

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

(In St. Nicholas.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"And what would you do in such case?" demanded the Earl.

"I would, perhaps, be a little nearer, and lend one hand or his knee, with the most cordial air of good comradeship."

"If I were rich," he said, "and not only just a little boy, I should let him stay, and give him the things for his children; but then I am only a boy. Then, after a season's pause, in which his face brightened visibly, he said: 'You can do anything, can't you?'"

"Humph!" said the lord, starting at him. "That's your opinion, is it? And he was not displeased, either."

"I mean you can give any one anything," said Fauntleroy, "as Mr. Hobbs said."

"He is my agent," answered the Earl, "and some of my tenants are not over fond of him."

"Are you going to write him a letter now?" inquired Fauntleroy. "I shall bring you the pen and ink; I can take the grass off this table."

"It plainly had not for an instant occurred to him that Newick would be allowed to do his worst."

"The Earl paused a moment, still looking at the pen and ink; he said: 'Will it do if I write it?'"

"I will do it," answered the Earl. "Higgins will not complain of the spelling. I'm not the philantropist; you are. Dip your pen in the ink."

Fauntleroy took up the pen and dipped it in the ink-bottle, then he arranged himself in position, leaning on the table.

"Now," he inquired, "what must I say?"

"You may say," Higgins is not to be interfered with for the present, and sign it, 'Fauntleroy,'" said the Earl.

Fauntleroy dipped his pen in the ink again, and resting his arm, began to write. It was rather a slow and serious process, but he gave his whole soul to it. After a while, however, the manuscript was complete, and he handed it to his grandfather with a smile slightly tinged with anxiety.

"Do you think it will do?" he asked. The Earl looked at it, and the corners of his mouth twitched a little.

"Yes," he answered; "Higgins will find it entirely satisfactory." And he handed it to Mr. Morland.

To see each of his ugly, selfish motives changed into a good and generous one by the simplicity of a child was a singular experience.

Fauntleroy went on, still regarding him with admiring eyes—those great, clear, innocent eyes!

"You make so many people happy," he said. "There is Michael and Bridget and his ten children, and the apple-woman, and Dick, and Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Higgins and Mr. Morland, and their children, and Mr. Morland, because of course he was glad, and all the other things. Do you know I've counted it up on my fingers and in my mind, and it's twenty-seven people you have been kind to. That's a good many—twenty-seven!"

"And I was the person who was kind to them—was I?" said the Earl.

"Why, yes, you know," answered Fauntleroy. "I mean you can give any one anything," said Fauntleroy, "as Mr. Hobbs said."

"He is my agent," answered the Earl, "and some of my tenants are not over fond of him."

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FOR THE WITNESS.

THE LITTLE WAIF.

Let the nameless sleep; Ah, yes, without a name; The world may choose to hold it cheap, As born to deathless shame!

Its babyhood was all Of 'h, no one knew who fell; None knew who lured some one to fall; Secrets no tongue will tell.

Till the good and bad shall stand, Where love and mercy plead, That justice stay its righteous hand— 'Tis well—for great the need!

Smooth o'er the grave, and give It simple stone and grass, Even this wee-waif soul may live— Give way! and let it pass!

B. I.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

(By Alice M. Guernsey, Wareham, Mass.)

The legislature had not passed the temperance education bill, but the superintendent of schools in the town of B— believed in it.

"I'll do it," he said, "because it's just as well for us to do the work quietly as to make the people think we are trying some new and wonderful thing. But I want the work done, no matter if there are brewers and liquor-sellers among the parents of your children. Make them do their duty, first man's work; at the end of that time, we will compare notes."

"Well," said Miss K., as she walked slowly homeward; "I've talked temperance and taught temperance in my school, always. Let me know just what you mean by direct teaching on the subject."

"When Miss K. began to 'wonder,' stray thoughts were quite sure to shape themselves in her brain, and work a visible result in her school-room, ere long. What came of it this time Katie Bond shall tell.

"My dear mother, I'm asking you to write me all about your school. I know I thought there wouldn't be much to write, for it was just arithmetic, geography, grammar, and such things, right over and over. But I was promoted, you know, and that sent me into Miss K.'s room. She was real kind, and made me write some more plain than that I ever had before, that I almost began to like it. The girls who were there last year told me that Friday afternoon Miss K. always had something nice for the scholars to do; they called it a 'treat,' and so we all wondered what it would be on our first Friday. We waited till just after recess, and then Miss K. told us to take our slates and pencils and write five things about home."

"Oh, that's easy, I thought, and I rushed away and wrote: 'Home is where you live.' 'Home is where your father and mother live.' 'Home is very pleasant.'"

"And then, auntie, if you'll believe it, I couldn't think of anything to say about home. I thought and thought, and then I looked at Miss K. and she was laughing, for we were all 'stuck.'"

"Well, she said, at last, 'how many of you enjoy your homes? We all raised our hands, of course, though I wondered what May Ellis could find to enjoy in that broken-down house where she lives with her drinking father.'"

"Who of you have a perfect home? Miss K. asked me. I'm sure one of the things you can't think of a single thing that could be done to make you enjoy it better.'"

"While we were all thinking of what we wished we could have, Miss K. said: 'Suppose we spend a little while in planning for a perfect home, let us play that we are to make a home. What shall we begin? 'With the kitchen,' the 'library,' the 'parlor,' said some of the girls; and Fred Manning, whose father is a stone-mason, said, 'Miss K. would begin with the cellar and the foundation.'"

"Miss K. shook her head and said, 'Let's go farther back than that. And at last we decided we'd better have a place to put our home before we dug the cellar, even so, after some talk, we chose a lot too far from town, nor too near,—just right to keep out of the city noise and smoke and to have a good garden.'"

"You see we all got so interested that we've had these 'talks' every Friday. One day Miss K. asked, 'Whom are you going to employ to build your house?' and that set us to talking about strikes; and Miss K. told us there were right strikes and wrong strikes, and made us all understand the plain. Then we figured up how much cheaper it would be to have our workmen who would stick to their work and push it through, than drinking men who would have to lay off every little while. We studied about drainage and the sewer from averages, and how to arrange wells, and all building, so the water of the wells wouldn't be poisoned."

"I know you are asking, auntie, 'Where did the temperance come in?' but don't you see it all helped? Miss K. says that good, comfortable homes, well ventilated, healthy and cheerful, do plenty of things to keep men out of the saloons. But what we people usually call temperance came in all along; we talked about the annoyances and dangers of having our homes near saloons, where the sight and smell of liquor and tobacco might be a constant temptation. We all said, 'No man, right out, who has a saloon in his house would have a wine cellar or a cider barrel in the house; but when she said, 'How about a smoking-room?' some of the boys thought there ought to be one because 'The ladies of the house won't let a man smoke everywhere.' That gave Miss K. a good chance, and she talked so faithfully and so beautifully about the using of tobacco being a foolish, impure, dangerous habit, that the boys looked half-frightened and half-ashamed. Harry Drake said, afterward, 'I tell you what, no more tobacco for me; I'm master of myself now, and I don't want to make me any more.'"

"It took two 'talks' to build our kitchen and pantry and to vote out all alcohol in our recipes, auntie, I can tell you. I mustn't forget to say that the large, sunny room in our house is that it is room; and one day we 'played' with it. Jack Manning was a drowned boy, first; and how we did work over him till we 'brought him to!' We spread plasters and oiled the girls' made believe she was nuptial with cold, and Miss K. showed us just how we could rub her and give her aromatics and water, and not need to use brandy at all. And one day, just the right time, what should I do but practice faint; and they had a good chance to really know me. You see they learned not to crowd me, and how to do the dressing case, and May Ellis said they just stood back,—all except one or two who helped. Miss K.—opened the windows, and said, 'Now the first thing is to keep a level head yourself, you know.'"

"I think Mr. Brown, the superintendent, likes Miss K.'s lessons, for he is going to have us all go down to the hall at the next teachers' meeting and have a lesson there. He told us to invite our friends, too; so if you will only come, auntie, you'll hear some real temperance,—for we left off last Friday, right in the midst of a talk about the dining-room, and Miss K. asked us to think about having changeable sets on the sideboards, now, you know they have such lovely glass ones, and pictures of fruit and flowers and wine-glasses on the walls. Please come to see what good lessons Miss K. is teaching us."

Your loving niece, KATIE B. Journal of Education.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW BIG? How big, how big is the little lass? Stand her up here near the window glass. With her golden wig And merry a gig (A gig is a cricket in the grass). Stand her up here and let us see How tall may the little maiden be.

Who would suppose she would outgrow Dresses and stockings and aprons so? Not only outgrow, But to make pretty clothes, Her mischievous little hand would stand right up!

Now measure! See my rule I lay On the silk locks floating every way. She is just the height that is best of all— Neither too tiny nor too tall! Large enough quite To be polite.

A fair, a sweet, though, oh, so small! So small, such a mere little child she may Be household baby for many a day. —Our Little Men and Women

THE MESSAGE OF THE ROSE.

BY THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.

The August sun was shining. The rich yellow corn was growing golden in the sun. The heavy air swayed to and fro in the breeze as if they knew their importance. If they felt proud of their fulness and beauty, can hardly wonder, for the farmers were constantly coming and looking at the corn-field; and as they leaned over the gate, under the shadow of a great elm tree, they would praise the wheat, and say that they had never seen finer wheat before. I do not wonder, then, that the corn-field grew proud.

Close by the corn-field was a meadow, and at the corner of the meadow there stood as I have said, a fine elm tree. The cattle had been feeding in the meadow, but now that the sun was hot, they were glad to gather for shelter under the shadow of the elm tree. The sun grew hotter and hotter, and the cattle kept more closely under the shelter of the tree; and the wheat ears grew richer and browner, and the corn-field felt prouder and prouder.

And at last, after the fashion of conceited people, the corn-field began to talk, in that sort of complaining way which is only another way of saying how much they have to do, and how important they are.

"It is hot, hot work bringing all these wheat ears to stature and strength. I am sure, except for the good it does, I must not take the trouble; but of course, one should not always be thinking of self."

"Yes," said the elm tree, "it is some consolation that we are not useless in the world."

"Well," returned the corn-field, "Of course your case is different. You are not called upon to tell us how you can have a little idea as the hard work that food-producing plants have to go through. I almost envy only that I like being of use—I almost envy your tranquil life. You are free from the anxiety of having others dependent on you."

"I don't know about that," said the elm. "I am not at all free from anxiety. I have my work to do as well as you."

"But you don't mean to say that for a moment your work is as important as mine. Why what would yonder village do if I did not work for it?"

"The village," said the elm, "but these cattle would perish in the heat, and then the men and women would starve unless I gave the pleasant shelter of my strong arms."

"I don't think much of that," replied the corn-field. "Shelter is nothing compared with food. A pleasant abode is a poor substitute for the bread which I give for the use of man. To my mind you are not of much more use than the reeds in the garden yard. What do you think I do?"

"I think—oh, I don't know much about such things, but I think that we all have some work to do, and that it is not much matter who does most, so long as we each do our own."

Then the corn-field and the elm tree laughed, but the rose blushed at the long speech which he had made. But she ceased to blush when the corn-field and the elm tree joined together to deride her. I think they were glad to have some one make fun of or to quarrel with—it saved them from quarrelling with one another, and to tell the truth, they were a little afraid of each other. But neither of them were afraid of the little rose, and so when they talked against her they both thought themselves very courageous in attacking her as they did.

"What did you say?" cried the elm tree. "We all have our work to do? I wonder, you foolish, weak little flower, what work you have to do?"

"Yes," echoed the corn-field. "But it is just like these conceited flowers—they think they are 'real people in the world.'"

"No; they don't live long enough to be of use," said the elm. "I wonder how many of them I have seen die."

"Bodies," said the corn-field, "what does shed-for men? She cannot make them strong and happy as I can."

"No," said the elm, "to be sure she can't and she can't save them from catching their death through wet and cold as I can by my strong shelter."

But the elm tree did not tell how a huge branch of hers had been torn off by lightning and had fallen upon the head of a poor traveller who had taken shelter and had killed him. No, of course she did not tell that story. She joined with the corn-field in telling the rose that she was conceited and useless and had never made any man, woman or child happier or stronger.

The poor rose was very sad, for, like many others, she did wish to be of some little good in the world. Presently the bee came humming by, and gathered the honey from the rose, and as he gathered it he whispered in the rose-ear, and told her that not the corn-field nor the stately elm tree could give the sweet gifts she gave him.

So when he went humming merrily away to the hive the rose-leaf felt less sad, for she knew that she was not wholly useless in the world; but still she longed to be of service to men, and women and children. And soon all her roses were plucked and the bee came in vain, humming over the leaves; there was no sweet store left for him, and the rose-leaf felt as if indeed of no use at all. So she said to the bee: "Poor friend, I have no sweetness left for you. I am but a useless thing."

"No, no," said the bee, "you stay here, and you know little of what goes on in the great big world; but I move about and I see plenty. I know that you are not useless, but that you have made glad the hearts of many. Why, this morning I flew through a pleasant room, and found that the children were at breakfast; they were very happy, and I saw them eating the honey that you helped me to make; and I saw, too, in a vase in the middle of the table one of your roses smiling at the children; and as they smiled in the room, one by one they said, 'Oh what a lovely flower! I saw one more than that,' said the bee. I saw one in the church-yard, and he had a handful of your roses in his hand, and he went to a little grass covered grave, and he tenderly placed the roses upon the soft turf; his face was very sad, but I think, when he saw your roses smiling over the grave, that his heart was a little less sad."

So the bee tried to comfort the rose-tree and to show her that her flowers had done some good. And it was quite true; the flowers had done good, and far more good than either the bee or the rose-tree ever knew. —From Truth is Told (Macmillan & Co.)

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Last Edition

IN THE BALANCE.

ANALYZING THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Rouge or Bleu—which is in the majority? That is the question. The straight Rouges and Bleus are so evenly divided that it is possible for party organs on either side to go on claiming a majority by appropriating the Nationalists, who are set down as Rouge or Bleu, according to the desire. There are 65 constituencies. Of these 28 seats have been won by undoubted Conservatives, claimed and conceded, and 30 by undoubted Liberals claimed and conceded. Of these last the Gazette claims Thromton, of Rimouski, as a Conservative—an error on its part, as the French Conservative Journal, La Minerve, puts him down as a Liberal. It probably confused Martin, of Rimouski, with Martin, of Bonaventure, an undoubted Conservative. The doubtful members, who are placed as "Nationalists" or "Independents," according to either party, are:—

Beauchamp—Two Mountains. Bourgeois—Nouveau-Brunswick. Caron—Montreal. Larocelle—Dorchester. Trudel—Champlain. Turcotte—Rivers.

There are some of these so-called doubtful members who can be placed, it seems to us, without much difficulty. There is Turcotte of Three Rivers. He was a Conservative who became a Liberal in 1878. He has been regarded as an opponent by the Conservatives, who ran a candidate against him, and as a supporter by the Liberals ever since. He can be put down as a Liberal. Then there is Mr. Cameron. He was a Liberal who left his party on the Riel question and opposed his party pretty bitterly in the last session of the Legislature. In the elections, however, he claimed to be a Liberal. Running as an Independent Liberal who would oppose his party on the Riel question he was opposed by a Conservative. It would not surprise us if he were accepted as a Liberal in a Liberal Government under Mr. Mercier. He is the representative in the cabinet of the English Protestants—that is, if Mr. Mercier comes into power, which is not probable. The "Independents" are not staunch against the arrangements of Messrs. Chaplain, Senecal, et al. Cameron can be set down as a doubtful Liberal. Then there is Bourgeois, a Nationalist, who claims to be an Independent. He can probably be set down as a Conservative. All the French Conservative papers, as well as the English ones, claim Beauchamp, of Two Mountains; L'Espresso claims him as a Nationalist, and the Liberals call him an Independent, so he can be put down as a doubtful Conservative. Trudel, of Champlain, is put down by all the Conservative journals, French as well as English, as a National Conservative, and may be put down as a doubtful Conservative. Larocelle, of Dorchester, is claimed as an out-and-out Conservative by the French Conservative journals, and a Nationalist by L'Espresso. He is probably a Conservative. Thus giving to the Conservatives Beauchamp—Nationalist. Bourgeois—Nationalist. Cameron—Independent. Trudel—Nationalist. Turcotte—Independent.

we are, we think, pretty safe. That would give the Liberals 32 seats in the House, and 32 seats. The sixty-sixth constituency, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, is yet to elect its member.

"RIEL AVENGED" AT MONTREAL, SEPT. 10. Mr. David's friends gave him quite an ovation yesterday evening. A large procession, headed by the Harmony Band, left the St. James market and marched through the principal streets of the East End and the centre of the city. Several transparencies with appropriate mottoes were carried in the ranks of the marchers. Running at the head of the procession were four girls and a boy, dressed in the M.P.P. dress. A pyrotechnic display was made on the square in front of St. James Church, where a scaffold had been erected with the inscription: "Riel Vengé."

HOW THE PARTIES STAND. THE SITUATION IN THE HANDS OF TRUDEL AND BOURBOIS.

After revising the lists and taking into account the claims of the Conservatives, it appears to be the most correct way of classifying the different constituencies at the present moment:

Table with 2 columns: Constituency Name and Party Affiliation. Includes Argenteuil, Beauport, Bonaventure, etc.

PERSONAL. The Right Rev. Bishop Usher left for Newfoundland on Friday night via Halifax.

MORRISBURGH NEWS. RATES OF TAXATION—WATER WORKS—PRESBYTERIAN SENIAT-SCHOOL CONVENTION—FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

(Correspondence of the Witness.) MORRISBURGH, Ont., Oct. 15, 1886.

The village council have fixed the rates of taxation for 1887 at 11 mills on the dollar. This is considered low for a place in which the streets and other public works are kept so efficiently as they are here. In Iroquois the rate is 17 mills.

At last, after years of agitation, the question of an efficient system of water works for the town of Morrisburgh is being brought to a head. The example of little Iroquois has been followed at last, and the people of Morrisburgh are at last provoked to people to do likewise. The privilege of a water power from the canal has been secured from the Government. The water has been expressed by visitors to a town so wealthy and progressive as Morrisburgh, and should go so long without fire protection, and with lawns and gardens parching for want of water. The advantages of water works are too numerous to mention. The water for the insurance alone, will be amply repaid for the proposed outlay. The council ask for \$20,000.

A Sunday school Convention, in connection with the Brookville Presbytery, was held in Knox Church on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance was fair, and the addresses and discussions interesting.

The meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Inverness, as usual, a success. The President, Dr. Harkness, gave an able address on grape culture, illustrating the subject by a fine display of several varieties. Mr. Willard discussed on "Weeds" and Mr. Ross on "Manures." The next meeting will be held in Morrisburgh.

FEMALE STUDENTS ACCEPTED. BOSTON HOSPITAL CLINIC OPENED TO ALL EXCEPT HOLOGRAPHISTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Last spring President Warren, of the Board of Governors of the Rice and about three hundred other leading citizens of Boston, presented a petition to the female students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to be admitted to the same on the same footing as the men; at the same time Dr. Wood put in a petition for the homologous. Both petitions were given the Government, and both were given the same consideration. The Independent member, Mr. Cameron, although claimed by the Conservatives, has avowed himself a Liberal, and is generally considered as such. In Chicoutimi it is generally conceded that the Conservative candidate will be elected.

To all appearances, the whole situation is in the hands of Messrs. Trudel and Bourgeois. If they, with the representative of Chicoutimi, vote Conservative, they will give the Government a majority of one. If one of them votes Liberal, the Liberals will have a majority of one.

AN OPENING FOR MR. TAILLON. It was reported in political circles, last evening, that the Government considered itself sufficiently strong to continue in office, Mr.

HAND WORK.

DISCUSSED BY THE TEACHERS TO-DAY.

At the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, this morning, Sir Wm. Dawson in the chair, Huntington was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following appointments were then made:— President, Dr. Cameron; vice-presidents, Dr. Robins, Mr. Inspector Jas. MacGinnis, Mr. Inspector Hubbard, Mr. Dr. Kelly and Dr. Harper; secretary, Mr. C. H. Humphrey; corresponding secretary, E. W. Artley, Esq.; recording secretary, Dr. Kelly.

The following fifteen ladies and gentlemen were elected members of Council out of the twenty-seven named by the nomination committee. Dr. Kelly and Miss Peobles, of Montreal, and Dr. Harper, of Quebec, being members ex-officio.

Mrs. Fuller, Miss M. E. Scott, Miss J. Rodgers, Messrs. W. F. Kesteven, A. J. Kesteven, by Cook, S. F. Rowell, H. H. Curtis, all of Montreal, the Rev. E. A. King (of St. Anne), Misses Wilkes (of the Hotel Waterbury), Messrs. G. L. Howard (St. Nicholas), G. L. Watson (Knoxville), C. S. Holaday, (Huntington), and J. W. O'Neil.

Dr. Robins and the Rev. E. L. Rexford were suggested to confer with the Government as to the Pension Act, with two gentlemen elected by the Association of Catholic Teachers.

A letter from Mayor Beauregard was read expressing regret at not being on hand yesterday, and asking them to meet at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING. Miss Blinnore, of Longueuil, read a paper giving the results of her handwork instruction.

Professor Clark, of 7 Park street, Boston, in his eloquent address, referred to the growing importance of industrial education as a branch of a general industrial education in all manufacturing communities. England, France and Germany first discovered the importance of making an intelligent industrial citizen. When industrial education was introduced into Massachusetts the utilitarian element was altogether in the foreground. The English system merely was at first initiated. But when industrial drawing was considered mainly as an element in the general education of the child. Hence the mind of the child was fully considered, and the way in which drawing could best develop it. Now thought is developed (1) By observation, through the use of the five senses; (2) by the mental acts of Assimilation and Recreation; and (3) by Expression. Expression is by (1) the tongue and (2) the hand. Hitherto

as a means of expression except in connection with writing, which is merely mechanical. Industrial drawing is a mental act, and is done by hand. Who could build a locomotive from a verbal description? Ideas are generated by the mental examination of objects. A clear idea of an object should be in the mind before any attempt is made to express it.

Objects were first presented. Children were then required (1) to make them, then (2) to draw them, and then (3) to describe them in language, prose and verse. English and French methods. There are three kinds of drawing:— (1) Constructive Drawing, which is used in the building and mechanical trades; (2) Representational Drawing, which is the copying of objects that appear to the eye; and (3) Decorative Drawing, or Creation of Ornament. These are different, but all form part of one industrial whole. All these were

illustrated by most beautiful examples of work from the industrial schools of Worcester, Mass.

TWICE SENTENCED TO DEATH. LEWIS WEBSTER'S TERRIBLE CRIME—NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE GALLOWS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The most sensational murder case in the criminal annals of Ohio was brought to an end yesterday after five weeks' trial by the acquittal by a jury at Warren, Ohio, of Lewis Webster, charged with the murder and twice sentenced to be hanged. On the night of December 17, 1884, Perry Harrington, an aged and wealthy farmer, residing near the city of Warren, Ohio, was murdered. The body was found in a field near the residence of the murderer, and a masked man entered and at the point of a revolver demanded the money, and Harrington handed to an adjoining room to procure the money. While standing guard over Mrs. Harrington's money, she saw a man enter the room and she exclaimed, "I know you!" "You do, you do?" was the response, and, raising his weapon, the robber fired, the shot taking effect in the breast. The woman fled to the room from the house and gave the alarm. When the neighbors arrived the robber had disappeared. Mr. Harrington lay on the floor of the room a corpse, shot through the brain. Mrs. Harrington declared that when the man fell from the man's face she instantly recognized him as Lewis Webster, residing in Geneva, who had formerly worked for her husband. Webster was arrested, and it was principally upon Mrs. Harrington's testimony that he was twice convicted and sentenced to death, the defence on the two former trials failing to establish a positive alibi.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS. The one important link to complete the chain of evidence in this regard was wanting on the previous trial, and when the trial was resumed it was granted on a technical error Webster would assuredly have been hanged. Fortunately for him and for the cause of justice the missing link was declared to be wanting at the time of the commitment of the murder in that the jury and that of all who heard the testimony, and Webster went forth a free man, after a terrible and prolonged ordeal for his life.

SCOTCH NEWS. ELECTRIC LIGHT IS PROPOSED TO BE USED IN THE TRY FERRY BOATS.

A LIFEBOAT IS TO BE STATIONED IN THE DORNICK FISH, near the fishing village of Embo, Northaigh.

PAINT, ALEXANDER OF HESSE and the Princess of Battenberg, are expected to arrive about 11 o'clock on Monday, on a visit to the Queen.

A YOUNG SHARK attacked a young man who was bathing the other day at the back of the Edinburgh Loch, Leith, leaving the marks of its teeth on his feet.

THE QUEEN'S NEW CARriage.—The Ross, thistle and shamrock interwoven form the chief feature of the interior decoration of the new carriage in which Queen Victoria takes her drives about Balmoral this autumn.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.—One of the most artistic pieces of needlework in the Edinburgh Exhibition is a baby's robe from the Wemyss and Fife School. It was much admired by the Queen and Princess Beatrice when they visited the exhibition, and it is said that it has since been purchased by Her Majesty in anticipation of an interesting event that is expected in the Royal Family in the course of a few months.

THE HERRING FISHING SEASON proper on the east coast of Scotland has closed. The great catch from Lerwick to Shetland is about 646,000 casks, against 540,000 last year. Some days no fish were caught, and on other days more than a hundred casks were taken. The value of 2000 were lost in one week, owing to the extraordinary number of fish which had been caught.

THANKS! We have to thank the Gazette for a testimony to the Witness' value as an advertising medium. The Gazette people evidently read our advertisements very closely, for they have discovered an announcement that we were too busy to notice ourselves.

The visiting governors to the Montreal College for the week commencing Monday 15th instant will be Messrs. Homer Taylor and J. G. Sidney.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY OVERSIGHT. Saturday, October 10. Morning sales—25 Bank of Montreal at 121; 1 at 120; 6 Montreal, 125; 4 Merchants, 120; 30 Commerce at 125; 125 Telegraph at 110; 25 at 109; 25 Richelieu, 77; 50 at 77; 50 at 77; 25 at 77; 25 at 74; 175 at 74; 75 at 74; 25 at 77.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE. HENRY MORGAN & CO.

FIR CAPES: FUR HATS: FUR WEDGES: NO ADVANCE ON LAST SEASON'S PRICES!

Notwithstanding the general advance in the fur market, our quotations will compare favorably with last year.

LADIES' CAPES, MINK, BEAVER, Persian Lamb, Grey Squirrel and Alaska Sable. In Coney, Hare, Australian Opossum, Mink, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Natural Lynx, South Sea Seal, Raccoon, Australian and American Opossum.

LADIES' HUFFS. In Coney, Hare, Mink, Grey Squirrel, Alaska Sable, Silver Hare, Persian Lamb, Natural Lynx, South Sea Seal, Raccoon, Australian and American Opossum.

LADIES' WEDGES. CAPES FROM \$2.25. HUFFS FROM \$1.50. In South Sea Seal, Persian Lamb and Mink.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Corner St. James street and Victoria square.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE SPRATTS PATENT (AMERICA) LIMITED.

518 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DOG FOOD!

FEED YOUR DOGS ON SPRATTS PATENT DOG BISCUITS.

These Celebrated Patent Meat "FIBRINE" DOG BISCUITS are used at all the principal Bench Shows and Kennels in America and Europe, including the Central Exhibition Bench Show, Philadelphia, 1885, Grand International Bench Show, New York, the Exhibitions held by the Westminster Kennel Club, N.Y., and the Kennel Clubs of England, Ireland, and Hanover. They are also supplied to the Royal Kennels at Ascot, Windsor, and Sandringham.

They were used at the Great International Dog Show, held in connection with the Paris Exhibition, 1878, by order of the French Government. "Spratts Patent" has been awarded over 70 Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals at the most important Exhibitions in various parts of the world. They received the highest award for Dog Food at the International Exhibition, 1885, Gold Medal, Westminster Kennel Club, N.Y., Special Medal from the Kennel Clubs of England and Ireland, Grand Gold Medal, Hannover Dog Show, 1878. Highest award, Rotterdam Dog Show, 1879, &c. &c.

Sportsmen will find these Biscuits very convenient when out for several days' shooting, as they are extremely portable and require no preparation, being given to the dogs in a dry state.

Spratts Patent Puppy Food, for rearing puppies from birth. Patent Cod Liver Oil Dog Cakes, for dogs recovering from illness. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

SPRATTS DOG SOAP HILLS and other various, non-poisonous and free from the objectionable smell and danger in use of Carbolic Acid. Dog Medicines for the cure of all kinds of canine diseases. For sale by all druggists. The Trade supplied. For full particulars apply to

SPRATTS PATENT (AMERICA) LIMITED, 518 St. James street, Montreal.

The good qualities and stylish fit of Seath & Sons \$4.00 Trousers to measure has created a large demand for them. Try a pair and see how you like them. We are glad to have gentlemen call and examine them. SEATH & SONS, 1517 Notre Dame street.

WHOLESALE PRICES. The British tradeable markets are less active, but values are firm. Bertrich's cable advices today are as follows:—Cargoes of coast, wheat, steady, the continental demand is less active. Carcasses, moderate passage and for shipment, wheat firm, moderate demand; do. corn, moderate demand. Mixed American Maine, moderate passage. Nominal, steady. Corn is quiet, country markets, firm. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, firmly held. Wheat and flour in Paris, firm. Wheat, moderate passage. Nominal, steady. Since last report, wheat two, maize one. Number of cargoes waiting, which three, maize two.

WHEAT.—Nominal Receipts, 15,500 bushels. We quote—Canadian Red Winter, 50c to 52c per bushel; Canadian White Winter, 50c, sales at 50c; Canadian Spring, 50c.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 1,515 bushels. Quotations 65c to 66c.

RYE.—Receipts, 115 bushels. Quotations nominal at 47c to 48c; 25c to 26c duty on Western Rye. Choice Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40; American do., \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Canada Strong Baker's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Manitoba do., \$4.40; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.70; Fine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario Laces (medium), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Spring Extra), \$4.70 to \$4.80; do. (Superior), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Middlings), \$4.20 to \$4.35; City Strong Barley in 100 lb. casks (delivered) per 100 lbs., \$4.40.

MEATS.—Receipts, nil. Quotations nominal at 50c to 60c per bushel.

POOR.—Receipts, 1,815 barrels. The market is quiet, with sales occurring at inside quotations. We quote—Wheat, Choice Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40; American do., \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Canada Strong Baker's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Manitoba do., \$4.40; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.70; Fine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario Laces (medium), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Spring Extra), \$4.70 to \$4.80; do. (Superior), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Middlings), \$4.20 to \$4.35; City Strong Barley in 100 lb. casks (delivered) per 100 lbs., \$4.40.

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POOR.—Receipts, 1,815 barrels. The market is quiet, with sales occurring at inside quotations. We quote—Wheat, Choice Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40; American do., \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Canada Strong Baker's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Manitoba do., \$4.40; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.70; Fine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario Laces (medium), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Spring Extra), \$4.70 to \$4.80; do. (Superior), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Middlings), \$4.20 to \$4.35; City Strong Barley in 100 lb. casks (delivered) per 100 lbs., \$4.40.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 1,515 bushels. Quotations nominal at 47c to 48c; 25c to 26c duty on Western Rye. Choice Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40; American do., \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Canada Strong Baker's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Manitoba do., \$4.40; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.70; Fine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Poland, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontario Laces (medium), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Spring Extra), \$4.70 to \$4.80; do. (Superior), \$4.25 to \$4.40; do. (Middlings), \$4.20 to \$4.35; City Strong Barley in 100 lb. casks (delivered) per 100 lbs., \$4.40.

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