

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

### TRAIN WRECKERS FOILED.

An attempt was made Monday morning to burn the bridge over a culvert on the Wabash Railway, one mile east of Lafayette, Ind. A freight train came around the curve at full speed, and the engineer, seeing the fire, put on steam and passed over safely. A second section of the train was flagged and stopped before it reached the bridge and the train men put out the fire. As the engineer of the first train reached the burning bridge he saw a man run out from his hiding place near by and disappear in the woods.

### SHOT BY HER LOVER.

A young Englishman attempted to murder Mabel Harton, in the residence of her father, Weaverston, Pa., on Sunday evening. He had been her affianced lover, and she had just told him she could no longer receive his attentions, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her, one taking effect in her left ear.

### CAST ADRIFT.

The crew of the sealing schooner W. P. Sayward, which was seized and taken to Sitka and who started for Victoria in boats and canoes, endured great hardships. They left Sitka with seven days' provisions and the trip occupied 17 days. For a considerable time their only food consisted of shell fish picked up on the beach. On arriving at Safo Cove the revenue cutter Penta was found at anchor and sold them provisions sufficient to reach Fort Simpson, where the Hudson's Bay officials and others hospitably entertained them. The action of the American officials in setting them adrift with short provisions is looked upon as heartless in the extreme.

### FIENDISH TRAMPS.

D. L. Hiller lives on a farm near Maple Grove with his mother and brother. Yesterday morning when the brothers were absent at work two men called at the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Hiller complied with their request, and when they had finished eating one of them picked up a poker and threatened to kill her. The old lady begged them to spare her life, whereupon the brutes dragged her to the cistern and threw her in. The cistern is twelve feet deep and half full of water, but Mrs. Hiller clung to the lead pipe of the pump and managed to keep afloat until noon, when her sons returned, and she was taken out in an exhausted condition. An investigation showed that the tramps had ransacked the house and abstracted \$170 in cash, and \$1,300 in certificates.

### AN UNNATURAL SON.

George Harwood, twenty years old, son of a farmer living near Ridgetown, Ont., assaulted his father, it is claimed, about two weeks ago, and threatened to kill him. It is also charged that he attempted to kill his mother. The young man ran away from his home soon after the affair and went to Windsor. On Thursday afternoon Chief Bains received a telegram from Ridgetown asking him to arrest Harwood on a charge of threatening the life of his father. When the officer went to look for the young man he was in Detroit. The mother died about six days ago, and it is asserted that the young man is responsible for her death.

### TRAIN WRECKERS.

A passenger train on the B. D. & E. road was derailed, four and a half miles from Mount Pulaski, Ill., last week. The train ran about 40 feet on the ties before it was stopped. None of the cars were overturned and nobody was hurt. An examination of the rails revealed the fact that the spikes had been drawn from the ties and the fish plates removed, so that the rails spread as soon as the train struck them. Crowbars and other tools used in the fiendish work were found near the track in the weeds.

### Soul Communion.

On July 27 the Spiritualists or Advanced Thinkers of the United States engaged in what they termed a soul communion. The Thinkers, either singly or in small bodies, retired to their chambers at a given hour for the purposes of communion with the spirits, or with friends still in the flesh and located in other parts of the world. The results, according to the reports, were marvellous. One Advanced Thinker relates that, at a St. Louis seance, "a friend visited us in the astral form, and although a stranger to everyone but myself and husband, he described all present, also an absent member, who had been detained by sickness that night, gave our positions in the circle, and the fact that our circle was triangular in shape and repeated words that were spoken in the circle. Immediately after returning to his body and consciousness he wrote a letter to us detailing his visit and asking if he was correct. We answered by return mail, 'Yes, in every particular.'" At New York the persons communing felt themselves connected both with Chicago and Nottingham, where circles were formed. They conversed with the participants in the solemnities in these places, and saw in addition both Jews and Indians in distant countries taking part in spiritualistic demonstrations. The result was "a baptism of truth and harmony," and a prayer from a medium invoking most sublimely the presence of the higher angels to uplift humanity. A Massachusetts lady had a remarkable experience. The party having remained in silence for a time, after the manner of the Friends, Brother Bush became entranced; and following this Lucretia Mott, Hannah Moore and other "loved controls" appeared, their gentle faces beautified by the soft, luminous "halo surrounding them." The lady declares that she "felt transported with an unspeakable joy and realized the sublimity and sacredness of soul communion between men and angels." Another lady professes to have had a conversation with a spirit answering to the name of Ad Hassam, and she avers that this spirit mentioned to her the name of a gentleman who is to become an adept and is to proceed to India in pursuit of further occult knowledge.

### She Believes in Henry.

Henry George: "My dear, this steak is burnt to a crisp."  
Mrs. George: "Mercy me! So it is."  
"And the potatoes are not half done."  
"So I see now."  
"And the bread is sour, and, in fact, there is not a thing fit to eat, and I'm as hungry as a bear. What on earth have you been doing with yourself all the morning?"  
"I've been swinging in the hammock, dear, dreaming about how lovely everything will be when your millennium gets here."

## An Eviction Defeated.

An eviction has failed on an estate in South Cork belonging to Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is named Castle Blarney. A tenant named Timothy O'Leary owed about \$700 arrearages of rent and costs. The baronet's agent offered to accept \$100 in full satisfaction, O'Leary to surrender possession. He refused, and an eviction writ was issued. There was a crowd of three hundred persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch of the National League, and a band.

The sheriffs and bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of a district inspector. When the party arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American hay rake, which, by means of ropes attached, the defenders in the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs.

Seeing the difficulty in forcing the door, some of the bailiffs got up on the roof, but no sooner had they made an opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them, and one of them narrowly escaped being hurled to the ground. After five hours' work the bailiffs forced an entrance to the ground floor, but having got this far they were assailed with stones and other missiles and assaulted with mops dipped in boiling tar.

Matters became so serious that the Police Inspector ordered his men to load and fire. The latter part of the order, however, was not carried out. After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned. In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light laths and rushes, and had any sheriff's assistants or policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed.

There were no arrests made, and the National Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the decree of the court.

## Pauper Immigration.

There is one disturbing element in the question of poverty in our country, says the *New York Forum*, which should be met by legislation in the sternest manner. This is the emptying of foreign almshouses upon our shores. It is now a system, the name of pauper being saved by a temporary pecuniary help, but the pauper still remaining. This form of poverty has nothing to do with the main question. It is an irregularity that should not be allowed and which need not be allowed. The foreign pauper arrives here in filthy laziness and immorality, and is at once a burden on the nation and on society. He degrades labor and fosters crime. He is not the product of any commercial or economic principle in operation among us, but a deranging factor thrown in by base design. Nothing can be argued from his appearance against the general prosperity of our country or the opportunities of the industrious poor. In our view, the conclusion of the whole matter is this, that poverty, as a calamity in our country, is (with the exceptions above noted) the result of persistent improvidence on the part of the poor, partly criminal and partly through the lack of exercise of the virtues of self-denial and self control. While we believe that laws should restrain the rich (whether individual or corporate) from partiality and injustice toward the poor in financial matters, and while we know the poorer classes have a righteous ground of complaint in this direction, at the same time we assert, as at the beginning, that the increase of riches does not increase poverty, but only increases the envy which is at the bottom of the Henry George movement.

The strong objections raised by the Canadian and American peoples to pauper immigration from the old world have drawn forth a good deal of criticism from English journals. The taunt of inconsistency has been freely levelled at the Americans, who have taken very decisive measures for keeping out undesirable immigrants, the British and other European nations evidently considering that because Americans have boasted of offering an asylum to the oppressed, they should be willing to receive the off-scouring and social refuse of Europe in unlimited quantities.

It is somewhat surprising, in the face of this prevalent feeling, to learn that in Britain itself the influx of foreign pauperism is beginning to receive attention. For many years there has been a steady stream of continental immigration pouring into the large English centers, especially London. A large proportion of these arrivals consist of those in destitute circumstances. Their competition is seriously felt by the British workmen, and the cost of maintaining the idle and incapable among them largely increases the burdens of pauperism.

The Government have announced their intention of appointing a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the immigration of destitute aliens and report on the restrictive measures prevailing in other countries. Now that the British people are thus brought face to face with the problem of pauper immigration in their own country, they may perhaps be able to form a juster idea of the injury which they inflict on others by dumping their paupers in Canada.

## Horsebreeding in England.

A systematic effort is about to be made by the British Government to encourage horse-breeding in the United Kingdom. The other day in the House of Commons Lord Ribblesdale stated that the Government had undertaken to ask for a sum of £5,000 to be devoted to the purpose in Ireland, of which £3,200 was for stallions, and he asked whether similar action was contemplated in the case of England and Scotland. In reply the Marquis of Salisbury said that such was the intention of the Government. By consent of her Majesty, Queen's Plates will henceforth be devoted to the object of improving the breed of horses, and this will represent a contribution of £3,000 a year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also proposes to put in the estimate a further sum making up an amount of £5,000 for the same purpose. The Government propose further, following the precedent set in Ireland, to assign the administration of this fund to an independent trust. As the improvement of the breed of Canadian horses is a matter of great importance to this country, the Dominion Government might well consider whether to take similar steps with that end in view.

## The Queen of England.

Unquestionably it is not for the woman—who long ago passed her fiftieth birthday without parade—but for the Queen that peculiar honour may be claimed. Yet, when we turn from colonial canonisation of the woman to Celtic denunciations of the Queen, we find the latter equally phantasmal. The Queen has officially as little responsibility for the sufferings of Ireland as Mrs. Cleveland. To ascribe to the English monarch powers similar to those of an American President is a delusion into which many migrate when they reach this country. It is our constitutional superstition. The Mayor of New York declared that he paid honour to the Queen, because, while visiting England during our war, he learned that the non-intervention of England was due to her Majesty's personal friendship for us. Now, I was there, too, and am certain that the non-intervention was due to the friendship for us of the English masses, and of their leaders—Bright, Cobden, Peter Taylor and others. The Mayor's theory, if true, would justify personal animosity toward the Queen on the part of all censurers of English wrongs. If she could successfully intervene in behalf of the American Union and emancipation, why has she not intervened against British oppressions in Ireland, Egypt, the Sudan, Burma? If she could control the hand of Palmerston, why not that of Salisbury?

The Queen has no power of that kind at all. That she has made her throne 'the tomb of every last relic of personal authority is the immediate jewel of her crown. The royal prerogative has been exercised once by Gladstone and once by Disraeli, but never by Queen Victoria. As the greatest writer on the Constitution has said, the Queen would certainly sign her own death-warrant were it laid before her by the Ministers. On her accession, contemporaneous historians remarked that the youthful maiden followed the instructions and words of her Ministers with an intent exactness; the literal fidelity at that ceremony has been followed by fifty years of intelligent fidelity to the constitution. It needed but such a reign to sum up and consolidate all the results of English revolutions, to embody the liberal progress of a thousand years, to send all arbitrary laws to their fossil bed, to make England what its Laureate has claimed, the Crowned Republic.

The last time an attempt was made to utilize the Queen politically is especially memorable as bearing upon her sex. In the agitation for female suffrage some of the American advocates of that measure had spoken of the Queen as representing the principle of the participation of woman in political power, and this notion found some echo among the more ignorant friends of that cause in England. But a few years ago, when the subject was before Parliament, a member read an extract from "Our Life in the Highlands," in which the Queen declared women unfit for politics, and that good women will leave these things to men. There were cries of "Order!" throughout the House of Commons, even the majority, to whom the sentiment was agreeable, recognizing that it was unconstitutional to bring influence from the throne to bear on a debate in the Legislature. But the arrow had sped to its mark. The woman's declaration against the political aspirations of her sex was even feathered by cries of "order!" which recognized the throne's abdication of political power. At the same time the many eminent and worthy women now claiming the franchise in England felt sore about the incident. The question naturally suggests itself whether submissive readiness to sign measures passed by Parliament, however repugnant to herself, is consistent with the highest character. No one can doubt that the Queen has often done this, and that she would have signed Gladstone's Home Rule bill as promptly as Salisbury's Coercion bill. To those who realize that every assertion of personal prerogative, even on their own side, forges a precedent that may be used on the other side, and restores a weapon which has normally proved fatal to human liberty, it will appear that the wisdom of Victoria as a woman is reflected in her strict constitutionality as a Queen. This is the open secret of the homage paid by the English people to a Queen who is neither beautiful or brilliant, and whose withdrawal of the throne from all political power has not been accompanied by its usual lustre as a social centre. For though to Puritanism and prosaic Radicalism the Court in mourning has been agreeable, as showing the needlessness of any Court at all, the majority of the English people desire a splendid Court, and have felt aggrieved by its long eclipse. Also the leading political thinkers of England place a high value on the throne, especially since it has ceased to be a political institution.—*American Paper.*

## 9,000 Tons of Cod.

The returns of the French Naval Administration as to the maritime fisheries of France for the year 1885 have just been published. They show that the total quantity of cod (taken off Newfoundland and Iceland), herrings, mackerel and anchovies taken in 1885 was about 188,000 tons, as against 150,000 tons in 1884. The total take of cod off Newfoundland was over 9,000 tons. It is worthy of note also that, notwithstanding the constant complaints as to the disappearance of the sardine, the quantity taken in 1885 was greater by eighty-two millions than in the previous year.

## McGarigle.

The chances that McGarigle will be extradited are growing poorer every day. It is now asserted that no representations have been made to Washington asking that extradition be applied for, and it is further affirmed that there is no ground upon which extradition can be asked for except that of comity. That Canada will hand over the accused as a matter of courtesy is questionable. The United States never extends similar courtesy to other countries, and when American offenders have been returned to it by countries with which it has no extradition treaty the Washington authorities have been particular to announce that they would not reciprocate.

The remarkable story comes from San Francisco of a boy who was vaccinated, and upon his arm has come the picture of a cow's head. It is about the size of a standard dollar. It is an exact representation of a cow's head, en silhouette. The nose, jaw and horns are perfect. There is even a speck of white flesh visible where the eye is supposed to be located.

## THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

The Quantity of Space Devoted to the Subject by the English Press.

London, Sept. 5.—The editor of *Vanity Fair* briefly and sensibly sums up the Bulgarian situation, to which so many columns of English papers are at present devoted, in the following manner: "The Bulgarian question is in that position in which anything or nothing of a critical character may occur. The future of the Balkan States does not, unfortunately, depend upon themselves. They are simply peas in the great imperial game of thimble-ig. Germany supports, in their turn, Russia in Bulgaria, Austria in Serbia and England in Egypt, and the chief preoccupation of Prince Bismarck is, as it has been for a long time, how to get England and France by the ears. The Turks and the small Balkan States are the ones to be victimized. The yards of telegrams that fill the papers every day as to the doings of Prince Ferdinand and the running about of this or that personage are nothing but dust. The most hopeful thing in the situation is the firmness displayed at Constantinople and the absence of disorder in Bulgaria. So long as the Turks refuse to play into Russia's hands and the Bulgarians are prudent, away out of the present impasse may be found. If, however, there are traitors prepared to sell their country to Russia, then we are near the beginning of the end, and the extinction of Bulgarian independence as well as that of all the other Balkan States, and the partition of the rest of Turkey are only questions of time. The suggestion, or rather demand, made by Russia that Turkey should join her in a joint occupation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is of course an audacious attempt to make the Sultan a party to his own betrayal, and of that of the State of which he is Suzerain. He should be backed up in his resistance to the treacherous proposition. The strength of the position lies in the Danubian States, including Hungary and the Balkan States standing together. If they are divided and isolated they must fall a prey on one side to Austria and on the other to Russia."

Sofia, Sep. 5.—Prince Ferdinand has received telegrams from both the Sultan and the Czar. The message of the Sultan is moderate in tone, but states that the Prince's assumption of the Bulgarian throne was an illegal act and constitutes a breach of the Berlin treaty.

The Czar's communication is decidedly imperative. It declares that Russia disapproves of Prince Ferdinand's action and deems it a gross violation of the treaty.

## The Names of Women.

Give your daughter but one name in baptism. She will be perfectly content with it. Her lover never requires, never uses but one of her names, it she has a dozen. When the girl marries let her always keep her surname. Then whenever we see a woman's name, we shall know whether she is married or single; and if she is married we shall know what her family name is. If she has earned a reputation as a writer or a doctor or an LL.D., as Mary Brown she will carry that with her as Mary Brown Johnson; and in all cases there will be spared an infinite amount of talk and inquiry as to who she was before she was married. This system is essential to the "cause" of woman. It may be said that it lacks perfection in two respects; we could not tell from the three names whether the bearer of them might not be a widow, and it makes no provision for a second marriage. These are delicate questions. In regard to the first it is nobody's business to know whether the woman is or is not a widow, unless she chooses to make that fact prominent, and then she has ways enough to emphasize it. And in the second place, it does not at all matter what becomes of the name of the first husband. It is the woman's identity that is to be preserved and she cannot be required to set up mile-stones all along her life.

## A New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation, and ulceration, readily yield to its curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The Empress, a new steamboat between Dover and Calais, has made the trip under an hour.

## Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotomy, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady, by removing its cause and healing the lungs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is about forty years of age and worth certainly \$75,000,000, perhaps \$125,000,000. He is a tremendous worker, and his friends fear he is injuring his health by his assiduous attention to the details of his business. It seems strange to think of a man working himself sick when already he has a larger income than he can by any possibility get rid of. Human nature is a queer thing.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits, is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement if that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

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The Sultan has been boycotted by the ladies of his harem on account of his forbidding them to bathe in the large marble basin in the garden.

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Mr. Gladstone has agreed to drive the first pile of a Cheshire line's bridge across the Dee.

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The digging for the foundations of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Peking has been begun.

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Sarah Bernhardt hates the British Sunday so that although playing in London, she went to Paris on Sunday morning in time for a drive in the Bois and a dinner in a restaurant. She was back in London in time for Monday night's play.

A. P. 362

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