# THE EQUITY.

VOL. IV. BRYSON, COUNTY OF PONTIAC, QUE., JUNE 24, 1886. No. 2.


## THE EQUITY

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

SMITH & COWAN,
Editors and Proprietors.

Subscription, $1 Per Year, in Advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**

Transient advertisements, eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents a line for every subsequent insertion.

Business cards, eight lines or less, per year, $4.00; for every additional line, 50 cents.

Contract rates made known to merchants on application.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the county and neighboring townships.

**JOB PRINTING.**

The following, and all other printing, done at the lowest rates:

Auction Bills, By-Laws, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Circulars, Dodgers, Handbills, Letter Heads, Labels, Municipal Blanks, Municipal printing, Notarial Blanks, Note Heads, Notes of hand, Posters, Receipts, Tickets, All kinds of blank for Circuit, Commissioners and Magistrate's Courts.

**A CALL SOLICITED.**




## BRYSON POST OFFICE

### TIME TABLE.

**MAIL.**

ARRIVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Fort Coulonge, Vinton, Hathaway, Calumet Island, Colltield, daily, (Sundays excepted,..... | 8.00 a.m. |

LEAVES,

| | |
|---|---|
| For Portage du Fort, Bristol, Quyon, Shawville, Thorne, &c., and all points east and west on the C.P.Ry..... | 8.15 a.m. |

RETURNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Portage du Fort..... | 3.30 p.m. |
| Leaves for Coulonge..... | 3.45 " |

Office hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Money order and Savings Bank hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

E. B. D. LAFLEUR,
Postmaster

Bryson, Dec. 22, 1884.



## *LOCAL NEWS.*

CHANGE MADE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway will adopt the twenty-hours' system in the new summer time-table to come into force shortly. The company also intend to run trains between Winnipeg, Man., and Donald, B. C., in forty-eight hours, about half the time at present taken to make the journey.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION.—The work of extending the trunk line of the Bell Telephone to Pembroke is being rapidly pushed forward. Renfrew was reached this week. The service with Pembroke will be inaugurated within the next four weeks. The company is issuing a new directory, which will embody all the subscribers in the Ottawa Valley.

TO SMOKERS.—Smokers may be pleased to know that an antidote has been discovered which will enable them to enjoy their pipes or cigars without any fear of being poisoned by nicotine. It appears that the water-cress destroys the toxic principle of tobacco, preserving at the same time its aroma. It is sufficient to wet the tobacco with the juice of the watercress, which will completely deprive the tobacco of its deleterious principles.

BIG FARMING.—The Bell farm in the Northwest has 5,800 acres exclusively sown in wheat this year. It employs 300 men and 150 teams, paying some $10,000 monthly for wages, etc., a good deal, but these men can raise more wheat than 3,000 small farmers can. Four sections of the farm and the Bell farm hotel are to be utilized as an agricultural college under Prof. Tanner who brings 30 students from England.

NORTH BAY.—The Mattawa people are making preparations for a grand celebration of Dominion Day. The Lacrosse club practice every morning and have challenged the Renfrew club to play a match in Mattawa on that day.

The work of construction on the North Bay and Temiscamingue colonization road, which was abandoned last fall on the approach of winter, has re-commenced with vigour under the direction of Mr. Henry Elliott. He has a large staff of men now engaged chopping, grubbing and grading on the line about four miles distant from this village.

John R. Flanagan who left here with a gang of men to construct snow sheds on the Selkirk Mountains, writes to a friend that the men who went from North Bay are regretting that they ever left home. They are working at present where the snow is 11 feet deep and where it was 33 feet deep last winter, on the level.—*Times.*

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Eganville *Enterprise* vouches for the following:—"A wonderful discovery was made on Monday by Mr. Robt. Reeves, which will tend to revolutionize the locomotion of machinery in the near future. The discovery was made by throwing a ploughpoint on to the tread-board of a dogchurn, the instant the point touched the board it revolved one-half turn. Mr. Reeves could see "perpetual motion" at once. The tread-board of the churn requires very little weight on the side to set it in motion. The discoverer thereupon obtained a wheel-barrow and placed the wheel upon the side of the board and secured the handles firmly to a beam in the machinery hall. Everything ready the brakes were loosened and the board began to revolve, the wheel of the barrow travelling up hill, serving the same purpose as the tread of a dog. We understand word was immediately sent to Ottawa to secure a patent. There is a standing bounty of $500,000 offered by Queen Victoria to the discoverer of perpetual motion, and steps will be taken to secure this premium. The machine can be seen in motion by all who wish to call. We congratulate Mr. R. on his discovery, and trust he will be fortunate enough to secure this handsome bounty.

SUICIDE IN BROMLEY.—About a year ago a young man named Edward Reynolds, who lived near Osceola, in this township, showed symptons of insanity. His mental infirmity grew worse, and seems finally to have taken the form of suicidal mania. On Thursday the 3rd instant, he tried to hang himself in the woodshed adjoining the family residence, but was discovered and cut down in time to save his life. He was then closely watched by his brother lest he should repeat the attempt. On Sunday, the 5th instant, however, during a little stir created at the homestead by the arrival of the parish priest, Rev. Mr. Devine who had come to visit the family, he managed to escape out of the house, and before he was discovered in the woodshed had inflicted on himself such injuries that he died shortly after. Much sympathy is felt for the family by their neighbors. It may be here mentioned, for the warning of others, that when a lunatic develops symptoms of suicidal or homicidal mania, he should be at once removed and incarcerated in the county jail till sent to a lunatic asylum. It is not safe to leave a person so afflicted at liberty even for a day, for no one can tell when he may take it into his head to inflict fatal injuries on himself or others.—Pembroke *Standard.*

Don't forget the pic-nic at Creighton's grove on Calumet Island next Tuesday. A delightful season's enjoyment is anticipated.

Vinton people are said to be decorating their pic-nic grounds on a much more elaborate scale than on former occasions. The refreshment department is to afford largely increased accommodation.

The Chapeau people intend celebrating Dominion day on the agricultural grounds of that village. Preparations for an interesting day's amusement are now being made.

Dominion day is to be celebrated at the following places in this county: Chapeau, Fort Coulonge, Portage du Fort, Shawville and Quyon. Local athletes will have a pretty lively time picking up the prize money in each of the above places.

Mrs. James Dunn, formerly at Allumette Island, but who left here with her family for the Western States some years since, died at her son's residence, Wancedah, Michigan, on the 3rd inst. Friends here will regret to learn of her decease.

A raft of heavy boom timber belonging to the U. O. Driving Company, arrived here about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. It is to be used in renewing some of the stationary boom work at Schneaux, Quyon and other places along the river.

ON THE 4TH YEAR.—With last week's issue of THE EQUITY we entered upon the 4th year of its publication. Encouraged by the continued support of our patrons, we shall endeavor to further improve it during this year.

GREATLY BENEFITED.—The Eganville *Enterprise* says: Rev. Father Devine, of Osceola, who has been sojourning in Florida for the benefit of his health during the winter months, has returned. His friends will be pleased to hear that he has entirely recovered.

Several new locomotives, intended for the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, passed through here on Friday last on their way to the Pacific coast. They were manufactured at the C. P. R. locomotive shops, Montreal and are of a superior class. They are much larger and more powerful than the ones now in use on this end of the road, the driving wheels being fully a foot higher than those on the ordinary engine. A large number of new freight cars and passenger coaches have also been sent westward.

OTTAWA JOTTINGS—21st June 1886.—It is some time since leisure permitted your correspondent to drop a line. The genial weather has had the influence to make him lazy. Out-door exercise is now what he especially prides himself in and the following description of a game of lacrosse may perhaps be of some interest to your readers.

As lacrosse has become almost a National game, a little description of a game played here last Saturday between the "Capitals" and a picked team of Indians may perhaps amuse your readers. The game *per se*, is rather a rough one, bordering on the foot-ball, yet after all it is in unison with the country we live in,—the luxuries which nature provides a citizen of Canada has the same appreciation for him as those afforded one used to the civilizated influences of the Old World.

An honest report of the match has so far not been published, as every publication, near or far, has quietly and severely left out the good points of the Indians while almost spasmodically extolling the prowess of the white man.

The first game as simply seen by a bystander was this:—the Capitals gaining the ball with perhaps two throws secured the goal. The second was more of an athletic or even pugulistic exhibition than the game of lacrosse as now played by the leading Clubs; the good taste of some of the Capitals may be questioned as there were only some twelve or thirteen "red skins" against the same number of "Whites" not counting the fifteen hundred of the white colour assembled to enjoy the game and not quarrelling. This game was also given the Capitals. The third game (not concluded on account of time) was the best piece of lacrosse playing witnessed on but few grounds. The Indians seemed to awaken to the fact that they were not only being made fools of, (as regards the game) which of course they did not care about, but that their somewhat careless play gave the idea they were nothing but frauds. In Ottawa seldom has better knowledge of the game been witnessed, no unnecessary running, yet always running, throwing the ball straight to the friendly crosses; for nearly a quarter of an hour this excellency of play continued, when time was called, thus giving the Capitals two games to nothing. There are many in Ottawa who would like to see the winners try a good white team. This hypodrome business as far as merit is concerned is almost played out.

There is simply nothing to talk about now but sport. The ever irrepressible and festive youth has another tramp in prospect, whether he intends visiting your locality or not is a mystery. The "pedzos" will however be sure to make some sign of his foot-steps. Next week something more may be heard from.—T. P.

The driving park at Portage du Fort, in the language of the uncultured, is going to be a "dandy," when completed.

One of the tramps injured by the railway accident at Petewawa recently, has since died from the effects of his injuries.

OBIT.—Mr. Thomas McGuire, one of the oldest settlers of Calumet Island died on Saturday last, aged 69 years. He was buried on the following Monday.

IN a lacrosse match on Saturday the 13th inst., between the Cornwall Island Indians and the Capitals of Ottawa, the latter won by two games to their opponents' nothing.

A seam eight by ten feet in thickness has been struck in Bell's mine at Lake Openegan in the Du Lievre district. It is regarded as one of the luckiest finds made for years past, and will run from eighty-five per cent. of pure phosphate.

A Hoboken young man took a young lady to the dance the other night, walked several squares and didn't say but two words. Don't think that he was bashful, dear reader, he didn't have any opportunity to say any more.

Francis J. Dickens, son of the famous English novelist, Charles Dickens, died at Moline, Ill., on the night of Friday the 11th inst. The deceased gentleman a short time ago was Inspector of the Mounted Police in the N. W. Territories, a position he resigned on account of ill health.

HULL TO HAVE THE CHEF-LIEU.—At the Friday evening session of the Quebec Legislature Hon. Mr. Taillon moved the house into committee on resolutions, providing that when certain conditions have been fulfilled, Hull shall be the *chef lieu* of Ottawa county instead of Aylmer as at present. The resolutions were opposed by Messrs. Poupore and Turcotte, but were finally adopted, and a bill founded on them was introduced and read a first and second time.

THE Mattawa correspondent of the Pembroke *Standard*, among other items last week gave the following; On Friday afternoon, while four men were engaged placing wires on the G. N. W. Telegraph Co's poles near here, four poles gave way, precipitating the men some distance among the rocks—all sustaining severe injuries, broken legs and arms, etc. The doctors here splintered the broken members, and had the men conveyed to the hospital in Pembroke.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Frank Abbott of Ottawa spent last Sunday in this village.

Mrs. T. Somerville of Portage du Fort is spending the week at her father-in-law's in this village.

Mr. Arch. McKinnon, of the firm of Gillies Bros., was in the village a day or two this week.

Mr. Frank Larmouth, of Fitzroy, an agent of the North American manufacturing company was in this village on Monday last. He reports the transaction of a large volume of business already this season.

The people of Sault Ste. Marie have the boom fever. As yet it is largely based upon hope, but it is a hope that promises soon to ripen to fulfilment. Besides the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic railway, the Northern Pacific and Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette railways, according to a letter in the *Mail*, are seeking connection with the Sault and the Canadian Pacific. Much is also expected from the developement of the immense water power of the rapids, and ardent inhabitants look for the time when their town will have developed into a second Minneapolis.

The oft-repeated process of "doctoring up" Scott's hill has again been gone through with. Although a very good job has been performed, we fear it is not sufficiently substantial to withstand the influences of recurring fall and spring freshets, in which case of course no fault will be chargeable to the path master, whose duty it was to oversee the work, but rather to the insufficient labor placed at his disposal to ensure a permanent job. In fact this seems to be the trouble with the greater portion of the Litchfield road, which for the greater part of the year is far from being in the condition an old established highway, running through a well settled country, should be. That portion of the road between Pasche's hill and Scott's hill has never, without our recollection, been in a state that could be called good; and in place of improvement, it is becoming worse from year to year, The apportionate road work for this section is certainly inadequate to even attempt putting it in a fair state of repair, and that being so, the work performed every year is simply labor wasted. In view of this difficulty we think it would be to the interest of this village to provide a sum either by appropriation or subscription, for its improvement. We are heavily taxed already, it is true, but we must do something to maintain our commercial relations with the surrounding districts, and a sum judiciously expended in putting our avenues of ingress in good condition, is in our opinion, one of the ways to do it.

To the Editors of THE EQUITY.

Gentlemen.—In the last issue of the Pembroke *Observer* there is another highly interesting article from the pen of the illustrious "Juno," in which his light and laughing satire attains most delicate piquancy. It lacks, however, the passion and pathos he would feign imitate, and possesses only a spirit of imagination almost unreadable in spite of its various lore and glittering fancies. In order to induce the reading public to believe that he knows a thing or two, he belches forth as follows:—"Yes, sir; Homer's Iliad, Scott's Lady of the Lake, or Moore's Lala Rouke are but insignificant dots when placed in competition with that thrilling and soul stirring production." Now, Mr. "Juno," don't you think that sentence a little too grandiloquent for one who knows not how to spell? "Lala Rouke:" ha, ha, ha! Did Moore write such a work? I have seen Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' and Homer's 'Iliad,' but never yet saw 'Lala Rouke.' I believe Moore wrote a romance entitled 'Lalla Rookh.' Don't think you ever could have seen it; that sentence must needs be a plagiarism. Give us another, but don't show up your ignorance next time or we shall presume that you too are a juvenile. I am very sorry, 'Juno,' that I have hurt your Christian feelings, and if it will lighten your burden of grief and cares you can rest assured that my communication was incorrectly dated, and was not written on Sunday. But since you are so godly would it not have looked better if you had refrained from saying that all Conservatives are Sabbath breakers and violators of God's holy law? We as Christians are not permitted to judge one another. You are evidently a one-sided Christian. You should practice what you preach. The *daily mail* service has entirely escaped your memory this week, and you still leave us as ignorant as ever as to the fertilizing properties of salt. You had better procure a botany, find out the components of the grain you wish to grow, then have your soil analyzed, and if you find it lacking in sodium chloride buy a car load; until you have done so you are not in a position to judge., As you were beaten on the *mail* question and did not wish to admit it, you assume another role, that of the "moralist"—a poor way to get out of a thing. The destinies of the Dominion is another thorn which pierces deeply. Surely your knowledge of Scripture is as limited as your correctness in spelling or you would admit that man is 'a free will agent.' Such bosh is not worth arguing about. Further on you advise me to 'lay quiet a few years and learn.' A very good advice that; I never do write except when a misrepresentation has to be corrected; but perhaps you too would profit by that same advice. I've proven your orthography incorrect, your English grammar might be easily improved; 'should have went" is not the language of a would-be critic, nor does it usually take a column of abuse to answer a few lines of a 'child's, from six to ten years' from the pen of so learned a prodigy as 'Juno' would have us think he is. Your mind is very changeable too; in your first effusion you accuse Mr. Bryson of being a dynamiter; in the last he is a respectable character. You probably did not know him when you first wrote, or you would have been more sagacious. Your short sojourn about Radford has done you good, it has taken some of the verdancy out of you. Try and remain as long as possible among the good people here, and you may in time become a gentleman. Don't be so hasty next time in passing your opinion upon a stranger, or I shall have to rub it further in. I am not of Radford, eh? How perspicacious you are! Yea, even before thou wast, was I of Radford. Poor 'Juno,' not content with writing a squib or so, this harebrained eccentricity must assume the duties of the professor and ask a few questions. What cheek the fellow has. 'On whose side was the Pacific scandal?' As there were two sides to that as there are to every other scandal, Mr. 'Juno' must ask the question more definitely. But of course his side did the dirty work; that is always their's as well as his. Why not ask who built the Pacific Railroad? Who milked the northern cow? The grits, but the milk was very sour and no cream resulted. No, it was not your side that paid Riel $5000 to leave Canada, but it was your side that granted him an amnesty after Edward Blake had offered $5000 for his head. It was also your side that voted to censure the Conservative Government after he was hanged for not having prevented the execution, when he had been the cause of the death of numerous British subjects as well as Scott. It was also a prominent leader on your side who compared this same Riel to the Saviour of all mankind; that is the belief of the Reform party of which you are an insignificant bud. Had you not better send this 'violator of God's holy law' a copy of the Second Commandment? Did not know that any party had given each member and senator five thousand dollars for a month of idleness. Read last summer that each of the afore mentioned honorable gentlemen was allowed an additional sum of five hundred dollars; heard also at the time that a month or more was taken up listening to the nonsensical spoutings of grit obstructionists. Probably that is the month of idleness you refer to?

Radford, June 21st. INDEX.

# THE EQUITY.

BRYSON, JUNE 24TH 1886.

## *POLITICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS.*

The political elements of this province are soon to be lashed into a state of seething turbulence by the disquieting agency of an election campaign. A mighty Reform breeze, simoon-like in its influence, is to sweep over this misgoverned country, accomplishing the termination of the existence politically of the whole iniquitous Tory horde; and, presumably, with affected sighs, in its ruthless course, pitilessly mock the final strains of the dirge to their departed regime. So predicteth the organs of that "confederacy of factions" and political demagogues in the Province of Quebec, which wishes to be acknowledged by the distinguished appellation of "Her Majesty's loyal Opposition."

The current of enthusiasm precursory to this terrible wave of devastation, which is to sweep away for ever every vestige of Toryism from the province, has, as a matter of course—among all other members of the Faithful which in safety are to be borne upon its buoyant bosom—carried off our illustrious and highly-enlightened contemporary the Pontiac *Advance*.

In fact, as early as two weeks ago, it announced that "the political breezes had commenced to agitate the province, and that the outer circumferential lines had reached this county.'

This is given as something already realized, and therefore does not come under the heading of probabilities; were it so, we might, in view of our cotem's past record in this particular, be tempted to express a doubt that a political commotion over the local ticket was a probable event of the near future in this county. But the *Advance* says it is so, and its authority for the statement should be respected. Yet the indications of a few days following the announcement lead us to imagine that the "circumferential lines" spoken of, were those only of the agitation, by which we were likely to be disturbed.

The next issue of our cotem., however, convinced us that evidently something is going to happen, and that it will be necessary for all poor deluded mortals, who do not bend the knee before the shrine of the great Reform goddess, to stand from under. Not oblivious to the wails which must shortly proceed from this benighted class, should they maintain their present state of obduracy, the *Advance* and a few more of the leading "Reform" lights have decided upon subjecting the county to a process of evangelization, to be commenced at some near day in the future. The way will, therefore, be clearly pointed out for all transgressors to flee from the wrath to come. Our cotem. says, a great modern political Puritan is almost sure to be with us, who will, we presume conduct the opening services. Here are its words:

"*PONTIAC TO BE HONORED.*

'At present an effort is being made by the Liberals, and all those who favour an honest govern't in the County to induce Mr. Mercier, leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in the Quebec Assembly, to make a visit to our county in order to address the electors on the present political situation. We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers that the effort is likely to be successful and that therefore the people of Pontiac at an early date have an opportunity of not only hearing one of the leading orators of the Dominion, but seeing and hearing in our own county, for the first time, one of the greatest political leaders.'

Our cotem. further expatiates upon the merits of this wonderful type of the *genius humanum*, by referring to his great successes as leader of the Opposition in unmasking the dishonesty of the Ross administration. His fearless exposition of this wrong doing, has earned for him, we are told, the "hearty sympathy, admiration and good will of all honest and true men everywhere." This pen picture of the Hon. H. Mercier, so ingeniously drawn by our cotem unquestionably shews him as a being among beings; a statesman among statesmen; as one possessing all the attributes of that which is good, of that which is noble, of that which is true. Let us then seriously compare our cotem's ideal with the man as history reveals him to us, in order to ascertain whether or not its contentions with respect to him are amply borne out.

Pontiac, we are told, is to be "honored,"—mark the phrase—by the presence of the Hon. Mr. Mercier. In the days when a Joly led the Opposition of this province upon legitimate grounds, Pontiac would undoubtedly have been "honored" by the presence of such a worthy leader; but in the case of Mr. Mercier, we fail to see upon what foundation such distinction is to be based. Is it because Mr. Mercier possessed the tact of extorting a most exorbitant professional fee in the case of a certain protested election—the particulars of which are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of many of our readers—that his presence here is to be an "honor" to the county? Is it because Mr. Mercier took a most prominent part in trying to incite the French Canadian populace of this province to a feeling of bitter national strife, because of the execution of Riel, that "an effort is being made by the Liberals and all lovers of good government," to induce him to address the electors of this county. Will the people of Pontiac consider it an "honor" to have the privilege of listening to a man who, for the purpose of political aggrandizement, made a tour of a large portion of the province uttering inflammatory speeches in which the members of the Federal government were denounced as "murderers" and "hangmen" because they did not interfere with the sentence of the courts passed upon the rebel chieftian; who in pursuance of the disreputable scheme of inciting religious and national prejudice made himself notorious at a mass meeting at the Champ de Mars, Montreal, by charging Riel's execution to Orange influence with the government, and by sacrilegiously comparing the dead leader's "martyrdom," as he called it, to that of the Saviour of mankind.

So distasteful was the course pursued by Mr. Mercier that Mr. Joly and Mr. Watts—than whom no more consistant Liberals exist in this province,—openly repudiated it and resigned their seats in the Legislature. And later on when Mr. Mercier endeavored to embarass if not overthrow the provincial government by the introduction of the Riel issue, he was severely taken to task by Dr. Cameron, also a staunch Liberal, who told him that if "he (Mercier) succeeded to power on the Riel issue, he need not count upon his (Cameron's) support, as he would rather be relegated to private life forever than to support a man whose loyalty and devotion to the Crown he suspected.

These are facts which cannot be refuted, and if they do not go to shew that Mercier is more of a political, office-seeking trickster than the distinguished statesman our cotem. would have us believe he is, then the conclusion forces itself upon us that we must be laboring under a delusion as to what are the characteristic essentials of a statesman.

The *Advance* tells us Mr. Mercier is dreaded by the Conservatives, who are about to squander $5,000,000 of the public money in railway subsidies, in order to corrupt the electors so that they may retain office. According to Grit reasoning any money appropriated by the Conservatives must necessarily be squandered. Happily the majority of people have common sense enough to reject that view; and although the organ of the Grit party in this county, with even the assistance of the great Mr. Mercier when he comes, may denounce the extravagance of our present rulers, its utterances will only serve to strengthen the conviction, among the electors of this county of its gross deceptive insincerity, and awaken reminiscences of a speakership episode, wherein rather questionable tactics were resorted to in order that a good, pure "Reform" government might be established in the province. Admitting that the sum appropriated for railways is to be squandered, why does our cotem. by some mysterious mathematical process seek to mislead by magnifying the actual amount—$349,000—to the enormous sum of $5,000,000? simply because, like all the rest of its stripe, it is too utterly dishonest and too bitterly partizan to give a true representation of anything emanating from a Conservative government. If there is an avenue by which public opinion may be mislead to condemn that party it is instantly chosen by our cotem., whose record of recent years shews that it is prepared to adopt any means, no matter how unscrupulous, providing it conduces to the end of overthrowing a political opponent. We do not believe, however, that the public mind is to be gulled by such methods; but we very much incline to the opinion that when Mr. Mercier shall have visited Pontiac, and extolled the virtues of the party of which he is leader, while condemning the shortcomings of his political enemies, he will return from whence he came without the acquisition of any greater laurels than the hollow artificial decorations with which he has already been invested by the Pontiac *Advance*. By all means let Mr. Mercier come.

---

It is stated that Dr. Duhamel, M. P. P., is to be appointed to the Registrarship of the county of Ottawa, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Washbourne. Mr. Tasse, M. P., for Ottawa city, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Ottawa county at the approaching provincial elections.

---

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* writing from that place on the 18th inst., says: a caucus meeting of the Conservatives was held in the parliament buildings last Friday, at which the premier presided. It is said that the object was to fix the date of the general elections. All the members were heard from, and I am reliably informed that, although no definite decision was arrived at, it was understood that the elections should not take place until after the haying and harvest; probably the first week in October.

---

A gloom was cast over the proceedings of the Quebec House last Wednesday by the announcement of the somewhat sudden demise of Mr. Gauthier, M. P. P., for Charlevois. The death took place at Mountain Hill house, at 1 o'clock that morning, from inflammatory rheumatism, with which he had been ailing for some time past. Mr. Gauthier was one of the veterans of the Assembly, and his death removes from that house one of its most familiar faces and most useful and intelligent members. He was returned at the general elections in 1875, and has ever since sat for Charlevois. He was a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, though at times inclined to speak out with a good deal of independence. Rumor at times spoke of him as likely to enter the Government as minister of agriculture. His death is sincerely regretted by his colleagues and all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased member the afternoon session of the House adjourned on motion of Mr. Gagnon seconded by Mr. Desjardins.

---

The result of the success of the Nova Scotia repealers is already being seen in the tone of the United States press. If those who supported the Fielding Cabinet thought they were on the road to secure reciprocal trade with that country, it is evident they will soon perceive their error. The Boston *Record*, summarizing the position of the two countries, says:—

"The only reason why the Canadian Government is playing its present game of bluff on the fish question is to induce this country to grant to its maritime provinces the privilege of sending their fish free into the United States. If we do not, they want to get out of the Dominion and into the United States. Under the circumstances we can afford to play a pretty stiff hand, and we should if we had a man of any backbone in the State department."

Had it been their desire to prevent the negotiation of an arrangement in regard to the fisheries—perhaps it was—the Grits could not have gone about their work in better fashion. Secede from the Dominion they know they cannot—it is not believed they desire to—but by an appeal to the intelligence of one section of the community they have secured a cry that can be used to their advantage in the coming Dominion elections. That was their object, the attainment of which was to their minds far more important than any advantage that the country might gain by their pursuing a more patriotic course.—Montreal *Gazette*.

---

The approach to the bridge from Bryson side has been completed.

---

The Rattray House has been leased to Mr. Geo. O'Brien of Pakenham, who assumes control shortly.

---

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Monday last. The date for the general elections has not been made public.

---

Remember that the sports at Fort Coulonge, take place on Dominion Day, where a good day's outing can be profitably and pleasurably spent.

---

Knots of electors are noticeable on main street almost every evening discussing provincial politics. The general impression is that Mercier will be routed, rank and file, in the approaching elections.

---

The picnic held at McLellan's creek last Tuesday was quite a success, the receipts being in the vicinity of $100,00. Speaking, singing boating, swinging comprised the sources of amusement.

---

VINTON NEWS.—It had been industriously circulated that Mrs. C. P. Roney had declined to run as a candidate at the Vinton demonstration for the beautiful ladies' bracelets, but I am happy to inform your readers that the whole thing is a huge hoax, as that estimable lady had no such intention. The bracelets are worth $50, and are a prize well worth contending for. The horse race is also a noticeable feature of the programme, the prize for which is an elegant bridle and saddle, valued at $20. For the men's election on the second day of the picnic, a splendid gold watch is offered as a premium. In fact, there is no end to the amount of valuable prizes which are offered for the various games and sports, and it would weary your readers to enumerate them all. Suffice it to say that no pains will be spared to make it the grandest event of the season. Every possible accommodation will be offered to visitors. On Monday twenty teams started to the saw mill for lumber to erect booths, tents, &c. Seats will be provided in the shade for thousands, and the indications are that they will be all wanted. The candidates and their friends are as busy as nailers, and no one is busier than Father Ferrari himself, who hardly sleeps, so anxious is he for the success of the undertaking. Everything points to the grandest turn-out ever witnessed in the Ottawa Valley. Everybody is invited, and requested to bring along their friends and neighbors. Success awaits the enterprise, and the way to make it successful is for everyone to attend. Come along ladies and gentlemen, there is room for you all.

Vinton, June 20th, 1886. COM.

---

## *THE DESTRUCTION OF VANCOUVER.*

DETAILS OF THE FIRE.

The fire in Vancouver, British Columbia, on Monday of last week, is thus described in the press despatches of subsequent dates:—

New Westminster, B. C., June 14th.—Our promising, plucky little metropolis at the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific railway is in ashes. Not a half dozen houses remain out of 500. Worst of all, there is heavy loss of life. One short hour did the whole work. Ten bodies have been recovered and numerous persons are enquired for. The property saved is insignificant. A clean sweep defines the situation. Ten thousand men go to work clearing up to-morrow for the Canadian Pacific railway. Twenty contracts for rebuilding are already let. Only three out of ten bodies are identified. Many men are ruined but are determined to start in again on the old location. We are compelled to count as a direct result widows, widowers and orphans among the sufferers. The property loss falls directly upon the pioneer element of the new town. Hundreds of people are camped out with meagre facilities. New Westminster, the people of our rival sister city, are especially open handed and liberal. Prompt aid from the Canadian Pacific railway is expected. Heroism and hardships characterized the whole dreadful affair. Families were compelled to abandon their homes with a moment's warning and flee for their lives. Business men in search of valuables were compelled to rush through flames or smoke, or perish.

A whole city was ablaze, and there was a panic-stricken population. Numbers sought refuge in the water. One was found in a well, where he sought refuge from the horrible holocaust, which defies description. Few people have more than the clothes they stand in. All frame buildings in the town will be rapidly rebuilt, mostly of brick. Contracts for a large hotel and other extensive buildings, representing half a million, were let just before the fire.

New Westminster, B. C., June 15.—Parties arriving from Vancouver state that at 2.30 yesterday afternoon the wind rose to a gale and caused fires, which were burning on the Canadian Pacific railway reserve, to spread towards the city. A house in the extreme west end caught fire and the flames spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings. At 4 o'clock the last house in the town was in ashes. Hastings' saw mill and the Royal City planing mill, being situated on points of land outside of the town, were saved. Five persons are reported dead, and several seriously if not fatally injured. The firm of J. M. Clute & Co. lose $5,000. The total loss is estimated at one million dollars. One thousand people are homeless.

Vancouver is situated on Burrard inlet, fourteen miles from Port Moody, and six months ago was not in existence, but so rapid has been its growth since the Canadian Pacific Railway company decided to make it their terminus that the population was estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 people.

## *NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.*

THE REPEAL PARTY SUSTAINED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The provincial electors in Nova Scotia on Tuesday of last week, run upon the cry of repeal from Confederation and reciprocity with the United States resulted in the return of a large majority of secessionists by an unprecedently large vote. Latest returns show that the strength of the new Assembly will likely be 30 Liberals, 1 Independent Liberal and 7 Conservatives.

Cape Breton county gives over 400 majority for the Liberal-Conservative ticket. The other Conservatives come from counties returning one member each. Out of about 50,000 votes polled in the province there is a majority of over 5,000 for repeal. Premier Fielding's majority in Halifax county will not be far short of 1,000. The official figures return Mr. Bell, leader of the Opposition, and Dr. Munroe, Tories, and McCall, Repealer, in Pictou. McCall is president of the Pictou bank, and a large ship builder. He is only forty votes ahead of Hecken, the third Liberal-Conservative candidate. Now that the smoke of the battle is clearing away, the Liberal-Conservatives are enquiring into the causes of disaster. These may be enumerated as follows:—1, superior organization by the Grits; 2, the large edition to the voters' lists consequent upon the enlarged provincial franchise by the Grits while the Tories were napping; 3, discontent which always follows continued severe commercial depression and a general inclination to vote for "anything for a change." This was especially so in the fishing counties, where, owing to the continued unprecedented low price of fish, the least intelligent fishermen were led to believe that reciprocity with the States would follow repeal; 5, the characteristic desire of Nova Scotia to make large hauls out of the Dominion Government and the novel idea of securing more money by threats of secession; sixth, the growing feeling in favor of maritime union to enable the Lower provinces to pool their interests and influence and thus be better able to cope with Ontario and Quebec in Dominion politics; seventh, the Irish vote caught by the cry of Home Rule and the ridiculous farce of comparing Mr. Fielding's efforts in Nova Scotia with Mr. Gladstone's in England. But Premier Fielding and his colleagues, like Louis Riel and his band, have begun an agitation that they will not be able to control and the end of which, and its effects upon Nova Scotia and the Dominion generally, no man can foresee.



## Impounded Cattle.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully notifies the public that there are at present two head of cattle, apparently of the age of two year's, impounded at Thomas Sharpe's, in the Township of Bristol. The animals are one white and red steer, and one red heifer, and were placed in pound by Thomas Tubman, of Bristol. The owner can have them by paying poundage and the cost of this advertisement.

Bristol, June 14th. THOMAS SHARPE.

## Weaving.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of weaving on the shortest notice. Parties may leave their work at Mrs. Merleau's, in the village, for convenience.

Fort Coulonge, June 23rd. M. LABINE.

## A PIC-NIC

WILL (D. V.) BE HELD IN

## Creightons's Grove,

*Calumet Island, on*

## Thursday, June 29th, 1886,

For the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

There will be interesting and profitable speeches, music and readings. Ministers and others are expected to give addresses. Dinner from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 25c. Tea from 4 to 6 p. m. 15c. Children half price

The people of the whole surrounding country, as well as the people of the Island, are all kindly invited to attend and have a happy social day.

Dont fail to come and bring the children with you.

Calumet Island, June 14, 1886.

## Pasture Land.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO STATE that he has pasture to let for any amount of STOCK at the Schneaux, at reasonable rates. Good care will be taken of all stock.

ALEX. ELLIOTT, Sr.

Clarendon, June 9th, 1886.

## Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY FORBIDS the laying out of any statute labor on that portion of the public road which runs angling through the centre of lots 38 and 39 in the 2nd range of the township of Thorne until such time as the municipal council of said township decide whether such roadway shall be purchased from me or that the road be put in its proper place on the side line. I also inform the public that I will not be held responsible for any damages that may occur from said road going out of repair.

JOHN SMITH.

Thorne, June 14, 1886.



## OTTAWA HOUSE,

### PORTAGE DU FORT.

### STAGES

LEAVE THE OTTAWA HOUSE TO

**Connect with all Trains going East & West**

FROM HALEYS.

SURE CONNECTION GUARANTEED

TRAVELERS will find it to their advantage to patronize the Ottawa House. Accommodations second to none. Bar supplied with choice brands of Liquors and Cigars. First-class Table. Good Sample Rooms in connection with the House. First-class Livery attached. Good Horses and Rigs—single or double.

CHARGES MODERATE.

-Farmers' -:- Custom -:- Solicited.-

*DAN. McDONALD,* PROPRIETOR.

Portage du Fort, May 1, 1886.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the premises, commonly known as the CLIFTON HOUSE, in the Village of Bryson, begs to inform the public that the same has been

REFITTED -: AND -: FURNISHED,

and will hereafter be known as the

## CHATTERTON HOUSE.

*The House affords superior accommodation for travellers, and guests may rely on receiving the best attention.*

*Table and Bar well furnished.*

*A call solicited.*

*Yours truly,*

*S J. CHATTERTON.*

Bryson, May 20, 1886.

## Butcher Shop.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing the people of Coulonge and vicinity that I have opened out a butcher shop in Coulonge village, where I will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh meat at moderate rates.

JAMES INGRAM.

Fort Coulonge, June 1, 1886.

# Variety Hall, - Arnprior, O.

## LACROSSE.

I have just received an immense lot of Lacrosse Sticks from that celebrated Indian manufacturer, Peter Teronhiton, of Caughnawaga. They are, without exception, the **Finest Lacrosse in the World to-day.** Prices are a little lower than last year. I have a lot of **Boys Lacrosses from 25 cents up.** Liberal discount to clubs and merchants requiring those goods.

I have a full line of **Cricket, Football, Croquet, Base Ball, Lawn Tennis** and Sporting Goods generally, at extremely Low Prices. Correspondence Solicited.

**A. E. DOCHERTY, - METROPOLITAN BLOCK,**

John Street, - - Arnprior, Ont.

P. S.—Am clearing off my present stock of Silverware, Fancy Goods, Jewellery and Wall Paper at a discount of one-third below regular prices, to make room for large, direct importations of 'Xmas Goods, to arrive september 1st.

# THE GREATEST OF THE GREAT.

## Fourth Grand Annual Celebration at Vinton Franktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday,

# JULY 6th and 7th, 1886.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE R. C. CHURCH.

## $1,000 IN PREMIUMS, MORE OR LESS. $1,000.

### OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 6th.

9 o'clock a.m. Base Ball Match between two of the most renowned clubs of the Ottawa Valley.

10 " Mat de Cocagne, followed by a grand balloon ascension. Great and very interesting fight between a Bear and a Dog.

11 o'clock, Catching the Greased Pig.

1 " Running high jump; high pole leap; one standing jump; hop step and leap; half mile race for boys; climbing the swinging pole.

Horse race, (4 entries or no race) prize, a rich bridle & saddle.

From 3 o'clock p.m. until about 6 p.m. an exciting election will take place between Mrs. Eustache Lafleur, of Bryson, Mrs. James McCool, Fort William, and Mrs. C. P. Roney, of Portage du Fort. The most popular lady will be the recipient of two elegant and precious gold bracelets. In the evening balloon ascensions and a grand display of fireworks, etc.

SECOND DAY—JULY 7th.

9 o'clock a. m. very interesting base ball match between Vinton and any other club giving five day's notice.

11 o'clock, Wheelbarrow race, Sack race. 1 o'clock, Tilting at the ring; three legged race; breaking flower pots; swinging barrel race; one mile race for men.

Horse race, (four entries or no race) prize, a beautiful and costly Silver Pitcher.

From 3 o'clock p. m. until about 6 p.m. voting for a valuable gold watch. The following gentlemen are the candidates in this election: Mathias Kheon, Esq., Sheenboro; Duncan King, Esq., Portage du Fort; John Poupore, Esq., Black River and Henry Walsh, Esq., of Bryson.

Immediately after the election will take place the drawing of the lottery in aid of the church. Prize, a beautiful and valuable gold watch, donated by the young ladies of Vinton.

In the evening balloon ascensions and a grand display of fire works, etc.

Japanese Tommy, the great acrobat, is expected to act. Little Domenico will play the Italian pipe.

Powel, the extravagant Pig; Karol, the Francuz Bear; Jamey, the Egyptian Monkey can be seen both days.

Meals and refreshments on the grounds at all hours. Tickets, adults, 25 cents. Children under 12, 15 cents. Liberal prizes awarded for the above mentioned games. Entries 10 per cent. on first prize. Should the weather prove unfavorable the celebration will be continued the following day. Best accommodation for horses. Hay and oats to be had on the grounds. Parties who attended the Vinton picnic last year may loook out for a grander success than ever. The grounds will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. Seats in the shade for thousands. The best of music in attendance, good meals and sports of every description so that guests may be sure of both comfort and amusement. A better opportunity to pass an enjoyable holiday cannot be offered. Free access to the grounds. All are cordially invited.

John Mullin, President, James Sloan, Vice-President, John Ferrigan, Sec. Patrick Kavanagh, Asst-Sec.

# DR. W. A. MACKAY, & CO.,

## MEDICAL HALL, PORTAGE DU FORT,

Presnt their compliments to their numerous patrons and desire to remind them that their spring stock is now just about complete. They have on hand a large and well selected Stock of FARM and GARDEN SEEDS. In addition to the above they have a well selected Stock of the best Drugs CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, HORSE MEDICINE, &c.

**DR. W. A. MacKAY & Co.**

December 29th, 1885.

The Business carried on by the late C. A. Smith of Shawville, and subsequently by Mr. Henry Heath, of Quyon, has all been placed in the hands of the undersigned Agent.

This Company has paid for losses since its organization the enormous sum of $4,347,787.80.

INSURE YOUR HOMES AND FARM PROPERTY

IN THE

## AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

THAT WAS ORGANIZED SOLELY FOR SUCH INSURANCE.

Net Assets, for protection of Policy Holders, $1,722,588.88.
Net Surplus, over Capital, Reserve and all liabilities, $134,551.29.
Deposited with Dominion Government, $100,000.

The world affords no other Insurance Company that hold over one and a half million dollars in trust to protect just one class of property—that nearest the heart of every man—HIS HOMESTEAD.

ISSAC MUNSON PRESIDENT,
H. M. STEVENS, SECRETARY.

*J. H. BROMLEY,* AGENT, GOWER POINT POST OFFICE.

December 29, 1885.

## Hartington's Manifesto.

WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO GLADSTONE'S IRISH SCHEME.

London, June 17.—Lord Huntington has issued a manifesto to the Prossendale electors. He says;—"I regret the loss of the confidence of the majority of the Liberal council under circumstances so grave and—I cannot accept it as final—unprecedented. I cannot accept as final the decision of any body of electors, however influential. If it is Mr. Gladstone's opinion that the Irish difficulty is only soluble by a fundamental alteration of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, it is to be regretted that he has not placed the question in that light before the electors. I maintain that neither Parliament nor the electors ought to be invited to accept the principle of so vast a change as a seperate Parliament for Ireland until a plan has been put before them satisfying the conditions which Mr. Gladstone himself has declared to be indispensable. The bill recently rejected by Parliament in my opinion satisfies none of the conditions. We are not assured that it will or can be reconstructed in such a manner as to remove the objections of many of those even who voted for it. The measure is recommended as a just, and more strongly as the only, means for the restoration of social order in Ireland without a resort to stringent coersion. My opinion is that it is a question less of justice or right than of expediency. If Ireland had claimed independence, then the question of justice or right might be raised; but that claim is not now openly asserted, and the Government maintains that under this measure Ireland will remain an integral part of the kingdom. To require that the people of Ireland should submit to be governed by a parliament wherein they are fully represented and whereby they help to govern Great Britain may be inexpedient, but cannot be described as unjust. Apart from the claims for justice, however, it is not denied that there exists in Ireland a general desire for the greater control of her own affairs. This desire within certain limits the Liberal party recognize and as a reasonable claim. The question is to what extent can it safely be conceded by the Government. This measure reserved to the English Parliament, wherein Ireland was not to be represented, the control of vital matters in which Irishmen are equally interested with Englishmen and Scotchmen, such as the conduct of colonial and foreign affairs, the regulation of trade, customs and excise duties, and at the same time entrusted to the Irish Legislature practically the exclusive control of legislation, administration of laws affecting the relations of property, the prevention and punishment of crime and the civil and religious rights and liberties of the whole community. To say that these are exclusively Irish affairs and, therefore, may safely be entrusted to the management of the Irish, is misleading. To recognize the fact that the Irish people are widely divided in the distinctions of race and religion is not to impart into the controversy the elements of religious bigotry. Not only Protestants, but many Catholics also regard the measure with real alarm, to ignore which an attempt is made to escape by specious phrases from the realities of the position, and the Government proposed a measure to protect the landlords, who are only a small fraction. Regarding the classes requiring protection the Premier is now silent. He admitted that Ulster deserved consideration, but the protests of Ulster are neglected. Not a word in Mr. Gladstone's address indicates any serious attempt to satisfy the claims of the Protestant minority. I am compelled, therefore, to conclude that within the lines of the Government plan it is impossible to devise adequate protection for those who, it is admitted, need it. It is easy to dismiss with contempt alternative plans suggested by those who decline to accept the separatist scheme of the Government, but who are willing to concede reasonable demands. I am certainly not prepared to commit myself to the details of any of the plans proposed, but certain conditions may be clearly stated, which are essential to any plans. Parliament ought to continue to represent the whole and not a part of the kingdom; powers which may be conferred upon subordinate local bodies should be delegated not surrendered; the subjects delegated should be clearly defined and the right of Parliament to control and revise the action of subordinate legislative and administrative authorities should equally be clearly reserved; and lastly the administration of justice ought to remain in the hands of authority, responsible to Parliament. It is asserted that such a limited measure would not satisfy Ireland, but if a majority of the people of the United Kingdom distinctly and firmly declare that they will not assent to any measure which would loosen the bonds of union, it remains to be proved whether the Irish people can be persuaded to maintain a hopeless and unnecessary contest. Alternative schemes are discussed without discussion in order to show that coercion is the only alternative. Nobody has advocated coercion as a policy. But there is a point where any Government may be compelled to resort to what may be called coercion. The Government measure is no alternative to coercion, because it is certain that without coercion the Protestants of Ulster would not submit to the authority which it is proposed to impose upon them. Finally the question has been asked, how are England and Scotland to be governed? An attempt has been made to show that in the face of determined opposition nearly ninety Irish members supported a large number of English and Scotch members.

THIS PROBLEM IS IMPOSSIBLE OF SOLUTION.

If this is so, it is not a question fo argument, but a simple surrender of ful representation. A parliament freely conceded to Ireland must be conditional on their exercise of the privileges in a manner compatible with the efficiency, dignity and even existence of parliamentary institutions. A manifest determination to destroy or cripple those institutions is as clearly rebellion against the constitution as open resistence to the Crown. It will be our duty to defend Parliament from internal attacks as our predecessors defended it from external aggressions of arbitrary power.

## Incidents of a Holiday Tramp.

BY PEDZOS.

the big fish in the Chats lake.

By the time everything was ready it was twelve o'clock, and dinner-time at the hotel. However, our Captain must have a little run; a fine breeze was blowing up the river, so our little vessel was put out and away we went at a skimming rate.

"By Jingo! does'nt she go though;" grinned Tom Linger.

I was grinning myself, but what for I don't exactly know. Perhaps it was because the little boat sailed so well, and I had to give vent to my delight in some way. The Professor was trying hard to look unconcerned, but it would not work.

"The old man's tickled to death," laughed his brother.

Yes it was evident that he was tickled.

"Does'nt she go like a bird?" he whispered to me.

And go she certainly did. The water rushed alongside, and away, away back; till the wake of our little yacht disappeared altogether.

Our captain, who was steering ran us into a beautiful little sandy bay, where there were a few small row boats and fishing punts, which seemed as if they wished to hide their heads when our graceful craft ran in amongst them.

Having hauled our boat partly out of the water, so that she was perfectly safe, we proceeded, by a narrow foot-path, to the hotel and to dinner.

### CHAPTER XVII.

MEMORIES—OUT FOR A CRUISE—NOVERTIES—THE PROFESSOR IS SOLD—GOOD LUCK AND A FINE STRING.

I always enjoyed those village dinners, somehow or other. I could always eat. I generally can, provided the food is good and wholesome and well cooked. One of my friends, Tom Ministers, is a regular epicure: he could tell you all about different kinds of food and how to cook them; and he can describe a dinner so vividly that a hungry man's mouth will regularly water at the description. But then you always have such an appetite at these rustic houses, that you do not need epicurean meal-pictures. The pure country air, I suppose, produces the truly healthy appetite.

And then, the mutton, and the big potatoes, home-made bread and hot tea, the jam tarts and preserves; and the old cruet with its cracked mustard pot, and the vinegar ditto holding vinegar about 30 years old, or as old as the house, anyway: and the long table with about 20 hungry mouths awaiting their turn, while the hostess and her pretty servant-maid (sometimes these maids are very pretty, and sometimes they are—anything but,) hurry about with the plates and other articles in their busy hands; all these combined give give new life to the drooping stomach and raise it to a healthy level. You don't hear 'Beefroaststewmuttonhashandhamandeggs" rattled into your unfortunate auricular organ: but there's generally one or two good solid meats.

But, oh, you've got to go through the experience yourself before you can sympathize with one who has, and when you have gone through it once, you'll want to do so again.

At half-past one we went down to where the yacht lay, and got aboard. We headed for a pretty islet about two miles up the river, where, it was said, we might get some fish. The "Count" by the Professor's orders, 'bossed' the jib.

Two dried up old chaps, weather-beaten and tough as a piece of restaurant sandwich, accompanied us. They were old fishermen, i. e. river fishermen, and needed a great deal of coaxing before they would get aboard.

"We've hallways been a used to punts," they said. It was very amusing to us 'old salts,'—I say 'us,' because it would spoil the regularity of the thing if I did'nt.—I say it was vastly amusing to behold these old bass-hunters, accustomed to flat buns with rough oars, when the little vessel would heel over and the water would seem-to them-to be coming aboard, climb up on the weather side, with a queer expression on their faces, and hold on tight to the gunwale. They were not cowards, mind you, but they had not been used to this sort of thing. They got all right, after a while, and came to appreciate the run. They were not bad old chaps at all; but they amused the Professor greatly. He would roll back and laugh; such a comical laugh; and the 'Count,' in his knickerbockers, would try, so hard, oh, so hard, to hide his ever-widening smile.

Those were happy days: at least that day was particularly so. In fact every day was enjoyed.

'Favoured by the fresh'ning gale,' we soon reached our islet, and ran into the neatest little creek you ever saw; the boat was moored, and we stepped ashore.

Some of the party went off round a corner to fish, while Mike Niler and myself tried our luck near the boat. We did not have to wait long. A big tug, and Niler's line told him 'something was up.'

After a little playful argument, greater strength and some scientific angling won the battle, and a fine pike of about eight pounds was drawn ashore. I followed with one of the same kind, though not quite so large. The water was rather deep and weedy, and looked just right for fish. It proved to be so, for in an hour's time we had landed between us, 11 fine, beautiful fish, of which 8 were pike ranging from 3 to 8 pounds apiece, and 3 fine black bass, the smallest being no less than 2½ pounds. One of the bass gave my rod quite a shaking; I had my fears for it; but I got my fish all right without any damage to the rod. The Professor sat in the boat aud smoked, applauding each time that a fish made its appearance. The Professor had set a line nicely baited, but on hauling it up found all the bait gone. He set it again and watched it. Presently, nib-nib-swish! and away went the line. Of course he felt sure he had something big on, sure; but what was his disgust on finding his captive to be nothing more than a twe-ounce rock bass, who gave him such an impudent and self-satisfied look as he came up, with all his feathers up, that is his back fin, that we on shore went into fits of laughter. You know, perhaps, those cheeky little bass, who will attach themselves to your hook, and give the line such a tug that you feel sure you have a 5-pounder, at the least; and then they have such a consequential air about them, when hauled out of the water, as if they were doing you an honour.

After that the Professor gave it up, and devoted himself to his pipe and watching us on shore.

When the others returned, we found their luck had been of the right sort, too. Although their string did not weigh nearly as much as ours, yet they had some very fine fish: all bass, black ones. One of them the largest, weighed five pounds, and, so they said, made a hard fight for liberty. Altogether we had a good basket to carry back to Mrs. Johnston, that beautiful June evening.

To be continued.