

NEWS SUMMARY.

Interesting Items from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN.
A convention of farmers at Carlow has denounced the action of Lord Rossmore and the Orangemen. It was resolved to prohibit hunting on the lands of farmers, and if necessary to prevent it, the farmers declare they will poison their grounds.

So extraordinarily mild has been the weather in England that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on Jan. 6, a feat almost unprecedented. No snow was visible.

A scheme has been proposed for the creation of a land bank in Ireland to advance money to land owners to pay off encumbrances and to tenants to purchase holdings.

William Meagle, an important witness in the Phoenix Park trials, complains that his life is made miserable owing to the continued persecution and frequent assaults which he suffers at the hands of sympathizers with the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and under Secretary Burke.

The Queen has ordered Irish poplin for curtains and upholstery of State furniture in two suites of apartments at Windsor Castle. One suite for guests will be furnished in gold-colored brocaded poplin with dark crimson border and tassels, the other in royal purple with gold-colored fringe.

The extensive alpaca and worsted mills at Saltaire, in Yorkshire, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Titus Salt, are idle, owing to the fact that the recent floods carried away the reservoirs connected with the mills.

The gardens of Under Cliff, Isle of Wight, are, like Florida, full of spring flowers. It is nothing uncommon for single carnations to go on blossoming there throughout the winter, and for fuchsias to continue in flower out of doors long after midwinter.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 34,884,848, exclusive of absentees in the army, navy and shipping service and the inhabitants of a few small islands in the British seas, numbering 356,534. By comparison with the returns of 1871 the increase is 3,241,482, or 10.7 per cent. during the decade.

The quaint Epiphany custom of presenting gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh on the part of Her Majesty took place on Sunday, Jan. 6, in the Chapel Royal, St. James', in London. Formerly sovereigns presented their gifts in person; but since the illness of George III. the custom has never been revived.

During the recent disastrous gale in Scotland, the keeper of Dalwhinton beheld a most curious sight. Whilst walking across the lands he came upon a large number of pheasants and rabbits huddled together on an open bit of field, and, strange to relate, in company with a fox! It would seem that the raging storm had stricken terror into the hearts of the poor creatures, and had dulled the instincts of their nature.

UNITED STATES.
A cremation society has been organized in Boston.

Two-thirds of the miners of Pennsylvania are out of work.

A bill forfeiting 21,000,000 acres of land granted as subsidies for railroad construction has been passed by the lower house of the United States Congress.

Eight large cotton mill in New England, in consequence of low prices, have begun to run on half time for an indefinite period, or until the market improves.

Miss Theodosia Gray, aged 90 years, of Darien, Conn., is amusing herself by cutting her front teeth.

The Pennsylvania glass workers' strike has been ended, after the men had held out for seven months.

There were 986 applications for divorces in Chicago during 1883, 650 of which were successful.

New England cotton mills, representing 700,000 spindles, are to largely reduce production.

J. B. Wadsworth, of Morrisville, N. Y., proprietor of eighteen cheese factories, located in several counties, has failed with liabilities estimated at \$27,000.

Springfield, Mass., has risen against the milk dealer, and subscribed \$1200 of the \$20,000 required to buy 1000 cows for co-operative milk distribution.

Francis Cokey, a resident of Rudolph, Wis., who is now in his one hundred and second year, served eight years in the French army and was in the battle of Waterloo.

There were 1,676 accidents in the mines of the Pennsylvania anthracite region during 1883. Of these 320 resulted fatally, making 153 widows and rendering fatherless 512 children.

Maine is becoming quite a cotton manufacturing State. She has twenty-six cotton mills, with 686,182 spindles, and requiring an investment of \$12,987,400. The yards of goods manufactured last year aggregated 142,783 5/8, besides 980,184 pounds of other goods, 60,000 quilts, 1,060,000 bags, and 2,540,911 pounds of bags.

According to the Brooklyn Eagle, the first water-works in the United States was constructed at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1762. The force-pumps were driven by an under-shot water-wheel. The works were calculated to raise the water 70 feet perpendicular height; subsequently increased to 114 feet. These works were in operation in 1832. The first raising main was made of gumwood as far as it was subject to great pressure, the rest of pitch pine. In 1786 leaden pipes were substituted. In 1814 these were changed for iron.

Buckingham Palace.

Buckingham Palace, which was built and is now kept up at a vast expense, contains innumerable suites of magnificent rooms, which are empty month after month and year after year. The Queen during the last twenty years has resided there on an average for six nights in each year. The palace is open on four afternoons for drawing-rooms ("courts") have been discontinued, and the Queen has announced she will not hold any more levees, and on four evenings for the State balls and concerts.

WHAT PARALYSIS IS.

Some Interesting and Profitable Medical Reading for Non-Medical People.

So common has become the occurrence of paralysis in recent years that many use the word for a slang expression; but for all that, it is probable that a vast majority of the people who think at all of paralysis reckon that it is a disease of itself. That some medical men so regard this condition is plain from the fact that deaths are frequently certified to have been caused by it. The incorrectness of the notion will, however, be plain when the conditions which give rise to it are clearly set forth, and this we now propose.

A carpenter, blacksmith, or some mechanic whose business requires him to wield a hammer, finds some morning that he is unable to raise his hammer-arm, or perhaps while at work the man suddenly feels his arm become numb and weak, it falls to his side, and he is no longer able to work. The doctor to whom the man applies says a "brachial monopolegia from the muscle tire," which means simply that the man has overwrought his hammer arm, and it needs rest. To these causes the very appropriate name of "artisan's palsy" is given. Again, a poor-blooded, nervously-constituted person, most likely a woman, meets with a great shock, or has to endure an unusual and prolonged mental or physical effort. Soon, and perhaps without warning, the individual loses the use of some part of the body, often the vocal apparatus, and the patient is unable to speak above a whisper. The doctor says "hysterical paralysis," or "hysterical aphonia"—loss of voice. Now just how this comes about we fancy it would puzzle the most learned doctor to say. Concerning this condition, however, as well as the one before mentioned, this much is known—viz., that by appropriate treatment they recover perfectly and promptly, very good evidence that no part of the nervous apparatus is broken. The faith cures, reported from time to time, are probably cases of the kind last mentioned.

It sometimes happens that an intoxicated person will fall asleep with the head resting upon the arm, with the arm hanging over a chair back. When a person awakens the arm is numb; it tingles, and is paralyzed—another "brachial monopolegia," but really pressure upon the trunks of the nerves which supply the disabled member has affected those nerves so that they are unable to perform their usual duty. The nerves which go out from the brain and spinal cord to the extremities are quite comparable to the wires which are stretched from place to place for electric communication, and pressure upon any section of these nerves produces results very like those which follow an interference with the wire. The case just given illustrates very well a large number of cases—of palsy from pressure, for pressure upon the brain or spinal cord, or the nerves which have their exit therefrom, will produce a palsy whose extent will depend upon the extent of the pressure, and whose curability will depend upon the chances for removing the pressure. Pressure upon the nerves which supply one side of the face produces a very characteristic paralysis, and one which causes many laughable mistakes on the part of tyros and non-professional people by their attempts to detect the affected side. Pressure on the brain or spinal cord is mostly due to the presence of tumors, to fractures of the skull or bones of which the backbone is formed, and to blood-clots within the skull or spinal canal. Persons who recover from diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other acute sicknesses, are frequently paralyzed in some part. These cases generally recover by appropriate treatment, and it is quite probable that many cases would recover spontaneously. The remarks before made concerning certain cases which recover will apply equally to the cases just named.

People who work in lead are liable to a peculiar kind of paralysis, which is first seen as a rule, in the muscles of the forearm, on account of which the patient is unable to extend the hand upon the arm. At times the whole muscular system is involved. Change of occupation and the use of remedies which will assist the elimination of the mineral from the system is the proper course of such patients. Analogous forms of paralysis are caused by arsenic and mercury, probably by their action upon the nerve structure of the spinal cord. Wouarral, the Indian arrow poison, will also produce paralysis if introduced into the system in sufficient quantities. The paralyzing effect of large doses of alcohol are well known. Certain conditions of the circulatory apparatus predispose to extensive and often incurable paralysis. The arteries are elastic tubes. By age, hard work, care, and the prolonged use of alcoholic drinks, these tubes lose their elasticity and become brittle. By some event which determines an unusual quantity of blood to the brain one of these now inelastic tubes is broken, the poured out blood clots, as before mentioned, and a paralysis immediately follows. Owing to certain systematic conditions, fibrin, a substance normally suspended in the blood, lodges upon the flood-gates—valves—of the heart. Presently a part of this matter is dislodged and washed away into the blood; perchance it reaches an artery in the brain which will not permit it to pass. This at once cuts off the blood supply from a part of the brain, one of the immediate symptoms of which is palsy of the part of the body which receives its previous supply from that portion of the brain. These paralyzes are usually extensive, and are not readily distinguished from those just mentioned.

The presence of worms in the bowels of children is believed to produce paralysis in some cases. Such cases being due to a known removable cause are described as reflex paralysis. These are not seen alone in children, but in adults as well. Finally, changes in the structure of the brain or spinal cord produce paralysis, varying in extent with the extent of nerve structure involved. Such paralyzes are especially obstinate in those of advanced years. Change of structure in the spinal cord usually produces disability in the legs. Now, these are the almost common causes of paralysis, and, from what has been said, it will be observed that paralysis is not a disease of itself. Neither is it always incurable.

This whole matter has been very thoroughly studied by many medical men, some of whom, for their proficiency in such matters, have attained a national reputation.—Philadelphia Times.

The Last Vienna Murder.

The details of the murder of Detective Block at Vienna are given in the following telegram to the London Times: Another police officer has been murdered in the district of Floridsdorf, and this time in broad daylight. Ferdinand Block, a most able and trusty detective, who had arrested one of those accused of the murder of the Police Officer Hubek, left his house in Mahlschurtlitz this morning at 7:30 o'clock to go to the police office in Floridsdorf. His path lay over large, desolate fields and through a gravel-pit about two meters deep. The latter is of great size. It is divided on one side by a palisading dividing it from a garden enclosure, and on the other it extends to the left bank of the Danube. The gravel pit is about five hundred paces from the main road to Floridsdorf.

About 8 a. m. a detonation was heard, and people ran from all sides to inquire the cause of it. Detective Block was found near the middle of the gravel-pit lying dead on his back, with a bullet mark above the left ear. The first who arrived was a shoemaker named Zieker, whose garden borders on the gravel-pit. He looked over the garden paling and saw a man leaning over another, who lay on the ground, and tearing his watch out of his pocket. Before Zieker could get to the spot the man had taken flight. He took the direction of the old Danube bed, about fifteen hundred paces from the scene of the murder. Zieker, who, from a glimpse at the body of the detective, was convinced that a murder had been committed, raised loud cries, and ran after the fugitive, being soon joined by several persons. The man redoubled his speed, the pursuers following him. After a few minutes interval he had reached the bed of the old Danube, and made his way over the large stones placed there, in the shallow water flowing in the old river bed. On the other side several workmen were digging for gravel. These men having their attention excited by the loud shouts, and seeing a man chased by a crowd making his way across the water, awaited the fugitive so as to stop him. The man, however, produced a revolver, and threatened to shoot anyone who would approach. Most of them who had collected fell back, and he might perhaps have escaped had there not come up some brave men who were not daunted by the danger to their lives. They were the day laborers Ferdinand Mellon, Johann Piller, Leopold Stroh, and August Birner. These four ran after the man. Mellon being the first to reach him. The murderer turned round, and fired quickly two revolver shots at him, both of which wounded him severely in the right leg. He fell down and had afterward to be carried away. The assassin fired a third shot, but stumbled at the moment, and the shot missed. His slip was taken advantage of by Stroh and Piller, who seized his hands, and wrenched away the revolver.

The two workmen, who held each other hand of the prisoner and were supported by some constables who had come up, escorted him to the police station. On the way there the man in custody attempted to carry out a fiendish plan. He made a movement with his left hand as if he were going to take a handkerchief out of his pocket. Instead of this, however, he drew out a dynamite cartridge, which he threw with his full force on the ground. He had, of course, hoped that the cartridge would fall on a stone and would explode. Fortunately, it fell on soft ground and remained harmless.

Detective Block, a man of 40 years of age and a father of two children of 8 and 3 years respectively, has been attached since 1875 to the police force in Floridsdorf. As one of the most active and trustworthy detectives in the service he was much valued by his superiors. When, after the murder of Hubek, an order came to change the detectives, and one of them was actually transferred to Vienna, Block asked leave to remain, pleading that he could render better service in Floridsdorf than in the capital. His wife swooned when she heard of the murder of her husband.

On the way to the police station after the cartridge had been thrown the crowd wanted to lynch the assassin, and was only prevented by the guard, who formed a cordon round him. The man arrested is about 30 years old, and wears a fair mustache. In order to disguise himself he had pasted a false beard upon his face, which was torn off when he was seized. He has hitherto obstinately refused any information about himself. The prefect of police and two assistants went to Floridsdorf, and at noon the man, who exhibited great coolness, was taken to a prison in the town. The wounded workman, after having one ball extracted, but with the other one still in the joint of the right ankle—causing a dangerous wound—was conveyed to the hospital.

An Australian Outrage.

A Sydney dispatch to the Adelaide Chronicle says: A woman named Catharine Owen, about 50 years old, of the vagrant class, was outraged to death by a number of larrikins. Her body was found at Mount Carmel, Waterloo, a suburb of Sydney. About 11 o'clock on Christmas night her screams were heard at the upper end of the street by two married women, the screams being accompanied by the laughter of a number of young men and boys, and the women saw a crowd of larrikins bearing something toward the sand hill known as Mount Carmel. The screams continuing one of the women went out and asked the larrikins to leave the woman alone, and the mob decamped. About half-past 12 Mrs. Logn heard screams again, and went out to the place. A number of larrikins cleared off, and she found the woman naked, her clothes torn off with struggling, and her mouth bleeding. Mrs. Logn told her to go down to her house, and she said she would follow her when she had recovered herself a little. Mrs. Logn put a shawl over her and left, and as the woman did not follow, and hearing no more, Mrs. Logn concluded she had gone to the other house. Next morning the woman's dead body was found. Seven men from 18 to 25 years of age are in custody, and other arrests are likely to follow.

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USEFUL RECIPES.

ORANGE AND COCOANUT.—Three peeled oranges. Make alternate layers of orange slices, sugar and grated cocoanut until a glass dish is filled, having grated cocoanut on top.

ORANGE PIE.—Take four good sized oranges, peel, seed, and cut in very small pieces. Add a cup of sugar and let stand. Into a quart of nearly boiling milk stir two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, mixed with a little water, and the yolks of three eggs. When this is done let it cool, then mix with the orange. Put it in simply a lower crust. Make a frosting with the whites of the eggs and one-half cup of sugar. Spread it over top of pie, and place for a few seconds in the oven to brown.

ORANGE SUFFLE.—Peel and slice six oranges, put in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar, and so on until all the oranges are used, and let stand two hours; make a soft-boiled custard of yolks of three eggs, a pint of milk, sugar to taste, with grating of orange peel for flavor, and pour over the oranges when cool enough not to break the dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten to taste and pour over the top. Serve cold.

OYSTER SHORT CAKE.—Make a rich biscuit crust, roll about an inch thick, and bake quickly in tin pie plate. While baking, scald a quart of oysters, thicken them with flour, adding milk to make plenty of gravy; season with salt, pepper and butter; boil up at once. Split the crust when done, spread over each piece a layer of oysters and some gravy, and pour gravy over the whole when piled up. Serve hot.

OYSTER PIE.—Line a deep pie dish with rich paste, dredge it with flour, and pour in a pint of oysters, season well with bits of butter, pepper and salt, dredge with flour, put in some of the oyster liquor, and cover with crust having an opening in the centre to allow the steam to escape. Bake in a quick oven.

VENISON PASTRY.—Cut the neck or breast into small steaks; rub them over with seasoning of sweet herbs, grated nutmeg, pepper, and salt; fry them lightly in butter; line the sides and edges of the dish with puff paste, lay in the steaks, and add half a pint of rich gravy made with the trimmings of the venison; and the juice of half a lemon or a teaspoonful of vinegar; cover the dish with puff paste and bake it nearly two hours; some more gravy may be poured into the pie before serving it.

PICKLED APPLES.—Take sweet apples fully ripe, core and quarter them. Take two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of sugar, one-half ounce of mace, one of cloves, and one of cinnamon, with a spoonful of allspice. (These spices should not be ground.) Let it boil together ten minutes. Then put in enough of apples to cover the syrup and let them boil until clear. Skim them and lay on a platter; put fresh apples to cook until you have as many as your syrup will cover when placed in a jar. These, after a few days, sometimes need to be brought again to boiling point, and then will keep any length of time.

SAWDUST USED MEDICALLY.—Sawdust, after being saturated with a weak solution of carbolic acid, can be usefully employed for absorbing the discharge from wounds. The sawdust, which should be coarse, must be allowed to dry, and then should be enclosed in a bag made of several layers of gauze or very fine soft muslin. Pending the arrival of a medical man, a pad of sawdust, carefully arranged to prevent any of the grains working through to the injured part, may safely be applied over the dressing of a wound that has commenced to discharge, or if bleeding, has recommenced from a cut through the strapping. The pad of sawdust should be bound over the part required to be protected.

Everyone is familiar with the value of the yolk of an egg as a hair wash, but perhaps may not be aware of its virtue in clothing cleansing. Beaten up with alcohol, can be cologne, or ether, like ox gall, it keeps better and is more powerful; or in simpler cases, it may be used alone, or merely mixed with water, to be rubbed on with flannel, for removing from colored materials the stains of mud, or of coffee and chocolate, when prepared with milk. It is frequently applied to velvet collars and cuffs, etc., and proves a cleanser, as well as a spot extractor. When it has done its work it is washed off with soap, and the material thoroughly rinsed in pure water. Egg has a specially good effect on those annoying patches of wheel grease belonging to the compound class of stains, as they represent a mixture of stale grease, iron and other substances.

Love's Young Dream.

"Ouse sweet precious is oo?"
"Ise oore sweet pweicious."
"O'ose hungry little bit?"
"Ise could nibble itsy bitsy."
"O'ose all have lunny, pweicious."
"Itsy bitsy chicy-wing, sweesty."
"Tiddy iddy darl, have a cookey?"
"No, ownest-own—a pickule."

They're not idiots on their way to a retreat for the feeble-minded, or lunatics going to an asylum. They were married lovers, had been married nearly two hours, and were taking their first lunch on the cars. And the rest of the passengers did not rise up and s'ay them either, which shows the degeneracy into which, as a people, we are fallen.

Oranges.

Very red little oranges, tomato shaped, with shiny skin, and done up in colored tissue paper, can be found this winter in every fruit store and on many stands. They are Mandarin and Tangerine oranges, from Florida. The two varieties are so nearly alike in looks and taste that persons unaccustomed to them cannot always tell which is which. The Mandarins come originally from China, and the Tangerines from the country whose name they bear. In Florida they are called "kid glove oranges," because, it is said, ladies can peel and eat them without soiling their gloves. Between the skin and the pulp is a loose layer of fibres, which is easily separated from the pulp. The skin has only to be broken, when it can be taken off dry and in one piece. Instead of the spicy flavor that is distinguishable in ripe and fresh Indian River oranges, there is in the Mandarins and Tangerines a taste suggesting that of new wine. The pulp is very tender, and there is little but juice within the delicate lining.

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