that were dented in Poillon's shipyard, were taken off and replaced by new sheets.

The "Puritan" is a sloop, which lies on the surface of rather than down in the water, but she is so greatly modified in the direction of the cutter type of vessel that she does not merit the name of a skinning dish. She is 80 feet in length, her beam is 22 feet 6 inches, while her draught is 8 feet 6 inches.

The cutter, says the *New York Herald*, is the British national rig, and there floats to-day in British waters upwards of four thousand pleasure sailers of this rig. Up to a certain size the sloop rig is to be preferred, but beyond this the cutter rig combines both power and handiness in the highest possible degree. As applied to the modern British racing yacht the cutter is perfect. The "Puritan" has been a "skin" in improvement in the rig for years. In the art of sail-making, however, since the "America" won the cup the British sail-makers have made wonderful progress—progress that has been derived more from their extensive practice than from any superior national skill possessed by the British workman. It was the performance of the "America" that first attracted their attention to the value of sail-making, and the lesson has not been forgotten. Year by year, too, the model of the British yacht has, by almost infinitesimal gradations, been changing, and such change in its philosophy has been made always in the same direction—towards the deep and narrow model. As compared to the racing yachts of thirty years ago, the modern British racing craft is like a greyhound to a Berkshire pig, and out of a fleet of such sharp and powerful vessels the challenge of a "Genesta" is the "pink and blossom" of the fleet. We have many fine and fast schooners that are no longer than she is, but to produce a "single stick" of her length and potential ability has been the problem since her challenge was accepted. She will, doubtless, be met by either the new wooden yacht "Puritan" or the new iron yacht "Priscilla."

THE COMPETITORS COMPARED.

To her 81 feet of length the "Puritan" will oppose 80 feet and the "Priscilla" 85 feet. Viewing the sail area and in its proportion to the length of water line as alike in all three yachts, it seems as if the difference in their speed cannot be much, and it is a reasonable induction to infer that such will be the case in light winds. But the real difference is in the sails. The "Genesta" being only 15 feet wide, while the "Puritan" and "Priscilla" are 22 feet—will tell, it is thought, against the wide American yachts when they are driven up to a speed of nine knots miles an hour. The "Genesta" is a "dark" sail, and she should hand her in and keep her so, and what her advantage to her yachts is, can only be inferred. Both the "Priscilla" and "Puritan" have shown their ability to be superior to all other American yachts—at least, that is the conclusion of those who have witnessed their performance, but how much difference there is, or on what particular point of sailing their superiority is the greatest, has not yet been determined. The British challenger has all of their potential elements of speed, excepting the centre-board, and either the "Puritan" or the "Priscilla" must give the "Genesta" time.

THE "GENESTA'S" RECORD.

Out of thirty-four races last year in which the "Genesta" was engaged she actually won seven—once by a "walk-over," once in a light and variable breeze, two as above, in fast time, and the remaining three when averaging about seven miles an hour. Of the two first races little is known here as to the direction and force of the strength of the tide, whether it was with the yachts or against them, but the fact that all engaged in these races made quick time shows that they were probably sailed under very favorable conditions.

Out of thirty-four races of last year—

The "Genesta" won	7
The "Puritan" won	1
The "Priscilla" won	1
The "Lorna" won	1
The "Wendur" won	1
The "Marguerite" won	1
Total	34

The "Genesta's" best races, as can be seen in the foregoing, were on June 3rd, from Harwich to Southend, fifty miles, and sailed in 4h. 40m. 38s., averaging thus 3m. 40p. per mile, and again on July 16th, at Bangor, she sailed fifty knots in 4h. 4m. 13s., averaging per mile about 4m. 12s. In this race there were six entries. The big yacht "Wendur" (125 tons) sailed in 5m. 24s. last time, and the cutter "Ilex" (80 tons), made it in 3m. 30s. last time. Since the above record was made the "Genesta" has been given more canvas, and on the same displacement, so that her speed under light breezes has been improved.

CANADIAN NEWS.
ONTARIO.

A REMARKABLY LARGE CRANE, measuring six feet from tip to tip, and standing four feet and eleven inches high, was recently shot

GLASS INCUBATOR.--The directors of the Northern Exhibition, Walkerton, have secured a patent "glass incubator" for the coming fair, show capable of bringing forth 200 chickens per day.

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK of typhoid fever has taken place in Mitchell and the majority of cases are directly traceable to lack of sanitation.

SOLD OUT!—The Herring Agricultural Manufacturing Co., Napanee, have disposed of the entire season's make of reapers. Mr. Herrin contemplates next year making self-binders and an improved harvester, and with that view has organized a joint stock company and increased

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT happened to three daughters of Mr. Thomas Burwell, a farmer living at Fingal, while driving home from St. Thomas on Thursday evening. About half mile east of Fingal their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing out the occupant and seriously injuring them, but to what extent cannot be positively ascertained.

FINE SPECKLED TROUT.—Twenty inches long

and weighing four pounds, are rather startling dimensions for speckled trout, and such success with this favorite fish are seldom seen. On Monday morning Miss Bennett had six on exhibition in the window of her store, and a large number of spectators called in to see them during the morning. The trout were caught in Red Rock, Lake Superior, by Mr. Robt. Fury of the steamer "Frances Smith," and presented to Mr. Bennett. — *Collingwood Enterprise*.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT happened, the other day, on the farm of Mr. Donald McPherson, 1850, near the farm of William McPherson.

Don Donald, a bright little lad of twelve years, lost one of his limbs, and it is feared may lose the other also. The unfortunate youth was engaged in driving the reaper, and got off to lift ahead out of the way of the machine, when his team started to run, catching him and completely severing his right limb above the ankle, and as he lay there, bleeding and in great pain, the other limb was severed it is feared it will be necessary to amputate it. After he had lost the limb, he fell upon the table of the machine where he was carried until the horses were stopped. Drs. McAlpine and Smith attended to the injured boy, but it is feared by his friends that his injuries are great to be overcome by even so young a person.

A DOUGLAS \$2 BILL.—A manager of one of the banks in the city, to-day, in counting over some money, detected in the pile an admirably well executed counterfeit of a Dominion \$2 note. The counterfeit was so well executed that the deflections were scarcely noticeable until put under a microscope. Under the glass, however, it was noticed that the chain of the figures, which has always puzzled forgers to imitate, was slightly defective, but a nearer approach to the original than the aforesaid bank had ever witnessed. The periods between the figures were also defective, being too close to the letters, while in good notes there is a little space between the period and the word. The figures were also a little blurred, and out of Lord Dufferin somewhat imperfect. The impression, British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., London, was also defective. The paper is slightly shorter than the good \$2 bill. On the whole the counterfeit was such a good imitation of the original that thousands of them would be likely to pass without detection.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMINION LINE OF Steamships.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Dates of sailing from Quebec:
TORONTO, 28th Aug. "OREGON," 22nd Sept.
BROOKLYN, 5th Sept. "SARATIA," 11th Sept.

BRISTOL SERVICE.
Dates of sailing from Montreal for Aramouth Dock
"TEXAS," 28th Aug. "ONTARIO," 25th Sept.
DOMINION, 11th Sept.

Rates of Passage.
From Quebec \$20 and \$60. Return, \$30, \$100, \$148, \$192.
All outside money. Intermediate, 2/3 with very superior
accommodation. Steerage at lowest rates.

These steamers have saloons, staterooms, music room
and bath, a small sandwichee, but little to eat. It is fast
and carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Hunter & Co., 11 Loadenhill street; in Liverpool, to Findlay Main and Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macnabertson: at all Grand Truck Railway Offices.

W. D. O'BRIEN,
143 St. James st.

Or to **DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**
Exchange Court, Montreal.

DONALDSON LINE.
WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.
Montreal to Glasgow.

COLINA	2,000	51
CYNTHIA	2,200	50
TITANIA	2,300	49
NARDEN TOWER	2,750	48
NEW STEAMER (building)	3,500	47

Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese, and limited quantities of coal and fuel, and fresh supply of

ROBERT REFORM & CO., Montreal,
 Or **DAVIDSON BROTHERS,**
 165 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

TEMPERLEY LINE.
 PORTNIGHTLY MONTREAL TO LONDON.
 OCEAN KING
 2,440 tons || ERL KING | 2,178 " |
| SCOT | 2,178 " |

Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

rates of freight and passage apply to
ROBERT REFORM & CO., Montreal.
 Or **WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,**
 3 East India avenue, London, E.C.
 Or **TEMPERLEY & CARTER & DARKE,**
 24 Billiter st., London, E.C.

—O—

GREAT WESTERN

STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited),
 Fortnightly Service between **Montreal & Bristol**

CORNWALL.....	2,000 tons register.
GLoucester.....	2,000 "

BRISTOL	2,500	"
NEWARK	2,500	"
DORSET	2,000	"
DEVON	2,000	"
SOMERSET	2,000	"

These steamships afford superior accommodations for limited number of cabin passengers.

Special facilities for carrying butter and cheese.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

ROBERT REED & CO., Montreal,
Or **MARK WHITWELL & SON**

The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE.

Shipping between MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, via London.

AVLONA.....(Iron).....1,853 tons register.
BARCELONA.....".....1,856 " " "
CARMA.....".....3,800 " " "
DIAGONA.....(Steel).....2,003 " " "
ESCALONA.....".....2,009 " " "

For rates of freight and passage apply to Messrs STARKS & AIRS, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to ANDREW LLOYD & SONS, London, or to W.M. THOMSON & SONS, Glasgow.

and by the
ROBERT REID & CO., Montreal.
 ————
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
 granted by any of the above lines to any point in
 CANADA OR WESTERN STATES,
 and by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS
 to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE,
LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
 Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PER-
 ISHABLE and other cargo.
 For any further particulars apply to

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to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE
AT THE LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
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THE CARPET WAREHOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1859.
In all Departments we are now showing one of the

For any further particulars apply to
ROBERT REPOD & CO., Montreal.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE
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In all 16-ports we are now showing one of the
 finest stocks of Carpets at the lowest prices.

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT
 comprises every known grade of Carpet, from the cheap
 to the best, from the looms of the most reliable Brit-
 ish and Continental manufacturers. ORIENTAL RUGS, KIR-
 KINGTON SQUARE, ART CARPETS AND CRUM-
 PLETS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, STAIR CAR-
 PETS AND LINOLEUMS.

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PATENTED MARK, at all prices, from 50c up. LUM-
 BERMS in new designs, all of reliable quality only.
 NEW IN A MOST EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE MANNER.
 NOTTINGHAM NET, FRENCH ANTIQUE, POIN-
 TERING, BRUSSELS APPLIQUE, &c. &c. ROMA-
 N, GREEK, DRAP D'OR, &c. &c. GLASS, GLASS-
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 INGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, PIANO AND
 TABLE COVERS of novel make. CORNICES, POLES
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 quality and at correspondence desired. Reliable Good
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