JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.		
2.25 a.m.	1.25 p.m.	2.05 p.m
GOING WEST.		
3.10 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	4.00 a.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R day train	12.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Western " " "	1.45 "	2.30 "
East and West night trains	9.00 "	7.00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 12 *M.*

Per *Cunard* and *Allemas* line, every *Tuesday* at 5.30 *P.M.*

Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Friday.

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price two cents.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF CANADIAN SECURITIES.

PELLATT & OSLER,
No. 38 KING STREET EAST,
Toronto, Oct. 25, 1870.

STOCKS.	Par Value.	Last Dividend.	Capital Paid Up.	Rest.	Last Quotation.
Bank of Montreal	200	4 per Cent.	$2,000,000	$150,000	219 ... 220
Bank of Toronto	100	4 per Cent.	1,000,000	200,000	148 ... 148½
Bank of British North America	50	3½ per Cent.	1,000,000	150,000	107 ... 108
Commercial Bank	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	116½ ... 117
City Bank, Montreal	100	3½ per Cent.	1,000,000	200,000	120 ... 121
City Bank, Toronto	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	115 ... 116
City Bank, Quebec	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	110 ... 112
Ontario Bank	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	104 ... 105
Eastern Townships Bank	100	4 per Cent.	1,000,000	150,000	114 ... 115
Exchange Bank, Upper Canada	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Exchange Bank, Lower Canada	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Royal Canadian Bank	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	69 ... 69½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	120 ... 121
Merchants' Bank	100	3½ per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	116 ... 116½
Molsons Bank	100	3½ per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	102 ... 104
Quebec Bank	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	110 ... 112
City Bank, St. Stephen's	100	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	90 ... 100
Gore Bank, Hamilton	100	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	100 ... 105
Commercial Building Society	50	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	50 ... 55
Canada Permanent Building Society	50	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	200,000	120 ... 125
Western Canada Permanent Building Society	50	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	120 ... 125
Freehold Building Society	50	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	100 ... 105
Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society	50	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	100 ... 105

BANKS.	Dividend Payable.	Last Dividend.	Rest.	Capital Paid Up.	Last Quotation.
Bank of Montreal	1st June & 1st Dec.	4 per Cent.	$150,000	$2,000,000	219 ... 220
Bank of Toronto	1st June & 1st Dec.	4 per Cent.	200,000	1,000,000	148 ... 148½
Bank of British North America	1st Jan. & 1st July.	3½ per Cent.	150,000	1,000,000	107 ... 108
Commercial Bank	1st May & 1st Nov.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	116½ ... 117
City Bank, Montreal	1st June & 1st Dec.	3½ per Cent.	200,000	1,000,000	120 ... 121
City Bank, Toronto	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	115 ... 116
City Bank, Quebec	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	110 ... 112
Ontario Bank	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	104 ... 105
Eastern Townships Bank	1st June & 1st Dec.	4 per Cent.	150,000	1,000,000	114 ... 115
Exchange Bank, Upper Canada	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	100 ... 105
Exchange Bank, Lower Canada	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	100 ... 105
Royal Canadian Bank	1st Jan. & 1st July.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	69 ... 69½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	120 ... 121
Merchants' Bank	1st June & 1st Dec.	3½ per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	116 ... 116½
Molsons Bank	1st June & 1st Dec.	3½ per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	102 ... 104
Quebec Bank	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	110 ... 112
City Bank, St. Stephen's	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	10,000	100,000	90 ... 100
Gore Bank, Hamilton	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	10,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Commercial Building Society	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	10,000	100,000	50 ... 55
Canada Permanent Building Society	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	200,000	1,000,000	120 ... 125
Western Canada Permanent Building Society	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	120 ... 125
Freehold Building Society	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	10,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	100 ... 105
Montreal Telegraph Company	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	100,000	1,000,000	100 ... 105
Canada Landed Credit Company	1st June & 1st Dec.	3 per Cent.	10,000	100,000	100 ... 105

BANKS.	Par Value.	Last Dividend.	Capital Paid Up.	Rest.	Last Quotation.
Bank of British North America	50	3½ per Cent.	$1,000,000	$150,000	107 ... 108
Bank of Toronto	100	4 per Cent.	1,000,000	200,000	148 ... 148½
Commercial Bank	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	116½ ... 117
City Bank, Montreal	100	3½ per Cent.	1,000,000	200,000	120 ... 121
City Bank, Toronto	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	115 ... 116
City Bank, Quebec	100	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	110 ... 112
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Freehold Building Society	50	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	100 ... 105
Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society	50	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	3 per Cent.	1,000,000	100,000	100 ... 105
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	3 per Cent.	100,000	10,000	100 ... 105

Government Securities.	Last Quotation.
Dominion Stock	107 ... 108
Montreal City Gas Company	150 ... 152
Montreal Water Works Company	120 ... 122
Montreal City Bonds, Currency, 6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency, 6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency, 6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Quebec City Bonds, 6 per Cent.	105 ... 106
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per Cent.	105 ... 106
County Debentures	100 ... 105
Township Debentures	100 ... 105

BONDS AND DEBENTURES.	Interest.	Last Quotation.
Canada Company's Bonds	6 per Cent.	50 ... 55
Montreal City Gas Company	6 per Cent.	110 ... 112
Montreal Water Works Company	6 per Cent.	110 ... 112
Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock	7 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Quebec City Bonds, 6 per cents		105 ... 106
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cents		105 ... 106
County Debentures		100 ... 105
Township Debentures		100 ... 105

BONDS AND DEBENTURES.	Interest.	Last Quotation.
Canada Company's Bonds	6 per Cent.	50 ... 55
Montreal City Gas Company	6 per Cent.	110 ... 112
Montreal Water Works Company	6 per Cent.	110 ... 112
Montreal Corporation Consolidated Stock	7 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Montreal City Bonds, Currency	6 per Cent.	115 ... 116
Quebec City Bonds, 6 per cents		105 ... 106
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cents		105 ... 106
County Debentures		100 ... 105
Township Debentures		100 ... 105

† The accrued interest is added to the prices of all bonds and debentures sold in the market.

Exchange on London; 60 days' Bank...109
" " " Private....108
" New York, on demand, Bank..... 9
Gold in New York 111½

Bank of Montreal—Sold during the week as high as 224½, subsequently declined to 219 and today closed with buyers at 218½ and sellers at 220½.

Bank of British North America—Is in good demand at 107, with none on market.

Ontario Bank—Sold at 107, 107½, 108 and 108½, closing in demand at 108, with little offering.

Bank of Toronto—Has sold at 148, 148½ and 148¾, closing in good demand at latter rate.

Royal Canadian Bank—Sales during the week at 69½ and 69¾, closing rather weaker at 69 and 69½.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Sales at 121 and 121½, closing with sellers at latter rate, and buyers at 120½.

Merchants' Bank—Sales at 116, 116½ and 116¾, closing today with buyers at 116½ and sellers at 116¾.

Quebec Bank—There are buyers at 110; little on market.

Molson's Bank—Buyers would give 102½; sellers demand 104.

City Bank—Procurable at 89½

La Banque du Peuple—Nominal at 102½ to 103½.

La Banque Nationale—Books closed; dividend due 1st November.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Buyers at 113½.

Mechanics' Bank—Books closed.

Union Bank—Would sell at 108½; no shares in market.

Toronto City Gas Company—Is in great demand, and outside quotations would be paid.

British American Assurance Company—Sales reported at 70, which rate would still be paid.

Canada Life Assurance Company—Buyers at 106, with none on market.

Canada Permanent Building Society—Sales during the week at 135½ to 136; small amounts procurable at latter rate.

Western Canada Permanent Building Society—Sales at 125½ and 126, at which rates there are buyers and sellers.

Freehold Building Society—Sold at 127½, none now on market.

Union Permanent Building Society—No sales to report.

Huron and Erie Savings Loan Society—No sale on this market.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Sales at 205, at which rate there are buyers, but no sellers under 210.

Canada Landed Credit Company—Buyers at par, very little on market.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company—This stock has changed hands to some extent at 75 and 80, closing firm at quotations, 80 to 85.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company—Sales at 75, at which rate there is a good demand, but no sellers under 80 to 82½.

Canada Debentures—Considerable sales of Sterling Fives at 97½, of Dominion Bonds at 108½ and 109, Dominion Stock asked for at 110.

City of Toronto Debentures—Sales at 93 for bonds due 1889, and short date bonds at 96 and 98.

County Debentures—Sales at 103, closing in fair demand at this rate. Township Bonds have sold to some extent at 95½.

Nearly all classes of securities have been in large demand during the past week, and numerous transactions have taken place at outside quotations.—The market closes firm with rather limited amounts offering.

FARMERS' MARKET

Kingston, Saturday, October 27

	$ c		$ c
Flour per bbl, wholesale	5 30	@	5 50
" Retail	6 00	..	6 50
No. 1 Superfine	0 00	..	0 00
" per 100 lbs	3 00	..	3 50
Barley per bushel (new)	0 00	..	0 75
Rye (new) do	0 00	..	0 65
Peas, do	0 60	..	0 65
Oats, do	0 30	..	0 45
Buckwheat do	0 00	..	0 00
Wheat, per 60 lbs	1 05	..	1 08
Parsnips per bunch	0 10	..	0 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	..	0 50
Turnips, per bushel	0 00	..	0 40
Onions per peck	0 00	..	0 40
Carrots, per bunch	0 04	..	0 05
Cabbages per head	0 05	..	0 15
Apples, per bushel	0 50	..	0 75
Beef, per 100 lbs	3 00	..	5 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter	0 05	..	0 07
Lamb, do	0 40	..	0 60
Venison, per lb	0 15	..	0 16
Hams, do	0 12½	..	0 15
Fresh Pork, per lb	0 8	..	0 10
Mess Pork, per bbl	21 00	..	22 00
Prime do, per bbl	20 00	..	22 00
Tallow, per lb	0 00	..	0 06
" Rough, per lb	0 05	..	0 07
Lard,	0 15	..	0 17
Butter, do (fresh)	0 21	..	0 25
Butter, do (packed)	0 16	..	0 20
Cheese,	0 12	..	0 15
Honey per lb	0 20	..	0 25
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	..	0 17
Fowls, per pair	0 50	..	0 60
Chickens, "	0 00	..	0 50
Ducks, "	0 50	..	0 60
Turkeys, each	0 50	..	0 75
Ruffed Grouse, per pair	0 40	..	0 50
Salt, per bag	1 00	..	1 20
" Per bbls,	1 75	..	1 85
Hay, per ton	16 00	..	18 00
Straw, per ton	0 00	..	0 00
Wood, per cord	3 75	..	4 00
Coal,	6 50	..	9 00
Hides, per 100 lbs	5 00	..	6 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 50	..	1 25
Lamb Skins "	0 30	..	0 50
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12
Oil cake per cwt	0 00	..	3 50

JAPANESE NOTABLES VISITING EUROPE

Among the more prominent incidents of the month none is more suggestive than the fact that a party of officers of rank, from Satsuma, Tosa, Choshiu and Bizen, have been appointed to start for Europe by the outgoing Pacific Mail steamer. The intelligence first reached us that Prince Satsuma himself and some other nobles had determined on going to the seat of war to observe how Western nations settle their differences, when negotiations fail. It turns out otherwise. The old territorial Princes are not themselves going, but their high officers, and they will accompany a Mikado Prince of the Imperial House, a youth of about 20 years of age, who stands in the relationship of uncle to the Emperor. We are quite sure that the young Prince and his suite will be received everywhere with distinction, and that their visit to America and Europe will be of material advantage to their country. We sincerely wish that Satsuma and other of the old Daimios would themselves take a foreign tour. It would do more than anything else could to sweep away old prejudices.

THE LATE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

A late letter from Tien-tsin says.—Count de Rochechouart had obtained indubitable evidence of the direct complicity of the district magistrate, the prefect and the general in command of this city in the massacre of June 21. Proof is wanting that the mandarins of yet higher grade, ministers and viceroys, were to any great extent instigators of the plot, but no one here doubts their complicity. When, therefore, Count de Rochechouart, French Chargé d'Affaires, demanded the punishment of these men by decapitation by the Viceroy, Tseng Kwo-fan, no one was surprised to find that that high functionary—whose hostility to foreigners makes him the most trusted servant of the Imperial government—absolutely refused—"a thousand times refused"—to accede to the Frenchman's demand; for while the actual assassins avow that they acted under the authority of the three incriminated mandarins, these are doubtless able to show that yet higher officers participated in the plot. From the first it was clear that the authorities never intended to punish any of the real offenders, high or low. Any number of miserable wretches might be had to suffer as substitutes, either such as sell themselves for that purpose, or of persons who had forfeited their lives by other crimes. These would have been beheaded to atone for the insult offered to France, and, in the end, it is likely that unhappy men of this class will be decapitated. Time and opportunity have been afforded for the escape of the real perpetrators of the bloody crime.

Tseng Kwo-fan, who was specially commissioned by the Emperor to investigate the Tien-tsin affair, has presented his report, which, unlike the Imperial edict on the subject, does justice to the Roman Catholic and other missionaries. Let the Viceroy speak for himself:—"It is the aim of the missionaries to teach men to be virtuous; and the Hospitals of the Sisters of Mercy are like our own foundling establishments. After making the most careful inquiries to find out what the truth was as to the scooping out of eyes and tearing out of hearts, there was not one who could adduce a single proof that such things had happened at all. Indeed, to murder children and to mutilate their dead bodies, in order to prepare medicine from them, is a deed so horrible that even uncivilized wild tribes would be loath to do it. England and France are large countries beyond the sea; how could we suppose them capable of such inhuman crimes! Reason forbids us to think of any such thing as even possible."

This officer, while exonerating foreigners of the crimes popularly charged against them, is highly indignant that the French should demand more than life for life, and resents the demand made for the heads of his three subordinates.

By extending his ultimatum from time to time the French Charge d'Affaires has greatly weakened his position. He was in constant expectation of warlike instructions, which never came.

Less than a year ago M. Rochechouart brought disgrace upon a large number of Chinese statesmen. To redress certain outrages on his missionary countrymen in cities situated on the Yangtse, he, in connection with the French Admiral, organized an expedition which boldly made its way through Pozang Lake to Nan-ching, the capital of the province of Kiangsi. Hitherto it had been the boast of its proud inhabitants that no foreigner, as such, had ever entered their city. Cajolery, intimidation and remonstrance were tried by the Viceroy and others to induce Rochechouart to consent to a settlement before reaching the city. All his demands for the past and every guarantee for the future were assented to under the hope that he would spare the mandarins the humiliation of suffering the French to enter the city gates. "No," said the Frenchman. "If I retire without effecting an entrance the wily mandarins will give out that it was fear of them which deterred us." He boldly and wisely accomplished his object.

Now the tables are turned, and Chinese Ministers of State taunt the Count by telling him to go to Tientsin and enforce his demands, as he did at Nanchang. "You are an able man, absolutely invincible; go there and gain fresh laurels."

As French affairs grow more complicated the unfortunate Rochechouart is more and more humiliated. The other day, the Spanish Minister was taking leave of Prince Kung, and comfortably seated with his Highness, who should be announced but the French Chargé d'Affaires. For a moment or two the Prince was obviously disconcerted; but he quickly regained his self-control, and, springing to his feet, he hurriedly wished the Spanish Minister good-bye, and then signified to his attendants by sundry grimaces that to the new comer he was not at home.

Turning from the rulers to the people, we find the same contempt for the French generally, but more coarsely exhibited. Both here and at Pekin there has been a great demand for fans, on which are depicted in gaudy colours the details of the great victory of June 21—the Cathedral in flames, the Sisters of Mercy being cut to pieces, and the like. There was as great demand for these fans among foreigners as among natives, the latter purchasing them as curiosities to send home. An enterprising speculator expressed a wish to buy guillotines, when the authorities prohibited the manufacture.

The state of public feeling is such as to induce the belief that it will be necessary for all foreigners to quit this port before it becomes blockaded by ice. There are at the present time seven vessels of war in the port. Few, if any of them, will care to hybernate in Corbond, and preparations are, therefore, being made for the abandonment of Tientsin for a season.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING

A most deplorable accident, which resulted fatally to a man of the name of Noble, occurred yesterday on the 12th concession in London township. For some time horse thieves have been infesting the neighbourhood, and George Skinner, with this man Noble, who was hired by him, set the rifle so that anyone opening the door would receive the contents. About the night Noble, not satisfied afterwards, took it into his head to go out to the barn, and in attempting to take it off the scaffold it was shot dead. Nine things were said very reprehensible, and should be punished. One has any right to set a dangerous weapon, whereby life may be taken unlawfully. Among farmers and neighbours especially, such a proceeding is unknown, as nothing is more common than running into one another's houses or stables without giving any notice, and if horse thieves or other criminals are scouring the country, it is better to lose property than to have the sin of shedding blood upon our shoulders.—*London Herald and Free Press.*

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY

As we mentioned yesterday, a school in connection with the post office telegraphs has just been opened in Edinburgh for the instruction of youths in the art of telegraphy. So great has been the expansion of the telegraphic system since its acquirement by government, and consequently so great the demand for efficient clerks, that the authorities have deemed it expedient to give instructions to such candidates as might be approved of by the Postmaster General, and accordingly, schools for this purpose have been established both in London and Edinburgh. For the purpose of the schools, ample accommodation has been obtained at the general post office here, a large room, well adapted for the end in view, having been fitted up with all the necessary appliances. Candidates from fourteen to twenty years of age are admitted to the school dependent upon the result of an examination in the following subjects:—1st, writing from dictation; 2nd, exercise to test hand-rightness; and 3rd, arithmetic—first four rules, simple and compound. The school, which is conducted in all respects as a model telegraph office, has been organized by Mr Robert W. Johnston, acting under the direction of Mr Sculamore, and in conjunction with Mr Cunyoghame, secretary of the general post office in Scotland. As it is necessary that all pupils must be proficient in the various systems of telegraphy, instruments including the single needle, morse bell, and wheatstone punching principles have been introduced, and to give the work a degree of reality, candidates send messages from one end of the room to the other, as from Leeds to Edinburgh, &c. This more than anything else, is calculated to initiate the pupil into the nature of the work which at a future period he may be called upon to perform. The pupil has much to learn however before he reaches this stage; but in order to render the task as simple as possible, Mr Johnston has designed two "dummy" instruments—one of the single needle and the other of the Morse printing system. The single needle "dummy" has a double face, and by a mechanical arrangement the learner on the one side works the needle, while the learner on the other side interprets the signals. Thus it will be seen that the same results are achieved as if an electrical instrument were employed. In mastering the Morse system great difficulty is often experienced in "keying," especially when the learner is removed to a distance from the printing machine, because, not being well acquainted with the proper intervals which ought to occur between the letters and words, he is apt to run on the dots and dashes in such a manner as to render what he transmits perfectly unintelligible. With the "dummy" the learner works the instrument with one hand, and by holding the end of the ribbon with the other he can at once see whether the intervals between the letters and words are correctly stated, and whether the signs he transmits can be easily deciphered. When the pupil becomes somewhat proficient in "keying" he is removed to a real instrument, and he then commences to send messages to another part of the room. In fact, after the elementary stages have been passed, the instruction embraces every kind of work connected with an ordinary telegraph office. Imaginary messages are sent from one instrument to another with all the formality of real messages, and slips of news, already printed off by the instructors, are wound on drums for the purpose of being read off and transcribed by the learners; and at the close of each day the copies are brought together and carefully examined, so as to detect errors. Complete instructions for the guidance of the learners are placed over each instrument, so that if any derangement should occur he may be able to rectify it. Each pupil is also provided with a code of signals and every other information necessary to enable him to become a proficient telegraphist. About twenty male and female learners are already at work, and it can hardly be doubted that, with such appliances as are provided for instruction in the Edinburgh school, the efficiency attained by the pupils will be of a high order.—*Courant.*

In England and Wales there are 57,713 people of unsound mind under the cognizance of the Lunacy Commissioners.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* has discovered a new development in the adulteration of coffee. People have flattered themselves that if they bought the coffee-beans raw, and roasted and ground them at home, they were sure of having the genuine Mocha or Java; but artificial coffee beans are now made, like bricks from a greenish clay, and the eye cannot distinguish them from the natural article. They are made in moulds, a hundred at a time, and cost about a cent a pound. When roasted they absorb the brown colour from the genuine berries with which they are mixed, and the true and the false are still undistinguishable. This admixture of clay is not injurious, as it settles to the bottom of the coffee-pot, giving a literal significance to the term grounds as applied to that familiar sediment. The beverage is weaker, of course, but otherwise no worse; indeed, we suppose that some dietists would say that it is all the better for the inert addition to what they consider an unwholesome decoction. The fraud may be detected by breaking open some of the raw berries and examining them closely, or by chewing them; or as some one suggested, you can make a microscopic examination of the interior of each berry!

EXTRAORDINARY MIRAGE.

The *Scotsman* describes a mirage in the Firth of Forth, the most extraordinary instance which can be remembered, which occurred on a recent afternoon. The day was very hot and sultry, and about midday a thin, clear and transparent kind of vapour, through which the surrounding objects began to make their appearance in the most fantastic and grotesque shapes imaginable, settling over the sea. The phantasmagoria was principally confined to the mouth of the Firth; but at one time it embraced the whole of the Fife coast as far as the eye could reach town, village and hamlet being depicted high upon the horizon with remarkable distinctness. Though the whole consisted half way up the horizon, the appearances presented by the towns were very different, some of them having the houses inverted, while others appeared in the natural position. The Bass Rock, the Isle of May and the rocks at out Dunbar harbour, however, attracted most attention, both from their proximity and from the extraordinary forms which they assumed. The Bass, which at one time seemed to lie flat upon the sea, suddenly shot up into a tall spiral column, apparently ten times its usual height, surrounded by battlements tier on tier, and presenting a most imposing spectacle. As usual, however, the most fantastic appearances were presented by the May, which, in the course of the afternoon, underwent an almost innumerable series of phantasmagoric transformations. At one time it was apparently as round as a circle, at another seeming drawn out for miles against the horizon now flat upon the water, then rising to ten times its usual height, occasionally portions appeared to break off and fly away, then to return and unite again, all within the space of a few minutes. Vessels in the offing appeared double—one on the water and another inverted in the air, and in one instance three figures of the vessel were distinctly visible—one inverted, another on the sea, and a third in its natural position between the two. The fishing boats plying to and fro in the evening underwent the same transformations when only a few yards off, the double appearance being distinctly visible with a certain distance. The rocks at the harbour also seemed to play fantastic tricks, opening and shutting, rising and falling, with apparent regularity. These extraordinary illusions lasted from midday till nightfall, and excited great interest among the inhabitants of Dunbar, numbers of whom collected in the Castle park at the harbour, for the purpose of witnessing the phenomena.

THE SISTERHOOD AT APOLLO HALL

A gathering of the gallant, lovely and accomplished angels of freedom in the United States, who have determined to shake off the shackles which trammel and fetter their free and unrestrained action, met in New York, in the Apollo Hall, to celebrate their tenth decade. It is to be lamented that there should still remain some of the weakness which was at one time the characteristic of the female sex, and which it is the duty and pleasure of the strong-minded to get rid of. Why was the meeting held in the Apollo Hall? Why should one dedicated to Minerva not have been obtained? The masculine God was no fit patron for the sisterhood. Diana, the maiden twin sister of the Archer, might have been a better substitute had she not been in the habit of preventing the intrusion of young men upon her privacy and letting slip the dogs of war upon them, after converting them into "little deer." Some of these ladies, on the contrary, are rather fond of getting the men to look in upon their meetings, and, in fact, would weep their eyes out if they thought they were allowed to pass unnoticed; but there is one strong resemblance between them and Diana, and that is that the strong minded, when they get hold of a husband, to sooner have they converted him into their "dear," than they are apt to run him to the dogs. The morning meeting at the Apollo was badly attended and the proceedings consequently without spirit, but that in the evening more than made up for the disappointment. There were bright eyes, diamonds which could scarcely vie with them in brilliancy, wonderful black hair, silk dresses in ample folds sufficient to set up a hundred milliners. A few meek men were on the platform, overawed and mute, touchingly acknowledging their inferiority to the leonine Mrs Cady Stanton and her sister slaves, who have determined that they shall be free, and that themselves shall strike the blow. A female reporter wielded her pencil, and kept those who formerly arrogated to themselves the title of the Lords of creation, in order, while the burning words of indignation which flowed from the lips of the speakers were caught and rendered permanent. Mrs Adele Hazlett, of Michigan, after alluding to all the wrongs which woman had suffered, wound up with the firm determination not to ask for woman's rights any more, but to claim them as privileges, which under the laws of the constitution could not justly be denied them, remarks which Mrs Lucretia Mott attempted to tone down, and to apologise for, on account of the speaker's youth. Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton, however, was the principal speaker. If this woman is a fair representative of the class of women who attend these meetings and form part of the association, it is no wonder it should be regarded with disfavour, to use no stronger term, by the respectable portion of the people in the United States. The report of the proceedings states that it was enthusiastic, and that those expressions savouring of the indelicate which fell from the lips of the fair speakers during the evening seemed to be enjoyed; the ladies tittered, while all their long haired male sympathisers abandoned themselves to wide, portentous grins. The subject chosen by Mrs Stanton was "Marriage and Divorce." The acknowledgment of the sacredness of the marriage tie is at the root of all social life, and the flippancy and indecency with which it was treated by this self-appointed spokeswoman for her countrywomen were thoroughly disgusting. She treated marriage as a mere contract, the only question being for what reasons it might be dissolved. She regretted that the power of divorce was wrested from the master of the family by the encroachments of the Papal Church. She contrasted the admirable state of society in Indiana, where liberal laws rendered divorce possible, with that of New York, Great Britain, &c., and maintained that marital obligations were nowhere so little regarded as in those countries in which it was held to be a religious ordinance and divorce was wholly forbidden. She admired expressively the Roman law by which it was provided that no obstacles were to be thrown in the way of two parties desiring to be divorced, and approved highly of the conduct of Pontus Emilius, the "noblest and worthiest Roman of the time," who being asked why he put away his wife, there being no visible reason, replied that the "shoe welding out his foot, and no one knew the particular spot better than he." No wonder that some time ago an indignant protest was published by leading women of the United States, in which they denounced the class which professed to speak in their name. It is unfortunate that such people as this Mrs Stanton should, however, be taken as an exponent of the feelings of the women in the United States. There may be wrongs to be righted; grievances to be redressed; a state of law to be remedied; but certainly no reforms will be brought about by unsexed females of the type of the Cady-Stanton and Susan Anthony class. Their voices are loud, and they may be supposed to form a majority of the people of the United States, but there is a quiet strength in womanhood, which is felt in thousands of homes into which these ravings cannot enter, or if they do are neutralized by the teachings of true woman as given in their lives and daily converse. In refreshing contrast to the talk indulged in at this meeting, is an article to the *Women's Journal*, from the pen of Mrs Livermore, which says, "we believe in marriage for life and deprecate all the loose, pestiferous talk in favour of easy divorces."—*Montreal Herald.*

Miss Ann Hamilton, aged twenty-one years, daughter of Mr Hamilton, of Denmark Farm, near Perth, left the house unseen by any of the other inmates, and next day her dead body was found in the Tay, at a point known as the "Humble Hole." For some time past Miss Hamilton's mind had been giving way, and she was consequently closely watched by her friends.

FENIAN INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Imperial government authorities lately seized 25 barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities mixed through the powder. The barrels with their contents were placed in an old barge and sunk in the river.

A Liverpool detective has arrested at Quebec a Mrs George Neilson, who eloped from England with a Mr George William Wright. They are to be taken back to the old country, not for their own sakes, but on account of a large quantity of silver plate which they brought with them, though it belonged to the injured husband.

An interesting and instructive letter to the London *Times*, written from the headquarters of the Duke of Mecklenburg, is confidently ascribed to Mr Motley, from internal evidences. An allusion to General Scott makes the writer an American; the elegance of style shows him to be a man of letters; and certain passages point to his former acquaintance with a person of importance at the king's head quarters. Mr Motley became acquainted with Bismarck years ago while pursuing his studies at a German University.

When the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of resisting the waste; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the heart, liver, stomach and lungs, which is produced by taxing the nervous system too severely. and Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts the vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease. Price $1.50 a bottle, six for $7.50. Sold by apothecaries, and by F. Candal & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.—4*tr*

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