

SOLITUDE.

Oh! that the desert was my dwelling place,
With one fair spirit for my minister,
That I might all forget the human race.

AFTER THE WILDERNESS.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry—A
Brave Artillery Officer.
When Gen. Grant came over with his
hammer to batter the tough earthen
anvil in May, 1864, it was Maj. Gen. Fitz
Lee, as much or more than anybody else,

It is impossible in a brief article to
give an adequate idea of this obstinate
fighting of Lee's division between the
Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court
House.

The cavalry had fought step by step
and had been ordered to fall back on
Spottsylvania Court House.

The guns thundered, sweeping the
slope, but the skirmishers bravely con-
tinued to advance; and what was worse,

"Give them a round of canister,
Breathed."

"Take off the guns, Breathed!"
"A few more rounds, general," Breathed
pleaded, and turning to the gunners,

"Lumber to the rear!" was the order,
and one of the guns went off at a gallop.

It was nothing strange years ago for
snow to fall about Christmas and remain
on the ground for weeks and months,

"One principal cause for this change,"
said a New York officer of the signal
service corps, "can be seen from the win-
dows of this station.

The Hairless Dog of Mexico.
No Mexican kennel is complete with-
out two or three pelon or hairless dogs.

Great Frederick's Drinking Cup.
A silver drinking cup which formerly
belonged to Frederick the Great has just
been sold at Berlin for 2,000 roubles.

At the World's Meevy. A Novel, By Florence
Wardle, author of "The Mystery of the Holly Tree," etc.

At the World's Meevy. A Novel, By Florence
Wardle, author of "The Mystery of the Holly Tree," etc.

At the World's Meevy. A Novel, By Florence
Wardle, author of "The Mystery of the Holly Tree," etc.

"EXAMINER EXTRA."

SHERBROOKE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

At Eventide.

Crimson, and gold, and russet
Against the azure sky.

Crimson, and gold, and russet,
And a drifting haze of rain
Caught up the western glory,

Just so, when life is sinking,
To the twilight of tears,
Worn with the frost and fever,

Light from the land we're nearing
Falls on the path we tread,

Turpentine applied to a cut is a
preventive of lockjaw.

Bread and cake should be kept in a
tin box or stone jar.

Phosphorized oil (one in 300) is said
by Tavignot to be a radical cure for
corns.

Oranges and lemons keep best when
wrapped close in soft paper and laid
in a drawer of linen.

Chilblain lotion.—Vigier gives the
following formula:—Tannin, eight
grains; glycerine (30 per cent.), five
drachms; rose-water, three ounces.

A well-known New York lawyer
while addressing a country jury got
down on his knees to illustrate the
manner in which his client prayed.

Dublin, May 10.—In Lurgan, county
Armagh, 8,000 Orangemen formed in
procession to-day to attend the funeral
of one of their order.

THE MARKETS.
Sherbrooke Markets.
Sherbrooke, May 8th, 1886.

Patent Haxall per bbl. 5 25 @ 5 50
Superior XXX 4 50 @ 4 75

City Mill (Choice Bakers) 4 50 @ 5 00
Spring Extra 4 50 @ 4 75

Superior Extra 4 75 @ 5 00
No 1 Extra Flour 4 25 @ 4 50

Oatmeal, medium @ bbl. 4 40 @ 4 60
" Fine 4 75 @ 5 00

Coarse Middlings @ 100 lb. 1 50 @ 1 75
Buckwheat Flour @ 100 lb. 1 75 @ 2 00

Graham Flour 2 50 @ 3 00
Cracked Wheat 2 50 @ 3 00

Shorts @ 100 lb. 1 10 @ 1 25
Wheat Bran @ 100 lb. 1 00 @ 1 00

Provender 1 25 @ 1 30
Yellow Meal (coarse) 1 40 @ 1 50
Yellow Meal (fine) 1 50 @ 1 60

GRAIN—
Hay @ ton 10 00 @ 14 00
Oats, @ bush (34) 0 45 @ 0 50

Barley " 0 70 @ 0 75
Peas " (good) 0 90 @ 1 00

Beans " 0 80 @ 0 85
Corn " 0 70 @ 0 75
Buckwheat " 0 45 @ 0 50

VEGETABLES—
Potatoes @ bush. (good) 0 45 @ 0 60
Turnips per Bush 0 15 @ 0 20

Onions, Peck 0 50 @ 0 60
DAIRY PRODUCE—
Butter, fresh prints @ lb. choice 0 18 @ 0 20

" sub 0 15 @ 0 17
Lard, @ lb. 0 10 @ 0 13
Cheese, @ lb. dairy 0 08 @ 0 10

" factory 0 10 @ 0 12
Maple Sugar, (new) 0 07 @ 0 9
Bees Honey @ lb. in boxes 0 17 @ 0 20

Eggs @ dozen, fresh 0 15 @ 0 20
" packed 0 00 @ 0 00

FRUIT—
Apples, per peck 0 25 @ 0 35
POULTRY—
Turkeys @ lb. 0 15 @ 0 17

Geese @ lb. 0 00 @ 0 00
Chickens @ lb. good 0 12 @ 0 13
" Common 0 08 @ 0 10

MEAT—
Veal 0 6 @ 0 8
Hef, by the qr good 4 00 @ 6 00

" @ lb. according to quality 4 @ 0 12
" corned 0 10 @ 0 13
Mutton, @ lb. 0 5 @ 0 07

Lamb " (Spring) 0 07 @ 0 10
Pork, in hog 7 00 @ 7 50
" @ lb. (fresh) 0 08 @ 0 10

" salt @ lb. 0 12 @ 0 13
Hams, smoked, @ lb. 0 05 @ 0 06
HIDES—@ lb. 0 22 @ 0 25

WOOD—
Dry Hard Wood 0 00 @ 3 50
Green Hard Wood 2 50 @ 3 00
" Soft 2 00 @ 0 00

MARVELOUS PRICES! BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and all are printed from good to the most perfect paper.

The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.

Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acrostichs, Epigrams, Games, Puzzles, etc. for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home. Illustrated.

Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.

Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which will be peculiarly interesting to amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.

The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.

Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors including love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.

Called Book, A Novel, By Hugh Conway, author of "Dark Days," etc.

At the World's Meevy, A Novel, By Florence Wardle, author of "The Mystery of the Holly Tree," etc.

Dark Days, A Novel, By Hugh Conway, author of "Called Book," etc.

The Mystery of the Holly Tree, A Novel, By Florence Wardle, author of "Dark Days," etc.

Red Coat Farm, A Novel, By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "Kathleen," etc.

Carriages Wholesale & Retail



A GOOD TOP BUGGY FOR \$85!

All intending purchasers had better send in their orders early, as no doubt the demand will be greater than the supply, as the company are building only 3,000 carriages this year in Canada.

G. A. LeBARON,

SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

April 6th, 1886.

Spring Importations

—A T—

WALTER BLUE'S.

New Spring Scotch Tweeds

At W. BLUE'S

New Spring Coatings

At W. BLUE'S

New Spring Trowserings

At W. BLUE'S

New White Shirts

At W. BLUE'S

New Regatta Shirts

At W. BLUE'S

New Style Collars

At W. BLUE'S

New Neckwear

At W. BLUE'S

New Underclothing

At W. BLUE'S

New Hats

At W. BLUE'S

New Ready-made Clothing

At W. BLUE'S

New Boy's Suits

At W. BLUE'S

New Boy's Jersey Suits

At W. BLUE'S

The largest and best selected stock he has ever shown March 19, 1886

American Gingham, Lawns, Muslins, Oilcloths, Circulars,

Mosquito Netting, Ticking, and a large supply of

Hosiery just received at the

POST - OFFICE - STORE, COMPTON,

T. & B. TOBACCO now sold for 20 cents!

Six Prong MANURE FORKS, \$1.00

Five " " " " .90

Curtain Rollers only 25 cents.

Also, a large and carefully selected stock of General Merchandise, which the public are cordially invited to call and inspect.

M. M. KNOULTON

April 28th, 1886.

C. H. WAKEFIELD & CO'S.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING EPORIUM

Is now complete in every particular.

SUITINGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPRING OVERCOATINGS

In all shades and colors.

PANTINGS

FANCY VESTING.

EVERYTHING THE PUBLIC REQUIRES IN THE CLOTHING LINE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

C. H. WAKEFIELD & CO.

McCarthy's Block,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, IN THE SQUARE, SHERBROOKE.

Railways.



QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY. Fall and Winter Arrangements.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1886. Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: L'Ve Sherbrooke for Beauce, Jct., Levis and Quebec, Arrive Beauce Jct., Arrive Levis, Leave Quebec for Beauce, etc.

Trains run on "Eastern Standard" time. Fifteen minutes allowed for refreshments at Beauce Junction.

SURE CONNECTIONS made at Sherbrooke with Passumpsic, Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways for Newport, Portland, Boston, New York, all New England Points, and for Montreal and the West via Lake Memphrigo.

J. R. WOODWARD, General Manager. Sherbrooke, April 5, 1886.



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Montreal, New York, Boston and New England, Commencing Sunday, Dec. 6th 1885.

TRAINS LEAVE SHERBROOKE

5.40 A. M. Passenger, arriving Magog at 6.25 a. m., Waterloo 7.20 a. m., Farnham 8.45 a. m., St. Johns 9.25 a. m., Montreal 10.30 a. m., St. Albans 10.50 a. m., White River Jct. 2.45 p. m., Concord, N. H. 5.03 p. m., Nashua 6.15 p. m., Boston 7.20 p. m., Greenfield 5.45 p. m., Springfield 6.50 p. m., New York 10.30 p. m.

9.15 A. M. Mixed, arriving Magog 10.15 a. m., Waterloo 12.50 a. m., St. Johns 5.10 p. m., Montreal 6.40 p. m., Troy, N. Y. 2.05 a. m., New York 7.30 a. m., Fitchburg 5.31 a. m., Boston 7.49 a. m., Worcester 6.40 a. m., Providence 9.35 a. m.

Pullman Buffet Parlor Car St. Johns to Boston via Lowell.

Pullman Sleeping Car St. Johns to Boston via Fitchburg, Wagner Sleeping Car to New York via Troy.

EXPRESS LEAVES MONDAY, Dec. 6th, 1885. Montreal 8.30 a. m., New York 6.30 p. m., Troy 11.25 p. m., Boston 7.00 p. m., Lowell 7.45 p. m., Manchester 8.14 p. m., Concord 9.30 p. m., St. Albans 6.00 a. m., St. Johns 9.40 a. m., Waterloo 2.15 p. m., Magog 4.10 p. m., arriving at Sherbrooke 5.45 p. m., Express to Montreal 4.30 p. m., St. Albans 12.50 p. m., St. Johns 5.25 p. m., Waterloo 7.35 p. m., Magog 8.35 p. m., arrive Sherbrooke 9.15 p. m.

For Tickets to all points, Freight and Passenger Rates and full information apply to C. H. HEBBARD, Station Agent Central Vermont R. R., Sherbrooke, Que.

J. W. HOBART, S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Manager, Gen. Passenger Agent I. B. FUTVOYE, Superintendent. Dec. 5th, 1885.

PASSUMPSIC RAILROAD

The Short and direct Route to all Points in New England and New York.

COMMENCING Monday, Oct. 26th, 1885.

TRAINS LEAVE SHERBROOKE:

5:20 A. M. MAIL, arriving St. Johnsbury 8.30 a. m., Concord, N. H. 2.40 p. m., Nashua 4.05 p. m., Boston 5.30 p. m., Worcester 5.37 p. m., Greenfield 4.24 p. m., Springfield 6.00 p. m., New York 10.30 p. m.

8:35 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving St. Johnsbury 12.27 a. m., W. R. Junction 3.00 a. m., Concord, N. H. 5.50 a. m., Nashua 7.00 a. m., Boston 8.30 a. m., Worcester 9.25 a. m., Greenfield 6.05 a. m., Springfield 7.05 a. m., New York 11.45 a. m.

MONARCH SLEEPING CAR, Sherbrooke to W. R. Junction, Greenfield and Springfield, and Pullman Sleeping Car from Newport to Concord, Nashua and Boston.

FROM THE SOUTH. MAIL LEAVES

Boston 8.30 a. m., Worcester 8.05 a. m., Nashua 9.50 a. m., Concord 10.55 a. m., Springfield 8.00 a. m., Greenfield 9.35 a. m., W. R. Junction 1.45 p. m., St. Johnsbury 4.15 p. m., arriving Sherbrooke 8.30 p. m. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Boston 7.00 p. m., Worcester 6.20 p. m., Nashua 8.20 p. m., Concord 9.30 p. m., New York 4.30 p. m., Springfield 8.15 p. m., Greenfield 9.25 p. m., W. R. Junction 12.35 a. m., St. Johnsbury 2.42 a. m., arriving Sherbrooke 7.55 a. m. Monarch Sleeping Cars from Springfield to Sherbrooke, and Pullman Sleeping Cars from Boston to Newport.

For tickets and information as to routes, also as to rates of freight to all of above named points apply to H. F. McLANE, Agent Passumpsic Railroad, Sherbrooke.

N. P. LOVERING, Jr., H. E. FOLSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Supt. LYNDONVILLE, VT.

FINE JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

"EXAMINER" OFFICE.

LIFE IN A MAN-OF-WAR.

Discipline to Which Jack Tars are Subjected—Systematic Subordination.

In order to understand a man-of-war it is primarily necessary to consider her as formed of many parts, all arranged together under the predominant law of subordination. Thus one may speak correctly of the captain and officers, or of the seamen and marines of a man-of-war. But all such broad divisions require to be subdivided, and in reality the whole body is made up of small parts, each of which resembles the other, as far as the principles on which it acts are concerned, and each of which, though with functions of its own, is related to all the other parts. Taking the crew, for example—the men, as they are called, when spoken of as distinct from the officers—we find them divided by grades not less important than those which divide the officers themselves. There are able bodied seamen and ordinary seamen. The able seaman is a finished sailor, not only able to do all the usual work, below and aloft, but to take the helm and the lead. The ordinary seaman is a less qualified man, receiving less pay, but will probably rise from that to the higher rating by and by.

But if the mere term "seaman" would imperfectly describe one of the men, so the mere term officer would equally imperfectly describe one of the officers. Not only are there the officers proper, from captain to naval cadet; there are different classes below these. There are the warrant officers, boatswain, gunner and carpenter, and the petty officers, quartermaster, boatswain's mate, master at arms, etc. These, however, are not all the grades in the scheme. There is a captain to each top, a coxswain to each boat, a captain of the forward, captain of the after guard. Subordination, therefore, interpenetrates the whole body social of a man of war; it does not only act broadly, but minutely; nor generally only, but in detail. Subordination and classification are, in fact, the two great principles which regulate everything aboard. Subordination teaches a man that he must obey—and whom. Classification teaches him how he must obey—and where. The corner stone of naval subordination, then, is the authority of the captain. He commands the ship, even though there should be a rear admiral on board in command of the fleet.

Though essentially a living unity, a coherent individual whole, yet a man-of-war attains to be this by dint of a careful division and adjustment of parts. Her crew is classified in several distinct ways, according to the different classes of duty that develops upon them in different parts of the ship's daily life. Thus a ship has to be sailed. For that purpose her crew are divided and appointed to particular stations where they go when nautical operations are on hand. There are foreclemen, foretopmen, maintopmen, and an afterguard which works on deck and does not go aloft. Each of these sets of men has its captain and second captain; each top its midshipman, and at the summons, "Hands reef topsails," or what not, everybody knows where to betake himself and where his work is.

Again, a man-of-war has to be fought. For that purpose her crew are divided and appointed to particular stations at "quarters." There are the forward main-deck quarters, and after upperdeck quarters; forward upperdeck quarters, after maindeck quarters and so on. Each man belong to a particular division and a particular gun in the division and a particular number in the gun; so when the drum and fife call him to quarters he knows just as well where to go as he knew where to go when the boatswain's pipe called him to make or shorten sail.

Once more, a ship has a social as well as a naval or military life, and men eat, drink and sleep there, as in a village or a barrack. Accordingly, the men are divided into messes—each mess having its own table at a certain place on the lower deck, and one member of the mess being cook, and going for its share of provisions to the galley each day. So, too, every man has his bag for his clothes and his hammock to sleep in, and has prescribed hours and places for the use of both. And since a ship, as a whole, never sleeps, there being no such complete suspension of life possible in a ship as in a country mansion, all the officers are divided into three watches, and all the crew into two. The public opinion of a man-of-war is as definitely known and felt as that of a town. The men have their favorite officers and their unpopular officers—just as the officers themselves give a certain well understood status to each of their own body, and have a tendency to split their messes into cliques, according to taste and inclination.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Granite Slab of Enormous Size.

To separate from the main ledge a slab of granite 354 feet long, 3 to 4 feet thick and 11 feet wide, is no ordinary feat to accomplish. But this has been done at the Fynt Granite quarry, in Monson, Mass., and by the means usual in quarries for separating slabs or blocks from the main ledge. A row of wedges were set, several hundred in number, and the workmen beginning at one end gently and carefully tapped the wedges, moving by degrees down the line, until the other end of them was reached, when the same operation was repeated.

In this manner, by careful and patient application, aided by favorable conditions of the weather, the slab of the above phenomenal size was successfully separated from the main rock. The value of this immense slab, if it could have been transferred safely to one of our large cities, at not too great cost, would have been several thousand dollars. And it seemed almost sacrilegious that it was necessary to cut it up into smaller blocks for transportation and finally used for ordinary building purposes.—Scientific American.

The Work of Early Astronomers.

The completeness of the work done by the early astronomers is shown by the fact, recently stated, that out of the 6,000 or more nebulae now known the Herschels had discovered 5,000.

THE ESQUIMAU AS A TRADER.

He Knows Nothing of the Use of Money—Bargains—Sign of Friendship.

The Esquimau knows nothing of the use of money, and but little more of the art of barter. This was strongly shown in their method of trading with the whaling crew of the ship whereupon my party was taking passage to North Hudson bay. A nice polar bear robe was spread on the quarter deck, one that you would expect a furrier's clerk to intimate was worth a clear \$150. My breath was almost taken away when the master of the ship hauled out of his pocket a half a plug of navy six (one-twelfth of a pound) tobacco and offer it to him for the white silky affair, and I had to lean up against one of the davits, when this northern nunny accepted the offer with a smile, as if he had struck a special sale bargain.

The white man got generous, however, before he rolled up the skins, and added a sixth of a pound of powder to the bargain. Four saddles of reindeer meat were had for a half a cupful of shot, that properly managed might have secured four ducks, which in turn could have been traded to this whaler for a lump of brown sugar, and the native would have still been satisfied, even if the white man had bitten it in two and handed him the smaller half. Twenty-five rusty musket caps were given for five beautiful white fox skins; and I went into a mathematical estimate with logarithms and astronomy, which showed that a man with a capital of a box of musket caps (4 cents wholesale), would, if he started into this business at 15 years of age and continue it till he felt like retiring at 50, own the whole earth by warranty deed, and have a chattel mortgage on the rest of the solar system; that is, if the foxes held out. They had brought three dogs with them in the comen, which I wanted to purchase for my explorations, and although the surrounding circumstances would have justified me in tendering a handleless palm-leaf fan that hung up in my stateroom as a souvenir from my unknown predecessor, I broke loose from the infatuation, and actually gave them something approximately near their own value.

As a result one fellow, who had evidently not washed his face since he was born, so insisted on rubbing noses with me in an affectionate manner to testify his appreciation of my payments that notwithstanding it was interpreted as signifying eternal friendship, I almost repented of my weak attempt at generosity, and regretted that I had not given them a pipeful of tobacco for each dog, instead of a pound package of it along with other articles. A breeze springing up, ter-bow-it-ec (farewell) was exchanged, and we parted with all our Esquimau friends except their odor, which hung over the ship as if it had come to stay. I spent the next few hours reading a description of these same savages, and how they had to be watched to prevent their stealing things too loosely scattered about the ship's deck, and I thought there would be very little left of the deck if the natives stole enough to keep even with their trading losses.—Lieut. Schwatka's Letter.

What Young Doctors Dread Most.

In a conversation with a doctor, he said to me: "Do you wish to know the greatest source of worry to a young practitioner? It is that he will be called to save a poisoned person. There are so many sorts of poison, the symptoms are so intricate, and the antidotes so varied, that it is almost impossible to keep them in one's head by merely theoretical learning. Actual experience impresses knowledge on a doctor, and an old man has accumulated a stock in that way, but the youngsters don't have it within sudden reach.

"In the ordinary routine of practice, he can delay treatment long enough to look into a text book or to consult with some kindly old chap in the profession; but when we are hastily summoned to the side of a patient with poison in his stomach, the nature of which can only be determined by symptoms, and whose life can only be saved by quick dosing with the right drug, the responsibility is something frightful. What do I do? I carry in an inner pocket a thin book containing a summary of poisons, symptoms and antidotes. That is a common practice with young doctors, and a few old ones, too."

The liability to summons as a witness in court after attending to a poisoning case makes physicians additionally alert and anxious. That lends terror to the risk of mistakes.—New York Cor. Chicago Journal.

Largest Sewer in the World.

A sewer is building in Washington, which is seven feet larger in diameter than any other in the world. In its smallest part it is larger than the largest of the sewers in Paris. For over 2,000 feet it is a circular sewer of twenty-two feet in diameter. There is connected with it a sewer 5,000 feet, or nearly one mile, in length and twenty feet in diameter. A fully-equipped palace car, locomotive and all, could be run through it without difficulty. This enormous sewer is intended to drain the immense water-shed lying to the north of the city. Besides that, it will carry to the eastern branch of the Potomac all the contents of the smaller system of sewers in the northern part of the city. It will take a year to complete the work.—Boston Budget.

A Way of Getting Around It.

Gen. Toombs had a peculiar way of getting around defeat. In controversy with a northerner, who finally exclaimed, "Well, general, we licked you, anyhow!" he retorted: "Licked us! No, sir! No such thing! We wore ourselves out whipping you!" Gen. "Jim" Lane of Kansas almost equaled that when, in the early part of the civil war, he responded to a question about a rather hurried retreat of his brigade: "No, sir, the Kansas brigade never retreats; it counter-marches, sir!"—Chicago Tribune.

Many a heart would be hardened but for the memory of the past griefs, when eyes, now averted, perhaps, were full of sympathy, and hands now cold were eager to soothe and succor.—Thackeray.

The Chinese Consul at New York.

At a reception at Mrs. Horatio King's I met our Chinese consul, Hwang Sih Chuen. He is small and quiet, even shy. He was in full toggery and I hardly know how the snipping scissors of a crazy-quilt fiend could have been kept off from him had he appeared in some of our small towns. The richness of the stuffs, heavily braided and embroidered, would have been a great temptation. Indeed, the tout ensemble of the little man would have made a very gorgeous center-piece for a prize quilt.

The color I liked best was the coffee tint of his highly polished skin. Of course not a spear of hair was allowed to wander away from the long cue. It was drawn so tightly I think it must be directly responsible for the upward inclination of the corners of his little, black, velvet eyes. We are indebted to Bret Harte for that expression so convenient on some occasions, "childlike and bland," but since I have seen other than the "heathen Chinese" I can't help thinking how admirably it answers to sum up the manners of those who do not use their capacious sleeves to secrete the missing cards. They are, as a race, it seems to me, most childlike, simple, and unaffected. Imagine any one of us, of such ancient pedigree that we could trace ourselves back to Confucius, taking lessons in English as calmly and unconsciously as this consul.

The secretary and interpreter, Mr. Wing, wore his "store clothes" so naturally that I asked how it happened and was told that he was not exactly born in them, but, coming here to school when he was very small, he had grown up in the clothes of an American tailor. He is one of those whom Mr. Buringame induced the Chinese government to send here to be educated, and he is a graduate of Yale. With the permission to dress as our men do came the royal consent to cut off the cue, as he wears his hair like the "Melican man.—Mrs. E. B. Custer in Chicago Tribune.

The Phonograph of the Future.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison has been working on the phonograph, which has heretofore amounted to nothing but a toy and which he proposes to make useful. He is building a phonograph with a five-foot wheel to be driven by steam, and by means of a funnel thirty feet long the sound imparted to the phonograph is to be magnified forty times. Thus sound will be carried to a distance of two blocks from the speaker.

But if Mr. Edison can make it reproduce the tones and manner of the orator as exactly as it will repeat his words, the decay of American oratory may be arrested, for it will be easy for a city full of people to hear a favorite orator without having to crowd each other and get their pockets picked in order to get within hearing distance. The phonograph will, moreover, become a valuable assistant chairman of national conventions. The permanent chairman, who now smashes gavel and howls himself hoarse in the efforts to stop the uproarious applause that has greeted somebody's speech nominating the other faction's candidate, will be able to make a suggestion to the phonograph in an undertone and have it repeated in a thundertone.

As a queller of mobs the phonograph will also prove useful. The able chief of police can stand inside the barricaded station and tell a mass of rioters in the street, via the phonograph on the station house roof, to go home by 2 o'clock, sharp, or they will be fired into. Science is a great thing and Mr. Edison is a great man of science.—Philadelphia Times.

Errors Concerning Opium-Smoking.

Dr. Earle read, before the Chicago Medical society, an interesting paper on opium-smoking, in which he held that there are many popular misapprehensions concerning this vice. There are 2,000,000 opium-smokers in China, or less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population—not so great a proportion as people generally believed. In Chicago he held that there were less than 200 habitual opium-smokers, and these in every case were dissolute members of society.

He said that all the talk about "elegantly-dressed, respectable women being driven to opium dens in their carriages to 'hit the pipe,'" was mere rubbish. The symptoms characterizing the recovery from the effects of a smoke were similar to but less severe than those in opium eating. Opium smoking had no particularly harmful effects physically, but it resulted in moral wreck—all opium smokers being liars. Legislation against the smoking of opium had been very successful in Nevada, and the police here had done much to check the habit. He contended that it is a vice and not a disease, and that opium smokers do not care to reform.—Chicago Tribune.

The Seven Wonders of a Young Lady.

Keeping her accounts in preference to an album.

Generously praising the attractions of that "affected creature" who always cuts her out.

Not ridiculing the man she secretly prefers—nor quizzing what she seriously admires.

Not changing her "dear, dear friend" quarterly—or her dress three times a day.

Reading a novel without looking at the third volume first; or writing a letter without a postscript; or taking wine at dinner without saying "the smallest drop in the world;" or singing without "a bad cold;" or wearing shoes that were not "a mile too big for her."

Seeing a baby without immediately rushing to it and kissing it.

Carrying a large bouquet at an evening party, and omitting to ask her partner "if he understands the language of flowers."—Tid-Bits.

Cresote Used as a Fuel.

An experiment is being tried at Portsmouth, in England, with the object of determining the practicability of applying liquid fuel as a steam generator to men-of-war. The fuel consists of cresote, which is procurable at a penny a gallon. So far the system has proved superior to others previously tried, and it is believed that the difficulties in the way of the use of liquid fuel are in a fair way of being overcome.—Scientific Exchange.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—The Sun Life Insurance Co.'s figures for 1885, are Life Applications \$2,608,071 48 against \$1,900,000 in 1884. The income has also increased \$41,607 40 over the previous year, while the gain over all disbursements netted the handsome sum of \$123,677.66. tf



Fine Smoking Tobacco only 16 cents per plug at H. Fortier's, Sign of the Indian.



PER STEAMER "SARDINIAN."

6 Cases English Stationery

Just opened out a splendid assortment of Note Paper and Envelopes, all sizes and prices. Extra good value in Boxed Stationery.

Also offers a new assortment of Blank Books. A great variety of Pass Books, Memorandum and Account Books.

200 Designs Wall Paper

At J. R. McBAIN'S at prices ranging from 5c. upwards Call early while the assortment is complete.

A NEW STOCK

Of Church Prayer and Hymn Books, just arrived at J. R. McBAIN'S. Pretty Sets in cases at reasonable prices

DRUG DEPARTMENT

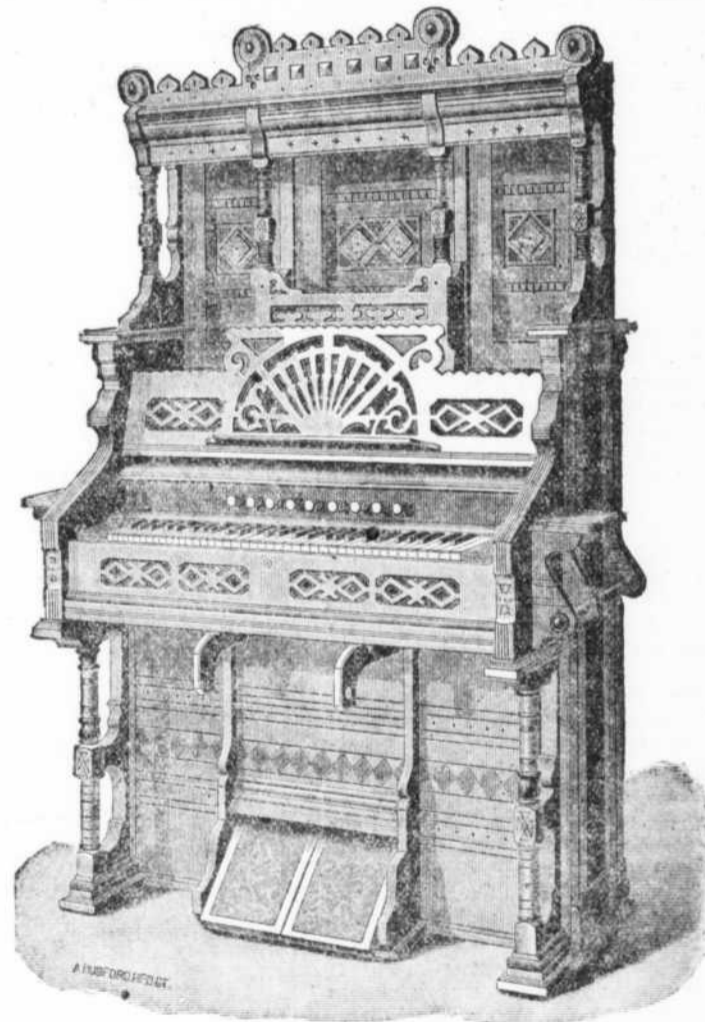
J. R. McBAIN advises his customers who have current and rose bushes to call at his store and purchase a package of Fresh Pure Hellebore.

SPECTACLES.

Every one wearing the B LAURANCE SPECTACLES derive certain benefit to their sight. The improvement is permanent and the resulting ease and comfort from their use, is very pleasant.

J. R. McBain, Sole Agent.

April 6th, 1886.

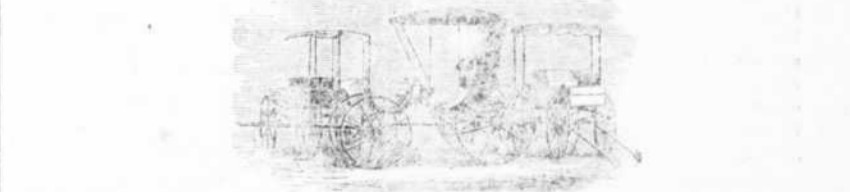


NEW STYLE ESTEY ORGAN.

PRICE \$125.00!!

H. C. WILSON, Sole Agent.

Sherbrooke, March 6th, 1886.



Carriages!

Parties requiring Carriages made up of the best seasoned imported material, all by experienced workmen, will find them at

HOGLE & CO'S.,

DEPOT STREET.

SHERBROOKE.

A large number of OPEN AND COVERED WAGGONS now in course of construction for the Spring Trade. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY.

Sherbrooke, April 6th, 1886.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE

Best in the World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. **BALLARD** Gallery, Sporting and Target RIFLES, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 20 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from \$18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn. Two targets made with one of our 32 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These rifles carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.