The Victoria Warder.

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VOL. XXI. No. 18 — LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877. — WHOLE No. 1075

MISCELLANEOUS

A convention of bee-keepers is to be held in New York city. There are said to be 150,000 of them in the United States. They own 75,000,000,000 bees, and obtain 7,000,000 lbs. of honey yearly.

At the Sheffield County Court, a milkman who had been fined £2 and costs for selling adulterated milk, recovered the money from the dealer who supplied him; he having got it from the dealer in the state in which he sold it.

At the Tilsonburg "Observer" office, on Monday, Master DeWitt Armstrong was struck on the head by the roller of a Hoe press that was being hoisted into position. His skull was smashed in, and his brains were scattered all around.

On the 16th inst., a lady arrived in Montreal, changed a $1,000 bill, which she had brought with her, made some purchases, and then returned home. When she put her hand into her pocket, she found that she had lost her purse with the $998 which it contained.

The New York "Sun" says the grain crop of the United States this autumn is a vast increase over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals, wheat and corn, to 325,000,000 bushels of the former and 1,280,000,000 of the latter, according to the careful estimates of Mr. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.

An attempt is being made in the City of Montreal to organize a Canadian National Society, adopting such a platform of principles as may be approved by the members. It is proposed that the Society shall be essentially Canadian, comprehending all creeds and origins desirous of building up a nationality. About seventy leading citizens of all creeds and nationalities have joined the movement.

The "Tribune" Washington special says Grant writes to a relative that the labor of accepting English hospitality is more arduous than the cares of State. It is so great a tax on his health that he had determined to retire to private life from Oct. 1st. He will avail himself of the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, and visit the Mediterranean in a vessel of the European squadron. He does not expect to return home until December of next year.

The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, which on the 16th, leased to Mr. Jas. Worthington, contractor and president of the Windsor Hotel syndicate. The syndicate is to furnish the building throughout. Debentures are to be issued for the purpose, and Mr. Worthington to take the $20,000 of them. He leases the place for ten years at a rental of $40,000 per annum. It is thought that the first day of January will witness the opening of the hotel.

At Napanee, on Monday, the 1st inst., a prominent citizen, who took an active part in the passing of the Dunkin Act in that place, was summoned before the Mayor, with three others, to answer to a similar charge. He was fined $50 and costs, or thirty days, and thirty days for contempt of court, in not answering to a summons. The other three cases were adjourned, and the parties summoned for trying.

On the 15th instant, a young man named Schofield committed suicide by jumping into the river from the top of Terrapin Tower, in Great Island, Niagara Falls, about 7:30 in the evening. She was dressed in black; in pocket of a sacque found on the shore were found a railway ticket on which were the words, "New York Suspension Bridge," and Oct. 15th; C. V. V. Ward, Ticket Agent Erie Railway; also, in the pocket with the dresses of Tom, Mollie and Clara Schofield, Woodstock, Ont. The lady has not yet been found.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt near Nanaimo a few days ago. They appeared to come from the west, and were violent enough to make crockery and windows rattle in a lively manner. A correspondent gives the following account of the shock as felt at Wellington:—"About midnight we were shook by an earthquake which was here, which lasted about two minutes. It made windows, crockery, etc., rattle as if a cannon had been fired in the place. Old inhabitants say it was more than the one felt in 1867. In San Francisco it was so badly shaken.

A great event is announced in the Roman Catholic society—the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings, sister of the Earl of Loudon, whose ancestor was Governor of York, and first cousin of the Marquis of Bute. The Duke, a young man, is Premier Peer of England, and Hereditary Earl Marshal. He has been a very strict Roman Catholic, and a zealous head on all important questions connected with his faith. His income of some $400,000 a year when the leases of his Sheffield property—he owns most of that great town—fall in, the Norfolk estates will be worth near $1,500,000 a year. His bride is niece of the last Marquis of Hastings.

An exchange says:—It is said a mean little swindle is carried on in some of the men who peddle canary birds in other cities. They buy cheap birds by the quantity and sell them to females often below the market price as singers, but much more than the female birds are worth. In most instances they "warrant" the birds to be males, and sometimes tell their customers they are not satisfied to call at certain bird stores in the city, and everything will be made right. When the purchaser finds his bird won't sing he goes to the bird store, only to learn that the peddler has no connection whatever with the establishment, and no right to use the name. In buying a bird, or anything else, it is always better to deal with persons who are known to be responsible.

The Rond Eau "News" says—A rather unusual scene was witnessed a few days ago on the 4th concession, Harwich. On the day referred to, about 3 p.m., a real shower of fish took place—some of them quite large ones—and the people in that section, for some three hours afterwards, might be seen gathering them up, and heard expressing their surprise as to where they came from. On learning the particulars of the shower, I repaired to a neighbouring house, a short distance from the scene of this singular occurrence, where I was invited to partake of a mess of the fish. I must confess that I enjoyed the meal, and I do not remember of ever tasting a better or more nutritious fish in my life. Since this strange affair happened, the all-absorbing question in the fourth concession is, "From whence came these fish."

A tramp who arrived here a few days ago from the West gives his experience in stealing a ride over the Union Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne to Green River, on the Jarrett & Palmer train, by climbing upon the roof of a coach. He says that from Cheyenne to Sherman he rather enjoyed the ride, only that between Sherman and Green River his experience was one never to be forgotten. The rapid movement of the train and the rocking of the car forced him to wind his arms and legs around a stovepipe and hang on for dear life. His hat flew off early in the ordeal, and after the train left this city he was discovered by the engineer, who began throwing a heavy shower of cinders, so fast and so rapid was the movement of the train that the heaviest ones merely went through his clothes like bullets, while the lighter sparks passed above him. His coattails flapped so hard that he realized that he must part with them, but he dared not loosen a hand to unclench them under him, and they were soon torn off to blow away. Although he managed to keep his face behind the pipe nearly all the time, he was frequently struck by dying cinders, so that when he reached Green River his face and neck were badly cut and scratched.—"Cheyenne (Dakota) Leader."

DISTRICT NEWS.

LAKEFIELD.

From the News.

TWO MORE UNFORTUNATES.—We learn from Burleigh that on Friday morning, 12th inst., while two gentlemen from Toronto were trying to paddle up "Love Sick" rapids they upset and had the misfortune to lose a valuable breech loading gun and rifle. In the afternoon of the same day, a well known gentleman in this locality also attempted the same feat and as a natural consequence is short of a breech loading rifle worth over $100, besides having a narrow escape from being drowned owing to his being unable to extract his feet from under the thwarts of the canoe when he went over. Over forty guns and rifles cast at the foot of that famous rapid and will do so until some enterprising diver happens along and makes a strike as we are assured that most if not all are still serviceable.

COBOURG.

From the Star.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., Messrs. Coleman and Mackenzie, of the Collegiate Institute, received some severe wounds on their faces from the explosion of a glass retort with which they were experimenting. Under Dr. Wade's care they are progressing favorably, though they may probably be disfigured for life. It is to be hoped their injuries will not prevent them from soon resuming their duties.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, 11th inst., while a son of Mr. Wm. DeLaney of this town was engaged in cutting a pumpkin with a jack-knife, he received a severe cut in the knee, which bled to such an extent that Dr. Waters was summoned. It was discovered that one of the arteries of the leg had been cut, and, but for the timely arrival of the doctor, the case would have been a serious one.

PETERBORO'.

From the Review.

THE NEW STATION HOUSE.—The new station buildings are now nearing completion, so far as the outside work is concerned, and it is exceedingly gratifying to see the rapid progress made in their erection. The work has been under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Bailey, the Bridge Inspector on the Grand Trunk Railway, assisted by Mr. S. W. Jones, also a late employee of the same company, and from the character of the work so far performed, we believe the company have the right men in the right place. Mr. David Carlisle is the contractor for the brick work, and Mr. Wm. Lee for the masonry, both parties doing their work being performed in a thorough manner. The main building is 90 x 50 feet in size, having wings on both the north and south sides, 60 x 30 feet, built of white brick, those in the front walls being pressed. The windows and arch dome circle head style. The windows and doors are to be cased inside with black walnut and brown ash finish. The floors are to be laid with black walnut and basswood white ash ring. All the rooms are to be wainscoted with brown ash, capped with black walnut. The offices will be finished in empitored work, and the entire inside finished in oil, making it one of the neatest and handsomest stations in the Province. There is an octagonal tank house at each end of the station house, 23 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, built also of white brick. There is an engine house 20 x 30 feet, attached to the tank house at the south end, in which there will be a powerful engine to pump water into the tanks, water closets, &c., and also for heating the entire station with steam. There are 250,000 brick in the main building, and 10,000 in the tanks, &c. When this work is completed, and platforms put down, it will be a credit to the company, an ornament to the town, and a great convenience to the public.

PORT HOPE.

From the Times.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night, 14th inst., the house of Mrs. Cassie, English Town, was entered by a burglar. The attempted robbery must have been committed by some one who had watched the inmates to church, and then, when it became sufficiently dark for the purpose, effected an entrance through one of the windows. Church was out rather earlier, probably, than the burglar anticipated, for Mrs. Cassie, on approaching the house, saw a light in one of the back rooms, and knowing that she had left it burning in one of the front ones, she went in the back way. As soon as the party inside heard the key in the door he laid down the lamp and jumped through the window, carrying away the whole lower part of the sash, and making a crash that soon brought the neighbors around, but the culprit succeeded in making good his escape without any spoils.

CURIOUS RUNAWAY.—On Thursday evening, 11th inst., when the Midland Railway mail train was about five miles from Port Hope it broke in two about the centre, and the engineer, Mr. R. Cochrane, did not observe this until he approached the town. He at once reversed his engine, but the train had attained such headway on the down grade that the fore-part of it could not be checked even after the reversing of the engine. The conductor and brakesman were on the rear portion of the train, and stopped it, but the engine kept on its way at great speed through the town, and passed the station, and as the track was clear to the lake, it would doubtless have come into the water, had it not been for the forethought of Messrs. Sheehey and James Young, engineers, who heard the engine whistling for brakes, and comprehending instantly that something was wrong, turned the train on to the Grand Trunk switch, on which there is a steep up-grade, and which brought them to a stand-still after passing Dorn street crossing. The yard engine then proceeded after the balance of the train which was found a short distance out all right. Fortunately no injury was done, and the circumstance is worthy of note only on account of the speed of the train passing the station with the engine reversed.

ORILLIA.

From the Packet.

On the Show day, Mr. W. Calverley of this vicinity purchased from Mr. O'Brien a beautiful Devon bull calf of the highest blood, and a thoroughbred cow of the same breed; being, if we mistake not, the first full bred cow that has been bought in Orillia Township.

On the 3rd instant a number of the members of the Methodist congregation met at the Parsonage, to spend an hour or two in social intercourse. The visitors explained to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong the object of unexpected invasion, by the presentation of a purse with the following address: "We have to apologize for taking possession of your quiet home to night to meet together to enjoy one of our pleasant socials along with Mrs. Armstrong, yourself and family. We feel thankful that kind Providence has been pleased to restore yourself and blind helpmate to a more satisfactory state of health. We therefore tender you our congratulations; and at the same time we experience great pleasure in presenting to you this purse, as a small token of love and friendship, from a number of your friends in the congregation. It is the earnest wish of all your friends here that our heavenly Father may spare you for many years, to be an honored labourer in his vineyard; and we are assured that the kind Master that you have served so faithfully for so many years will comfort and sustain you to the end."

The lecture and concert in the Church of the Angels Guardian on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., was in every respect a marked success. Father Stafford, whose name is familiar throughout the Dominion as a pre-eminently successful apostle of Temperance, was the lecturer. It is needless to say that he more than sustained the reputation that preceded him to this town. The audience, which was a large one, and highly intelligent, was kept as if spell-bound for over an hour and a quarter, by the array of facts, figures, clear reasoning, earnest and eloquent appeals of the Reverend Lecturer. The concert, under the management of Miss Gordon, organist of the church, reflected the highest credit on that lady as well as on all those who took part therein. It was the best concert held in Orillia for a long time, and it is doubtful if ever before the public of Orillia were treated by local talent to such a selection of classic music rendered in so faultless a manner. We cannot find room to comment upon the execution of each piece separately. We may remark, however, without being thought to make invidious distinctions, that Miss Shanahan grows more in favour on each occasion of her appearance. The instrumentation of Miss Gordon was so perfect as to exceed our powers of description.

THE RICHEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

If the richest men in the world are not to-day living in California, it is almost certain they will be found there half a century hence. We give below the translation of an article from the "Gazette," a German newspaper published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, one of the financial centres of Europe. We do not endorse the correctness of the statements, but they are interesting in showing the way in which foreign financiers are estimating the resources of California.

"The late [illegible] of Paris, left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs, $200,000,000, which amount, at 5 per cent. per annum, would yield a yearly income of 50,000,000 francs $10,000,000. The deceased bequeathed to a family whose members, besides being unusually rich, did not intermarry among themselves; it is thus possible that now another [illegible] was as large a fortune as the one mentioned did. The Marquis of Westminster, who also died not long ago, was estimated by some to be worth $[illegible] per year; by others, however, at $[illegible] about half this sum, in the ground that his possession of [illegible] wealth consisted in real estate, were heavily encumbered, and, moreover, that much of his capital had been spent on worthless improvements. Thus the total wealth of the Marquis, as one must take as the proceeds of 5 per cent. per annum on his entire capital, would, according to the former estate, amount to $10,000,000, $80,000,000, according to the latter to $8,000,000 $40,000,000. Considering now that in England the law of primogeniture exists, and this especially in regard to real estate, the great bulk of which always remains in one hand, it lies reasonably to suppose that the principal heir of the Marquis, most likely before mentioned, rich, will now reach his testator as to the vastness of fortune, if not surpass him.

But enough of the old world of Europe and her money kings. Let us turn our eyes now toward the new world. America—specially those West California and Nevada—those lonely countries which forty years ago were no more than roadless wildernesses, since then, however, traversed by railroads, have become the bountiful treasure and first vaults of the Angle-saxon race. About three years ago the yearly income of Senator Jones of Nevada, from his silver mines in Nevada, was estimated at $5,000,000, which would be equivalent to a capital of $100,000,000, at 5 per cent. per ann. Surely this is a fortune that is most rarely gathered, especially in the course of one man's life; still it has been greatly surpassed. D. W. Mackay draws out of his silver mines in Nevada a yearly income of $2,750,000 $13,750,000, which would be the interest at 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of $55,000,000 $275,000,000. In figuring now the income of the four gentlemen named above per month, day, hour and minute, in round sums, we find about the following results:

VERMINSTER.	
Capital	$80,000,000 00
Per year	4,000,000 00
Per month	300,000 00
Per day	10,000 00
Per hour	450 00
Per minute	7 50
JONES.	
Capital	$100,000,000 00
Per year	5,000,000 00
Per month	400,000 00
Per day	15,000 00
Per hour	600 00
Per minute	10 00
MACKAY.	
Capital	$200,000,000 00
Per year	10,000,000 00
Per month	850,000 00
Per day	25,000 00
Per hour	1,000 00
Per minute	20 00
WARD.	
Capital	$275,000,000 00
Per year	13,750,000 00
Per month	1,000,000 00
Per day	45,000 00
Per hour	1,500 00
Per minute	25 00

In order to add a pendant to this list, the Emperor of Russia with his $25,000 daily would find his place between Senator Jones and Baron Rothschild. J. W. Mackay, however, whose fortune increases $25 every minute and 42 cents in every second, is the richest of the rich under the sun, which sounds the more marvellous when we learn that 30 years ago he was in Ireland a penniless boy, 20 years ago a speculative gaissman, travelling through the United States of America, and 16 years ago a bankrupt, devoid of everything. Be that as it may, Mr. Mackay is hardly 45 years of age, owner of three-eighths of the Great Bonanza, the richest silver mine that ever was run, and thus knows just exactly why he leads on in the battle of life."—"San Francisco Bulletin."

A colored postmaster is now called a black mailer.

Why are some women like a teakettle? Because they sing away pleasantly, and then all at once boil over.

The engineer who designed the Caisson in which the Egyptain Obelisk is being towed to England does not think that the Obelisk is necessarily lost. He expects that the Caisson will drift seaward and be picked up. The captain of the "Olga" fears that the Caisson was in a hopeless condition when abonded.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTRY.

MONEY TO LOAN.

HOTELS.

BANKS.

Bank of Montreal.

Capital, $12,000,000.

William St., South of Kent St.

Midland RAILWAY OF CANADA.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, May 7th, and until further notice trains will LEAVE LINDSAY for Lakefield, Peterboro', Port Hope and intermediate stations at 7.30 a.m. and 1.10 p.m. For Lindsay and points on T. G. & B. Ry., Washago, Georgian Bay, and intermediate stations at 9.45 a.m. and 12.20 p.m.

ARRIVE From Lakefield, Peterboro', Port Hope and intermediate stations at 9.30 a.m. and 12.40 p.m. and 7 p.m. From Washago, Georgian Bay, Toronto and intermediate stations, at 1.10 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

For further particulars see Pocket Time Card, to be had at all stations.

The above time gives passengers 5 hours in Toronto and returning them to Lindsay same night. Through tickets for sale to all points on G.T.R.

A. HOOKI, President.

DR. WILLIAM SWAYNE'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

BEFORE AFTER

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, purifies the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers.

CHAS. BRITTON has the exclusive sale of

JOHNSTON & CONRADI'S PATENT HYGIENICAL SPECTACLES.

Patent Easy Sitting Eye Glasses, Patent Spectacles, for the equally well-sighted, for ease, and patent Eye testers.

This firm has appointed the sole agent for Lindsay, as above.

CHAS. BRITTON, Lindsay, Ont.

Also dealer in Stationery, Fry Goods, Groceries and Drugs. 1046.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD OF THANKS.

IN RETURNING THANKS for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me in connection with my business, I beg to state that I have to-day, since my return to business, a continuance of the same.

My stock is well assorted and consists of the choicest

FAMILY GROCERIES

GREEN & DRIED FRUIT, PLAIN & FANCY BISCUITS, CAKE OF ALL KINDS.

The best assortment of Confectionery ever offered in Lindsay

FRESH & SMOKED FISH, CANNED GOODS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

TEAS a Specialty.

T. BOBBY, Formerly Gregory's

HO! FOR EUROPE.

ALLAN LINE.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Lindsay to Derry or Liverpool, ONLY $32.05.

Return tickets, Lindsay to Derry to Liverpool and back to Lindsay only $64 10

Apply to R. S. PORTER, Stationer and Allan Agent

LINDSAY MARBLE WORKS.

R. & H. HARRISON,

Importers and dealers in AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE AND Scotch and Canadian Granite.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, FENCING, ETC.

Furnished at reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. An inspection of our stock and prices solicited. Warerooms and workshop on Kent street, opposite John Cambolin's grocery.—1049

Consumption Cured!

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS, Box 86, BROCKVILLE, O.

DRY WOOD!

BOTH HARD AND SOFT AT T. FEE'S Wood Yard FOR SALE.

1067 3m T. FEE

WANTED 5000 SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS.

We are now PAYING 90c. EACH for good freshly taken off Sheep and Lamb Skins

We also pay the very highest prices for Hides and Calfskins.

Give us a call.

ROBSON BROS, Wellington Street Bridge.

WHITBY, PORT PERRY & LINDSAY RAILWAY.

No. 20. TIME TABLE, No. 20.

Taking effect on MONDAY, 27th, 1877. AUGUST

TORONTO TIME.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Express.
Toronto via G T R. dep.	7.00 a.m.	1.37 p.m.
Whitby Jun. G T R.	8.45 "	6.25 "
*Whitby,	8.56 "	6.36 "
*Brooklin,	9.10 "	6.47 "
*Myrtle,	9.20 "	7.00 "
*Summit,	9.38 "	7.10 "
Manchester,	9.46 "	7.17 "
Prince Albert,	9.56 "	7.25 "
Port Perry,	10.10 "	7.35 "
*Seagrave,	10.38 "	7.58 "
*Sonya,	10.49 "	8.05 "
*Manilla,	10.57 "	8.17 "
*Mariposa,	11.18 "	8.35 "
*Oga,	11.32 "	8.49 "
Lindsay, arrive	11.45 "	9.00 "
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	Express.	Mail.
Lindsay, depart	5.45 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
*Oga,	5.54 "	3.40 "
*Mariposa,	6.06 "	3.48 "
*Manilla,	6.20 "	4.05 "
*Sonya,	6.38 "	4.18 "
*Seagrave,	6.41 "	4.25 "
Port Perry,	7.00 "	4.00 "
Prince Albert,	7.08 "	4.07 "
Manchester,	7.18 "	4.18 "
*Summit,	7.21 "	4.36 "
*Myrtle,	7.30 "	4.36 "
*Brooklin,	7.49 "	4.50 "
*Whitby,	7.59 "	5.10 "
Whitby Jun. G.T.R.	8.00 "	5.18 "
Toronto via G T R arr.	9.35 "	7.07 "

* Flag Stations—Trains stop on signal only.
† Telegraph Stations.

CONNECTIONS

WHITBY JUNCTION.—With Grand Trunk Railway for all points east and west.

PORT PERRY.—With stage for Epsom, Utica and Uxbridge.

SEAGRAVE.—For Sunderland and Wick.

MANILLA.—For Sunderland and Cannington.

MARIPOSA.—For Oakwood, Little Britain, Victoria and Fort Hope.

LINDSAY.—For Victoria Railway for Fenelon Falls, Kinmount, Haliburton, Coboconk, Fort Bruce, Minden, and the Kaladar Country; Midland Railway of Canada, for Omemee, Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterboro', Campbellford, Belleville, Trenton, Napanee, Kingston, Ottawa, Brockville, Morrisburg, Cornwall, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, and all points east and west; also, for Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Manitoba, Pacific Coast, and all points west and northwest.

This is the only direct route from points of the Victoria Railway and Lindsay, to Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Manitoba, Pacific Coast, and all points west and northwest.

Through tickets issued, and baggage checked to destination at Lindsay station.

W. CRAWFORD, Supt.

W. MCLEAN, Agent, Toronto.

W. F. CAMERON, Agent, Lindsay.

BULGARIANS AND RUSSIANS.

The Russians, says the "Times," are reported to be freeing themselves from many delusions. If we may judge from what our St. Petersburg correspondent says in another column, they have, among other things, been surprised by the material prosperity of the people whom they have come to deliver from the yoke of Turkey. Bulgaria, they find, is like a garden. According to one of their informants, land is abundant. Most of the peasants have so much grain that they can never reap and store the whole of it. The stack yards are filled with wheat, barley, and Indian corn. The gardens are rich in fruit. Round every village there are herds of cattle. The people have seldom or never to leave their homes to seek for work, and labourers cannot be obtained even for high wages. The Cossacks wish they themselves were as well provided with the good things of life. They are disappointed by the absence of glaring misery, and in moments of defeat some of them ask, no doubt, why they have been sent to deliver a people more prosperous than many of themselves. But, if the Russians had taken ordinary trouble, they might have found out all these facts before declaring war.

MR. STANLEY.

A London correspondent writes "Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York "Herald," who has come over to England for the hunting season, telegraphed to the President of the United States to inquire whether it was possible an American gunboat might be sent to St. Paul de Loanda to convey Mr. Stanley's African followers from that place round to Zanzibar. Probably no American gunboat is near enough for the service. Many influential Americans resident in London think it would be a graceful recognition of Mr. Stanley's splendid services and great geographical discoveries, if the English Government ordered a gunboat to take these brave people to their homes. As it is understood that a large sum was voted for the expedition by the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" and New York "Herald," it is no question of money; but our American friends say that Mr. Stanley has proved himself to be a distinguished public servant, and an English gunboat could reach Loanda before a vessel despatched on this special mission from one of our ports. Mr. Stanley having determined to remain at Loanda until his followers are shipped for Zanzibar, he cannot be expected home for about three months. His letter shortly to be published, and to be read even in Parliament, ought to commend men like to mere errand-runners.

AN ORIENTAL INCIDENT

The Russo-Turkish war revives an old story. A Turkish and a Russian officer once fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers. "I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men are trained. And he called his orderly. "Ivan!" "Sir." "Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound of tobacco, and come back at once." The soldier saluted, turned on his heel, and went out. "Now," said the Russian officer taking out his watch, my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must turn; now he is turning; now he is opposite the white mosque; now he is crossing the Cumadan; now he is at Mehemet's; now he is buying the tobacco; now he is coming back; now he is on the block below us; now he is at the door; now" and the Russian called out, "Ivan!" "Sir." "Where is the tobacco?" "Here, sir." The Turkish officer, showing no sign of surprise at the precision of this Russo-tobacco movement promptly broke out, "Ho! ho! my soldier can do that every day in the week, and he called "Muchtar!" "Sir." "Go to Ali Effendi's, and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My pipe is empty. Instantly sir!" Following the tactics of the Russian officer, the Turk pulled out his watch and went on: now Muchtar is in the street; now he is passing the palpooch bazaar; now it is noon and he is saying his prayers; now he is drinking at the stone fountain; now Ali Effendi hails him and asks him about my health; now Muchtar is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming back by another way; now he is on the street; now he is at the door; now Muchtar! shouted the officer. "Sir." "Where is the tobacco?" "I haven't found my shoes yet."

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL HOAX.

Not long since a youth of the mature age of 41 inserted in a Dundee Scotland, paper the following advertisement:

"A workingman, of independent income wishes to correspond with a young woman, with a view to the above."

The "above" was not more particularly specified, but the bait took, and a "young woman," singing herself "Agness," and dating from Union street, Hamilton, intimated her willingness to become the desired correspondent. An endearing letter was received in response, the writer dating from Union street, Cupar-Fife; and carles were passed and several more letters. It was finally arranged that the swain was to come to Hamilton, travelling by the 7.20 train from Glasgow. The fair one was to make herself known by holding out a white bankerchief, and "John" was to speak first. Displaying a certain amount of Fife caution, John arrived several hours before the disputed time, and improved the flying moments by making inquiries regarding his Agness, though, of course, fruitlessly. Some time after the arrival of the train he was to have traveled by he was seen lancing about the station, and soon afterward a buxom young female made up to him and made to shake hands, remarking, "Is that you John?" The pair were soon at home with each other, and they left together, John under the impression that he was to be taken to Agnes's aunt's house in the neighborhood. Instead, she took him along the Wellhall road. First a couple of young fellows, and then a number more, came unexpectedly on to the scene. The unsuspecting swain had fallen into a trap. Before he could offer any resistance he was seized hold of, laid on the ground, and tied with a rope. Thus fastened, he was at the mercy of his tormentors, who with a brush set to and besmeared the poor man all over with treacle—he had said in his letters he was a grocer. Not content with this, they undid his vest and poured inside the contents of a bottle filled with the same saccharine substance. They then tethered their victim to the hedge and decamped. In this sad plight he was shortly afterwards found and set at liberty by two passers-by. Others came on the scene; and after going to the nearest public house, they, good Samaritan like, ordered refreshments, and refreshed as much as took the rejected one back from whence he came. Latterly, the police got word of the proceedings, and it is quite possible the jokers may yet have to pay pretty severely for their whimsy.

THE STORY OF A LOST WATCH.

In Sept., 1872, an Indian doctor named Nisham vanished in St. Thomas by Henry Fitzsimmons, who was subsequently captured in the Western States, brought to St. Thomas, tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. His capture was made through the clever scheming of a fellow-workman named Warren Rowley, or "Black River Bill," to whom the murderer confessed. Prior to the trial, which took place in the fall of 1874, Rowley came to London and stayed at Griggs' American Hotel. During his visit here, a valuable watch, belonging to Chas. Ingram, ostler at the hotel, was stolen, and Warren was suspected of being the thief. He was searched, but the stolen property could not be found. Quite recently, however, Rowley told a Michigan man named Church, who assisted in bringing Fitzsimmons to justice, that whilst at Grigg's hotel here, he had stolen the watch, and informed him that it would be found hid away in a water-closet in the building. Church corresponded with a friend of his named McLeod, of Ingersoll, telling him that Rowley had confessed, and yesterday McLeod came to the city, and sure enough found the watch as described by Rowley, snugly hid away, evidently none the worse from its long cessation from active operations!—"London Free Press," Oct. 19.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthama, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diptheria difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phtisis, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favourite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat, and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed, gained an immediate an enviable reputation, which to this is fully sustained. From the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad, there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials to the rapidity and certainly of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the Balsam is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will always be maintained.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

THE CURSE OF PRINCELY GENERALS.

The Russian people no longer need to be warned that they must strain all the resources of the Empire if they would come out of this war, not merely with honors, but without disgrace. They already feel the pinch of financial adversity. Some enthusiasts have suggested that people who have broken or superfluous articles of silver should send them to the mint to be coined: but more prosaic minds are seriously discussing the necessity of raising another foreign loan. In the centres of Russian intelligence there seems to be a general conviction that Russia must prepare for a second campaign.

Naturally, the disasters in Bulgaria are the theme of profound wonder, disappointment, and anger. Nobody imagined that the Turks were so well armed, so well led, so clearly a match for the best troops of Russia, even in the open field. The war was begun with the vague idea that, after some hard fighting, the Turks would beg for peace, or be driven back to Constantinople. The Russians find that they have been profoundly mistaken. The alarming fact is that the military skill of Russia seems to have fallen off, although the atmosphere of her public life is military. She also shows a greater tendency than in past times to keep the highest posts of command within the narrow circle of the imperial family. No such fault was committed in her great wars with Napoleon or in her former contests with Turkey. The Princes have shown no capacity beyond what might serve a general of brigade in quiet times, and none of them have given the slightest proofs of ability to handle great masses of men. Nor is the worst part of the mischief summed up in their positive errors. By keeping all the power in their own hands, they have, it would seem, stunted the growth of such military capacity as Russia can furnish.

These facts are the theme of bitter comment in Russian society, and they will bear political fruit after the war.—"London Times," Sept. 27.

THE SERVANT OF THE PERIOD.

Many people are every day giving up housekeeping because they cannot get along with their servants. Our hotels, and many boarding-houses, are supported by those persons who are unable to maintain pleasant homes of their own. Some time since, one of our comic papers, represented the servant of the house—an Amazonian female of the Milesian persuasion—being fanned by the well-dressed proprietor, while another equally well-dressed lady is making a vigorous use of the broom. The latter, who is the mistress, addressed Bridget in this wise:—"Bridget, I have dusted the parlor, swept out the hall, and got the lunch ready; now can I go out for the afternoon." Bridget replies: "Begapers, ye can't. Yer do nothing. Ye've got to stay and tan me. I've promised the old man, yer husband, he can go." While this caricature is perhaps too broad and too weeping in its conclusions, it yet well expresses the change which has been steadily going on in the relations existing between housekeepers and house servants. It well illustrates the almost fear which some mistresses now entertain of domestics, and the demoralization too frequently prevailing in the "establishment below stairs."

Servants in Canada have, in many instances, come to act, if they do not feel, as if they were really conferring a favour upon employers to work for them. They furthermore get together evenings, converse over their grievances, real and imaginary, and encourage one another in making it as unpleasant as possible for the "the lady of the house." In this manner mischief and discord are bred, and perhaps more than half of the servants in Canada are in open rebellion against their mistresses. These who, through the confessional and otherwise, exercise a direct and powerful influence upon the serving classes, could, we are confident, do very much to improve this state of affairs.

Housekeepers, on the contrary, are often to blame that matters are no better. They frequently treat their domestics with too much familiarity. By into a position, assume the air of haughty mastery, and in other respects pave the way for the proper relations which should exist between employer and employees.