

The Standard Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

La. Col. Frederic Houde, M. P. for Maskinonge, died on Saturday.

Norfolk County, Ontario, voted on the Scott act last week. The act was carried by a majority of 1,178.

New Yorkers are debating having a winter carnival, with an ice palace in Central Park.

"Maad S" beat her record last Tuesday, trotting a mile at Lexington, Ky. in 2:09 1/2, a half second better than ever before.

It is said that Mr. Rance has made his report upon the Montreal incident of Standard and Magog, and figures it at 5 per cent. on the valuation rolls in force at the time he made his visit to Standard.

There was a great explosion of gun powder at Delaware Creek, near Toledo, Ohio, on the 13th, in the giant powder factory of J. & O. B. Rummel. Several persons were injured but none killed. Loss \$10,000. Houses, barns and fences were demolished in the vicinity of the explosion.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont were re-elected on Friday, except Judge Redfield, who declined reelection. Wm. H. Walker, of Ludlow, was elected in his place. The judges are H. E. Royce, Chief Justice, Jona. Ross, H. H. Powers, W. G. Venable, R. S. Taft, J. W. Rowell and Wm. H. Walker.

The committees of the Democratic party came to the front with the statement that W. H. Vanderbilt did not make any contribution to the campaign fund, as alleged, and Cyrus W. Field says that no money was contributed at the Madison dinner to Mr. Blaine, as alleged by the Democratic press, and illustrated by Harper's Weekly. The truth sometimes comes out—after election.

Sir J. A. Macdonald is soon expected home from his trip to England, and will receive an ovation at Montreal in commemoration of his 40th anniversary in public life. A public reception will be given and a banquet—"Johnnie comes marching home again," with the additional honor of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath attached to his title, conferred by the Queen, at the special request of Mr. Gladstone. The people of Canada learn with pleasure of this new mark of honor conferred by Her Majesty upon the Premier, the highest ever conferred upon a Colonial statesman.

Last year Mr. Allison was elected as a supporter of Mr. Mowat's government in the County of Lennox by the small majority of five votes. The victory was heralded as a striking example of liberal reaction in Ontario. His opponents, however, felt sure that the "reaction" was caused by bribery, and brought the matter before the courts as soon as possible. The evidence at the trial showed a regularly organized system of bribery was resorted to, and even Mr. S. H. Blake threw up the sponge after hearing several witnesses swear to having received money to vote for Allison. The judge ruled the election, but Allison was not proven to be personally concerned, the counsel having admitted the bribery before disqualifying testimony was reached. His brother-in-law found it necessary for his health to go to New Orleans shortly before the trial. This man is said to have imported a stranger who did most of the bribing, passing for a drover in search of stock. None of the witnesses acknowledged that they knew him. Prices paid were \$5 to \$10, no lambs or calves thrown in.

Mr. George William Curtis, who has long posed as a civil service reformer, ventures to predict, not from any personal knowledge, as he assures the public, but from an opinion formed of Mr. Cleveland's character, that when that gentleman assumes the Presidential chair he will carry into practice the rules of civil service reform, and remove no civil servant of the government except for cause. This excites a good deal of amusement at Washington, where the Democratic leaders are already mapping out civil service reform, as they understand it. It is upon the plan suggested by a Western member of the party who will be a power at Washington. His words were, "come in, boys, and warm your feet, we have been out in the cold long enough."

An influential representative of the Boston Herald called upon Gov. Cleveland since the election and tried to draw out the President elect upon this question, but without success. He finally asked the Governor to say something to satisfy that portion of his adherents (the Independents) who believe in civil service reform. The Governor somewhat testily replied, "I think I have said enough on that subject; it is in my letter; it is in the platform. It is no use trying to beat brains into people's heads. Let them attend to their own business—let them attend to their own business," repeating the expression emphatically. The "nugwumps" should feel comforted!

The Lyndon Union says that a Sheffield Republican on election day deposited an insurance receipt for \$872 instead of a Blaine ballot.

The Question Settled.

The canvassing of the vote of New York closed on Saturday so far as the Presidential Electors is concerned, showing the following figures: Cleveland 563,073; Blaine 561,986; Cleveland's plurality 1,087. This is accepted by the National committees of both parties as final, both having closed their headquarters in New York. Mr. Blaine also accepts the verdict with apparent cheerfulness, and will, with his family, shortly return to Washington to spend the winter, devoting himself to finishing his history, one volume of which has been published.

Mr. Blaine was interviewed at Augusta, Me., on Saturday by a Boston Journal reporter, and talked frankly in regard to the campaign. In reply to a question as to the probable outcome of the New York canvass, he said, "I have no more means of knowing than an unborn child." He had from the first had no other desire than that a fair count should be made, and so far as he was personally concerned, he would be content with either result. Success would not elate and defeat would not depress him. He was engaged in congenial and profitable work which had been interrupted by the campaign, and the deep regret he would feel at a Democratic triumph would be altogether for his party and the country—not for himself. "I lived too near the Presidency in 1881," Mr. Blaine added after a long pause, "and have too keen a sense of its perils to be unduly anxious for the office."

To the inquiry how he accounted for the closeness of the result in New York, Mr. Blaine said, "Well, considering the loss by the bolt of Independent Republicans and the far larger loss from the action of the Republican prohibitionists, the wonder at first sight is that the Democrats did not carry the state by a large majority, as they confidently expected they would. This result was prevented by the great accessions to the Republican ranks of Irish and Irish American voters and working men of all classes, who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They wisely believe that free trade would reduce their wages." Mr. Blaine, further paid a high compliment to the German voters of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, who had maintained Republican ascendancy in those States. The correspondent then brought the conversation back to New York by asking if he thought the prohibitionists were honest in their support of St. John.

"I have never during the campaign," replied Mr. Blaine, "reflected upon the motives of any man, and I shall not do so. I content myself with saying that the prohibitionists were misled and that they did not correctly measure the possible result of this course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action difficult, because they really wanted to vote for me, but they seemed to be under the strange delusion that the temperance cause would be promoted by supporting their own Presidential ticket, and by their course they influenced prejudicially the national issues really at stake." In reply to the question whether he attributed the close vote in New York solely to the action of the Independents and Prohibitionists, Mr. Blaine replied, "No, not solely. According to numerous letters I have received from Central and Western New York it would appear that the rainy day lesson the Republican vote in the cities, where by a few minutes walk on a good pavement, a man reaches his polling places, which on election day had to be reached over muddy roads and in a rain storm. Had the day been fair the Republican majorities in the rural counties would have been increased by from three to five thousand, as all agree. The actual difference between the two parties in the final count, whichever way it goes, will perhaps not exceed a thousand, about one-tenth of one per cent. of the total vote—or one vote in every twelve hundred for the entire State. So if the Democrats have really carried the State by this small margin, as latest news indicates, you see how easily a fair day might have reversed the result. But great political battles, like military battles, are often lost or won by an apparently trivial incident or accident which no human foresight could guard against." In connection with his speaking of the Irish vote, Mr. Blaine remarked that many more would have voted for him but for the "intolerant and utterly improper remarks of Dr. Burchard, which were quoted everywhere to my prejudice and in many places attributed to myself, though it was in the highest degree distasteful and offensive to me. But a lie, you know, travels very fast, and there was not time before election to overtake and correct that one, and so I suffered for it."

Mr. Emory Storts, of Chicago, who has had a general knowledge of the campaign, says that Dr. Burchard's words, "rum, Romanism and rebellion," were the cause of the defeat of the Republican in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Gen. Gordon in his letter to Lord Wolseley expresses his delight at hearing of the advance of the British expedition and he hopes that he will be able to hold out till their arrival.

New Publication.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is a brilliant holiday Number, as rich in illustration and as entertaining in its letter-press as the most eminent of American and English artists and writers could make it. It contains nearly seventy illustrations, from drawings by Boughton, Barnard, Weguelin, Green, Parsons, Small and Paget, of London, and by such American artists as Abbey, Diehlman, Millet, Gibson, Pyle, Reinhardt, Frost, Graham, Fenn and Fredericks. Fourteen of the illustrations are full pages, and of these six, including the frontispiece, are printed separately on plate paper. Excepting the *Essay Chair* and three or four poems, every one of the twenty-five contributions to the Number is illustrated. There are two fine full-page engravings by Closson—the frontispiece, from Dr. Hoffman's painting, 'The Boy Jesus in the Temple,' and Titian's 'Flora.' Especially admirable are the dozen drawings by Abbey, illustrating the first scene in 'The Stoops to Conquer,' and Alfred Parsons, full-page illustration of Wordsworth's Sonnet, 'Clouds Lingered Yet.'

E. P. Roe's universally popular novel, 'Nature's Serial Story,' is concluded in this Number, and is appropriate to the season both in the text and the pictures. Charles Dudley Warner opens the Number with charming reminiscences of 'Christmas Past,' finely illustrated by the best London artists. William Black, writing in the vein of his 'Adventures of a Phaeton,' tells the story of a coaching trip through the southern counties of England, in which he, with E. A. Abbey, the artist, participated as guests of Mr. Carnegie, who figures in the article as 'The Star-spangled Scotchman.' With the exception of a brief article on 'Recent German Art,' by C. W. Jenkins, and 'The Mystical Boat,' by Phil Robinson, the remaining articles are stories, sketches, and poems, suited to a holiday Number.

The tales are such as are wont to be told about the Christmas fireside—humor and mirth mingling with ghostly terrors. Saxo Holm contributes a humorous New England story, entitled 'Farmer Worrall's Case,' illustrated by A. B. Frost. Hugh Conway, the author of 'Called Back,' tells a ghost story with the bloodcurdling epithet of 'A Dead Man's Face.' John Estlin Cooke contributes a characteristic sketch of life on Chincoteague Island, illustrated by Howard Pyle. George H. Boughton uses very entertainingly both pen and pencil in his out-door sketch of 'William Grobby's,' F. D. Millet tells a very powerful story, entitled 'A Capillary Crime,' which he also illustrates and W. D. Howells is at his very best in his delightful farce, 'The Elevator,' illustrated by C. S. Reinhart.

E. C. Stedman contributes two fine poems—'Winterfall,' A. B. 1692, and 'Winterfall,' A. B. 1684, illustrated by Howard Pyle. 'The Judgment of Solomon,' by R. H. Stoddard, is a poem of unusual strength. Two exquisite poems—'A Ballade of Christmas Ghosts' and 'Christmas Violets'—are contributed by Andrew Lang. Mrs. Margaret Sangster's song, 'The Dear Long Ago,' is illustrated by F. Diehlman, and a musical score for it, composed by W. W. Gilchrist, is printed at the close of the number. Poems are also contributed by Dr. Thomas Dunn English and Wallace Bruce, both illustrated.

Mr. Curtis's *Essay Chair* is a pleasant international greeting about the Christmas fireside between John Bull and Brother Jonathan, and Mr. Warner introduces the *Drazer* with a general chat about the universal Christmas feast. Note-worthy contributions to the *Drazer* are a London artist's prescription, 'How to do a Head,' and Mr. Reinhart's illustration, 'Obey a son Gout.'

Secretary McCulloch has issued an order again enforcing the rule to prevent the unloading of rats from Europe since the new eruption of cholera in France. It is now pretty generally thought by prominent medical men that the cholera will not only extend over Europe next season, but be pretty sure to reach this continent. Warnings have already been given to prepare for its visit by thoroughly enforcing sanitary rules and regulations, in seaboard cities and a general cleaning up in villages and towns. An examination of the water supply, of the sewage, of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, are especially requested of all the population.

Immigration to Canada and the United States has fallen off in exact proportion this year. The number of settlers who arrived in the Dominion to October 31st, was 89,510, against 97,530 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 17,020 or 17 1/2 per cent. The number of immigrants arrived in the United States in the same period was 414,324, as compared with 501,037 in the first ten months of last year, a falling off of 18 per cent. Although the Dominion has not received as large an accession of population from foreign sources as last year, the immigration has been larger than ever before with this one exception.

Prof. Doremus says the brownstone mansions and marble palaces of New York are surely and rapidly crumbling into dust, mainly through the absorption and freezing of water, while other climatic effects are working in the same direction.

The Eighth Vermont.

There was a gathering of the officers of the Eighth Regiment at the State House, Montpelier, November 6, for a business meeting. Gov. J. L. Barstow was chosen chairman and Dr. C. M. Ferrin, secretary. Capt. George N. Carpenter said that the several regiments that participated in the battles of the Shenandoah valley proposed to make a second excursion to that place in the summer or fall of 1885, and it was desired that the Eighth Vermont regiment should be represented. He also read a letter from Comrade H. E. Hill, urging the regiment to make the necessary arrangements. It was then moved that a committee be appointed to act with one from each of the other regiments as an executive committee to make the necessary arrangements for transportation, rations, etc., for the trip; and Capt. Fred E. Smith was appointed as such committee. It was also voted that an executive committee of five from the Eighth Vermont regiment be appointed to look after its special arrangements. Gen. Thomas to appoint this committee at some future time.

There was an informal discussion relative to the publication of the regimental history, and it was suggested that at the next reunion members should be requested to present different periods of service, so that the main facts shall be presented and revised.

The Exclusion of Cholera.

Dr. John H. Rance, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health, who delivered an address upon the exclusion and prevention of the Asiatic cholera at the National Conference of State Boards of Health at St. Louis last month, took the somewhat startling position that it is our duty to assume that the cholera will come. The certainty that the disease will be brought to our shores must, he said, be accepted as beyond a doubt, if experience is worth anything, and this for the reason that it always has come, sooner or later, whenever, since 1832, the contagion has obtained such a foothold in Europe as it now has. The sudden spread of the cholera in Paris, which has occurred since Dr. Rance's paper was read, strengthens his position. The disease, however, is not likely to reach us, at least in the epidemic form before spring, so that there are some months before us to be spent in preparing to resist its advance.

Dr. Rance is of the opinion that a very great responsibility rests not only upon sanitarians, but upon legislators and the public. His experience has convinced him that Asiatic cholera may be practically excluded from this country, that it is presently a quarantineable disease, and that with a judicious employment of agencies which have already been tested, Asiatic cholera may be quite as successfully dealt with in this country as smallpox and probably more so than yellow fever. There are some scientific authorities who differ with Dr. Rance as to the efficacy of quarantine in shutting out cholera, but whether an ideal complete quarantine would be efficacious or not, there is pretty sure to be some break in the measures adopted for its exclusion. This is one of the penalties of the improved modern facilities of communication which knit all the civilized countries of the globe together.

Dr. Rance lays special stress upon the necessity of a rigid quarantine. It will not do to delay measures of preparation until the contagion is established. The necessary agencies of an effective quarantine are, first, timely and trustworthy information of the existence of the disease in countries and at ports having commercial relations with our own; second, a national health organization, representing the natural sanitary divisions of the country, and endowed with adequate authority; and third, a system of refuge stations like that projected by the National Board of Health.

But whatever may be done in the direction of effective quarantine or of a general co-operation of sanitary authorities, such as Dr. Rance urges, there are certain local precautions which each community should attend to for itself, and that without delay. These relate to the disposal of sewage and refuse, to keeping the water supply unpolluted, to enforcing sanitary regulations and to purifying the abodes of the people from all noxious influences in and about them. Dr. Chancellor of the Maryland Board of Health, while he does not agree with Dr. Rance's view of the efficacy of quarantine, is as urgent as he is with reference to sanitary precautions. Of these he says:

"But though the exercise of quarantine laws cannot be relied upon to guard our shores from the approach of cholera, the powers of the several Governments—municipal, State and National—may be exerted in such a manner as to disarm the disease of much of its malignity and to prevent its extensive spread among us. This may be done by establishing at home and without delay an enlightened system of sanitary police, by taking effective measures to insure the cleanliness and proper ventilation of our cities and their suburbs; by impressing upon every class the importance of temperance, and especially of abstinence from every species of unwholesome food or intoxicating drinks; by promoting in every possible way the comforts of the poor; by preventing, as far as possible, their exposure to excessive fatigue, to

cold and dampness, and to the noxious atmosphere of filthy, ill-ventilated and crowded dwellings, and by endeavoring to supply them with food which is at once cheap, sufficient in quantity, and wholesome in quality; and, withal, by endeavoring continually, instead of exciting unnecessary alarm, to tranquillize and strengthen the public mind, and to inspire confidence in all classes of citizens."—*Boston Journal*.

The Chiniquy Riots.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Chiniquy should be unable to make his appearance in our towns without causing a disturbance that threatens to be serious. His presence in Quebec or Montreal seems to be the signal for riots which the authorities have not either the power, or the will, (though we suspect the latter is really the case) to prevent; but since that is the state of affairs we submit that in the interest of peace it would be better for Mr. Chiniquy to confine his efforts to places where he would be sure of a fair hearing, and when his presence would not tend to provoke a breach of the peace. With regard to the recent riots in Montreal there can, we think, be but one opinion among dispassionate men of all creeds, and that is that they are a disgrace to the city that originated them, and to the authorities that permitted them. We say "permitted," because although a riot might have taken place unexpectedly on one night, it could scarcely have been the successful evening if Mayor Beaudry had displayed half the determination that he did when he stopped the Orange procession some years ago. It certainly seems very hard that a Protestant Minister, no matter how obnoxious he may be to those of another communion, cannot preach in a Protestant church without risking his own life, and lives of those who came to hear him, but since the experiment has been so often tried, and always with the same result we think it would be better if it were abandoned for the future. Whatever good was to be obtained was obtained already. We are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Chiniquy will not be allowed to preach wherever there are roughs enough to prevent it, and that in such case the authorities will wink both eyes. It is a disgrace to the Province that such things should be, but since they are—what can be done? That is a question that no one is better able to answer than the Mayor of Montreal.—*St. John's News*.

The Mexican Financier publishes the details of probably the vastest combination of railroading and farming ever projected. It is Count Langrand's project, for the distillers in Holland to advance \$20,000,000 to the Mexican national railroad in return for the assurance to them of 3,000,000 tons of corn per year for 30 years, at minimum cost for transportation. It is in fact a three-fold agreement, embracing the Dutch distillers, the Mexican National railroad, and the Mexican farmers, or more especially those of San Luis Potosi. The Mexican National road goes up the great tableland of the country from Laredo, Tex., about half way between the coast and the Mexican Central, which is already built. Humboldt early noted that the only way to reach this high plateau of Mexico is through the United States, so that the Mexican National will bring all its freight to the sea at Corpus Christi, Tex. Count Langrand's plan is detailed in a letter of October 12, 1884, to James Sullivan of Mexico. The corn lands of San Luis Potosi are from 700 to 1000 miles distant from Corpus Christi; so far in fact that they have never been developed. The count gives the prices which the Dutch interest are ready to pay. He contemplates agreements with those who farm on a large scale several thousand acres each. The Dutch offer to furnish the most improved tools, the cost of which shall be paid in 30 annual installments. They will also send competent men to give instruction in their use. The tools and tutors would both be American probably as we are the greatest corn-growing people in the world, and Count Langrand says the same parties tried to get a fixed rate from our railroads.—*Springfield Republican*.

We hear good news for the Townships and this section of the country from Scotland. At a joint meeting held at Glasgow, on the 23rd ult., of the Canada and the Huntingdon Mining Companies, a resolution was adopted amalgamating the two under the name of the United Mining & Smelting Company of Canada. Arrangements will be made for the paying off certain liabilities due by the companies and also for the prosecution of the work of mining and smelting at Capetown and Dilinton next spring. From what we can learn this work will be prosecuted with vigor and on a scale of considerable magnitude, which means the employment of labor and the distribution of large sums of money throughout this section of the country.—*St. John's News*.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.
Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of your complaint are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.
I was troubled with kidney and urinary troubles.
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop Bitters.
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Salisbury, Tenn., May 4, 1885.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1865.
It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness, and indigestion, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

\$1,000 Lost.
"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."
R. M. Auburn, N. Y.

So, Birmingham, O., May 1, 79.
I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. Miss S. Boone.

BAVY SAVED.
We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.
Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all cheap imitations. Beware of "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

The redistribution bill is to be presented to parliament so soon as the house of lords passes the franchising bill.

The Martel-Mercier Case.

We print this morning the letter addressed by Mr. Amyot, M. P., the counsel for Dr. Martel before the judicial committee, addressed to *Le Courrier du Canada*, to which brief reference was made in the despatch from Quebec published by the morning papers yesterday. This letter is worth reading by all who desire to understand precisely the result of the inquiry which has just been brought to a close. The object of writing it was to explain and justify his own conduct in consenting to the closing of the case so abruptly. But there was really no defence required on this point. As Mr. Amyot points out, his case was practically closed long ago. When Mr. Mercier furnished his evidence, the accusation was proved. True, he denied under oath that the \$5,000 was paid to him as the condition of his withdrawing the petition for disqualification of Mr. Moussau; and that denial is the most painful feature of the case, seeing that it was made under the sanction of an oath. He had been denied having received any money; but that denial he admitted was not justified by the fact. He had declared that the legal expenses of the case to which he was entitled, amounting to \$5,000, and he afterwards swore that they did not reach much more than half that amount. These were denials by Mr. Mercier under oath of verbal statements made by the same Mr. Mercier when not under oath. But that he could swear that the abandonment of the petition for disqualification was the condition of the payment to him of this money, is, we have said, the most painful feature of the case. Nobody believed the statement; and still less could it be believed when one after another of his own political friends contradicted him on this point.

But the case was closed, so far as the prosecution was concerned. Every accusation, whether expressed or implied in the charge of Dr. Martel, had been proved by the most overwhelming testimony. The witness, Trudel, was in the hands of Mr. Mercier for cross-examination. Mr. Charles Angelier was present as his organ. *Le Devoir* had announced, prepared to literally crush Capt. Trudel by the manner of his cross-examination. He was the person interested in having the cross-examination go on, if he really was armed, as he pretended to be armed, with the crushing proof of the witness's perjury and his own immaculate sanctity. And yet knowing that the witness had telephoned that he would be present within a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, he refused to wait, but demanded that the enquiry should close. Nay, when Capt. Trudel entered the room, and implored the commission to permit him to go on, then Mr. Angelier preferred to stand under the serious accusations brought against him in the examination-in-chief, rather than run the risk of still more serious offences being brought home to him. Certainly it was not for Mr. Amyot, who had proved his case, to object to the closing of the enquiry, and it was closed accordingly. The public will draw its own conclusions as to the motive which induced Mr. Angelier to act as he has done in this matter.

On another point Mr. Amyot is quite right. It was not for him to continue an enquiry in which he had in the most crushing manner established his case, simply that the public appetite for scandal might be satisfied, and third parties, in no way connected with the case, be dragged through the mire. When a number of persons, the friends of Capt. Trudel, his intimates socially and politically, came into his box and swore that he was not to be believed under oath, he had a right in rebuttal to prove the relations which had always existed between him and his accusers, and Mr. Amyot could hardly object. But when he is giving on those proofs, and his accusers, pretending to desire his cross-examination seized upon his temporary absence to close their case, assuredly it would have been worse than folly if Mr. Amyot had acted differently from what he did. It is tolerably evident that, if the enquiry had proceeded, if the letters which Capt. Trudel wished to produce had been produced, there might have shown rather strange relations between some conservatives and these Quebec rages. The public is relieved of this bit of political scandal, but not greatly regret the deprivation.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The losses caused by the miners' strike in the Hocking valley since June is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Several hundred soldiers are sick in Toniquin. The French lost 500 men during the last few weeks.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1884.	
Flour—	
Superior Extra	3 85@3 90
Extra Superfine	3 75@3 80
Fancy	3 70@3 75
Spring Extra	3 70@3 75
Superfine	3 40@3 50
Strong Bakers'	4 10@4 20
Middlings	2 85@2 90
Wheat Canada red winter	82 to 84
Canada white winter	82 to 84
Oats per bushel	40@40 00
Barley do	35@35 00
Rye do	37@37 00
Tallow rendered per lb.	7@7 00
Eggs fresh per doz.	20@21
Assorted pots per 100 lbs.	3 90 to 4 15
Hogs dressed 100 lbs.	6 00@6 20
Sheep live weight per lb.	34@34 00
Pork mess per lb.	17 50@18 25
Hams city cured per lb.	14@14 00
Lard in tubs and pails per lb.	10@11
" in tierces per lb.	10@10 00
Potatoes per bag	87@90 00
Hay per 100 bundles	10@10 00
Straw "	10@10 00
Peas do	65@65 00
Beans (white)	0 00@0 00
" (colored)	0 00@0 00
Salt (coarse)	0 00@0 00
" (fine)	0 00@0 00
Cattle live weight, per lb.	44@45
Beef mess per lb.	0 00@0 00
" prime mess per lb.	0 00@0 00
Hops "	0 00@0 00
Creamery fancy fresh per lb.	24@26
" fine "	0 00@0 00
Butter—	
Townships choice new	22 to 24
" fair to good dairies	18 to 21
Western Dairy choice new	14 to 17
Butter, creamery, choice	20 to 22
Cheese—	
New per lb.	9 to 10
Skims "	7 to 8

New Advertisements.

LIBERATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have relinquished to my son EDWARD M. J. CAMPBELL, the remainder of the copyright in the story, *LIBERATION*, of his contracting or claim his earnings after this date.

ABRAM W. CAMPBELL.

Smith's Mills, Nov. 18, 1884.

Barnston Academy.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on MONDAY, November 24th, under the direction of Mr. J. N. JENKS, Principal, with such assistants as may be required. Terms as usual.

E. C. BUCKLAND, } Trustees.
C. J. CUSHING, }
Barnston, Nov. 18, 1884.

Waterloo & Magog Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Waterloo & Magog Railway Company, that there will be a meeting held at the said company's office in Magog, on THURSDAY the 16th day of December, 1884, at one o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other necessary business.

A. H. MOORE,
Sec. W. & M. R. Co.

Magog, Nov. 17, 1884.

CLEARING OUT

SALE!!

AT—

KNIGHT & BROWN'S,

SMITHS MILLS,

ON—

SATURDAY,

Nov. 22d and 29th.

Sales to consist of a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES' SACQUES,

DRESS GOODS,

AND IN FACT, A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TIN WARE,

HARDWARE

&c., &c.

Terms made known on the

Days of Sale.

Smith's Mills, Nov. 17, 1884.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the copy-right of a story existing between John F. McKay and Robert R. Bickford, harness makers at Fitch Bay, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the said McKay withdraws all claims due by him to the said Bickford, and the said Bickford agrees to publish this date, and said J. F. McKay will continue the business at the old stand.

R. B. BICKFORD,
Fitch Bay, Nov. 6, 1884.

The Century in 1885.

The Stanstead Journal.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Pass. & Mass. Valley Railway.

LEAVE STANSTEAD.

Going North, (Express)	6 05 a.m.
Going South, (Mail)	7 30 a.m.
Going North, (Mixed)	12 40 p.m.
Going South, (Mail)	6 40 p.m.
Going North, (Express)	9 15 p.m.

ARRIVE AT STANSTEAD.

From Express train North,	6 30 a.m.
From Mail train South,	7 55 a.m.
From Mixed going North,	1 20 p.m.
From Mail going North,	7 10 p.m.
From Express going South,	9 40 p.m.

Religious Meetings.

Methodist—(Rev. Mr. Bond) Sunday services, Stanstead, 10.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m.

Episcopal—(Rev. Geo. Thorne) Sunday services, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m. Wednesday Evening Service at 7.30 p.m.

Congregational—Rev. W. C. Woodbury, Sunday services, Rock Island, 10.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m.

Catholic—(Rev. Mr. Duffene) Sunday services, 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

Episcopal Service, Beebe Plain—(Rev. Geo. Thorne) Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Methodist Church, Beebe Plain—(Rev. C. R. Flauds, M. A.)—Service every Sabbath at 10.30. Social meeting at 7 p.m.

Post Offices.

The Post Offices at Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, have daily mails from Boston and Montreal and all intermediate points. Time of arrival and departure are governed by the time tables of the Montreal and Quebec Railway, and the Montreal and St. Lawrence Railway.

Daily mail to Stanstead by stage, leaving at 8 a.m., and returning the same evening. Daily stage to Island Pond, leaving at 1 p.m., arriving at 11 a.m. Mail from Montreal and Morgan Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Oriental Lodge, I.O.O.F.

Derby Line, Vt.

Meetings every Monday evening at 7.30. Members of the order are cordially invited to attend.

CHAS. E. NELSON, Sec'y.

Frontier Encampment, No. 13, I.O.O.F.

Derby Line, Vt.

Meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at 7 p.m.

CHARLES HALL, Sec'y.

Masonic Hall, Stanstead, Q.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. M.

Regular communication Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1884.

C. M. THOMAS, Sec'y.

CLUBBING LIST.

For the accommodation of such subscribers as desire to club with other publications, we append the following list. Magazines and papers will be sent direct from the office of publication. The money in all cases must accompany the order. The first column of figures is the regular subscription price of the publication named. The second column is the club price of the publication named and the Journal for one year.

The Century, \$1.00 \$4.00

St. Nicholas, 3 40 4 50

Harper's Magazine, 4 00 4 50

" Bazar, 4 00 4 50

" Weekly, 4 00 4 50

" Young People, 1 50 2 25

Scientific American, 3 20 3 75

Cottage Health, 1 50 1 75

Country Gentleman, 2 00 2 50

American Agriculturist, 1 50 2 10

N. Y. Weekly Tribune, 2 00 2 10

Ten Times Weekly Mail, 1 00 1 75

Contemporary Review, 4 50 5 10

Nineteenth Century, 4 50 5 10

Fortnightly Review, 4 50 5 10

British Quarterly, 3 00 3 70

Edinburgh Review, 3 00 3 70

Quarterly Review, 3 00 3 70

Westminster Review, 3 00 3 70

Blackwood's Magazine, 2 00 2 70

Grip, (comic), 2 00 2 30

— The roads are horribly rough.

— Call and see the Plush Goods at the 9 Cent Store.

— Use the Genuine Yeast Cakes, Fleischmann & Co., at T. Hinman's.

— Notice to Farmers—20 cents per dozen in cash, paid for fresh eggs, at J. A. Gilmore's.

— Providence River Oysters every Saturday morning, at T. Hinman's.

— The Indian summer has frozen up.

— Almost daily receipts of Holiday Goods, beautiful and very cheap this year, at BARRY'S.

— There will be another change of time on the Railroad to take effect on Monday.

— A one-horse power Threshing Machine new, in perfect order, and will be sold very low. Inquire of A. J. Lawrence, Stanstead Plain.

— Barn Downer's Kerosene oil—Take no other, as it is absolutely safe. You can get it at T. HINMAN'S.

— Those indebted to this office needn't wait to be dunned, but walk right in and pay like little men.

— The Xmas goods will be all in by the 25th inst., at the 9 cent store.

— It is reported that the Democrats of Derby Line will celebrate the victory of Cleveland and Hendricks on Friday evening.

— Mr. and Mrs. S. Foster left for Providence, R. I., by the Saturday night train, called by telegraph to attend the funeral of Mr. Sewarves, a brother-in-law.

— The Misses J. & M. Halley have a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery that are selling out cheap, as they are going to reduce their stock. Zephyr Hats per doz., Crewels \$12.

— Miss Hattie Tinker would inform the ladies of Beebe Plain and vicinity, that she has opened dressmaking rooms first door South of Hotel. Fitting done by actual measurement. Satisfaction guaranteed.

— A good stock of Papers and Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Scribbling books, Writing books, flat, lined and legal Fold-cups, Vellum Note papers with envelopes to match, Cap and other sizes, blank Books, Memorandum books, &c., &c., at the JOURNAL office, and sold low.

— Mrs. A. N. Whitney, formerly connected with the Musical Department of the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., is prepared to give lessons on the pianoforte. For terms etc., please apply at the post office Stanstead Plain.

— The Xmas goods are coming in at the 9 Cent Store.

— Christmas is beginning to loom up in imaginations of the youngsters. Sunday school classes will now begin to fill up.

— Warren Engine Company hold their annual Ball on the evening of the 27th, Vermont Thanksgiving day. They have engaged Bigelow's band, and will doubtless have a pleasant party, good music and a good time at Village Hall, Derby Line, on that occasion.

— A brakeman on the night freight train on the Southern was killed on Monday night as the train was slowing up at Mansville station. He was passing over the cars to apply brakes, when he slipped and fell between the cars and was instantly killed. His name was John Vale, 20, a native of Parnham.

— Best cattle are said to come to the barn this fall. There is more stock in the country than usual. More than the usual number of cattle will be fattened and some should spring up for stores. Demand of the English and Scotch farmers recommend the importation of Canadian store cattle, to be fed here. Such a trade might be made mutually profitable.

— The lecture of Mr. Parsons, on Friday evening, brought out a good audience. The lecturer, with the consent of the committee, changed the subject of his lecture, and spoke of the heroes of modern science, giving a graphic history of Robert Stephenson in connection with the production of the railway locomotive, and Cyrus W. Field as the principal promoter of submarine telegraphy.

— A company are putting up a line of telephone poles and wires from Derby Line to Caswell & French's Mill, Holland, and from there to Morgan, from whence, it is said, it will be extended to Island Pond. A line is also in course of construction from Rock Island to Stanstead Plain. There is now a private line from Derby Line to Beebe Plain. Stanstead will be connected with the general system now being constructed in the Eastern Townships by the Dominion Company.

Beebe Plain.

The head office of E. T. Mutual Fire Insurance Co., has been moved to this place and is now in running order.

E. T. Tinker, our enterprising merchant, has bought C. H. McCintock's stock of goods and is now prepared to serve customers at both stores. C. H. McCintock is to devote his time to insurance business.

Mayor R. G. Miller and wife are visiting friends in New York and New Jersey.

Georgetown.

The last few days have been very pleasant and quite mild for the season, it has been the most enjoyable weather that we have had this fall. The weather is now colder but not unpleasant.

Erastus Packard has lately threshed 103 bushels of Lost Nation wheat which he raised on 24 acres of ground from five bushels of seed. A good yield.

John C. Wadleigh, of East Bolton, has sold his farm to George Patterson and sons, for \$8,000. Mr. Wadleigh will soon remove with his family to California, where he will engage in stock raising. A brother of his is located there and has become wealthy in that business. We hope John will prosper in his new home but we are sorry to have him go away.

D. A. Bullock will sell his stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., at auction Nov. 27th.

The close season is over and they are trolling again.

Hatley.

G. M. Ellsworth, Esq., has sold his farm, consisting of two hundred acres, together with thirty head of cattle and colts, young and old, with two pigs. All the hay and straw (except sufficient to winter one cow and two horses) and the sugaring utensils, for the sum of \$7,075, to Josephus Kathan, of East Farnham. Mr. Ellsworth has become too infirm to be able to look after his farm, and thus disposed of it.

Mr. N. L. Rowell has rented and moved into the premises of Mrs. Fisk, which she has recently vacated, and Mr. Willis Allen has rented and moved into the premises recently occupied by N. L. Rowell, which is owned by Mr. William Meigs. Mr. Allen has been carrying on business, and will continue to do so, in the shop of F. Elliott in Massawippi village.

Mr. John Kelly is about to move to Albany, Vt.

Hay is on the move to the Railway station, the price paid for which I have not learned, I believe that good hay is held at about \$8 per ton.

The weather is fine and warm for the season, but the roads are muddy, except where frozen as they have been during several days of last week when they were rough.

Rev. H. W. Jones has resigned his pastorate of the North church at St. Johnsbury.

To Middlebury belongs the doubtful honor of having cast the only vote Belva Lockwood had in Vermont.

Jerry Drow has sold the St. Johnsbury house to E. E. Redell of Jefferson, N. H., and gives possession at once.

— The cheapest and largest lot of Wax Dolls ever in Rock Island, are at the 9 cent store.

Coaticook.

— The Coaticook Woolen Co., have purchased O'Neil's tailoring establishment and will fill up with a new stock of goods.

Col. Crawford, U. S. Consul at Coaticook, has been recalled by his government and will practice law at Worcester, Mass.

There was a masquerade at the skating rink on Thursday evening which was well attended, and enjoyed much amusement in watching the motley crowd of skaters.

We have a "hole sale" Oyster establishment on Main street, the advertiser has probably taken lessons in "phonetic spelling."

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church here was laid and blessed on Thanksgiving day. Bishop Racine and a large number of the clergy were present. The new convent was also blessed on the same day. A grand banquet was afterward partaken of by the Bishop and about 150 guests, provided by the Catholic ladies of Coaticook.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL:

Sir:—Will you kindly publish in your valuable paper the following resolution of thanks passed unanimously at the Convention of the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union, held at Stanstead in October last.

Resolved:—That we express our appreciation of the care and forethought exercised by the "International Woman's Christian Temperance Union," of Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, in the arrangements for the reception and comfort of this Provincial Convention, and tender to them and to other citizens who have welcomed us to their homes, our sincere thanks. To the ladies of the committee of reception, and committee on entertainment. To the lady who so kindly opened her beautiful home for our reception, and gave us the opportunity of meeting, outside of convention, with our gifted lecturer, and each other. To the pastor and stewards of the "Stanstead Methodist Church," the beautiful edifice which has been so freely opened for the meetings of this convention. To the committee who have decorated it with flowers. To the singers of the choir; To the young lady pages, who have so gently and promptly distributed our communications. To the lady from Vermont who addressed on Juvenile work. To the present pastor of this church, and to his former pastor, who have so kindly encouraged and strengthened us by their addresses. To the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the valuable information given as to the onward march of our common cause, and to Dr. Cowles, the husband of the honored president of this International W. C. T. U., for his admirable address upon medical aspects of the temperance question. To the various lines of railway for reduced rates on our journey hither, and to each and all who have planned and contributed in any way, to our comfort and pleasure, and served to make these working days, spent at Stanstead, days of pleasure as well as profit.

LUCY E. LAMB, Cor. Sec. Prov. W. C. T. U. Quebec, 12th November, 1884.

Eastern Townships News.

The Magog Textile works are now lighted by electricity.

The Allen Grove cheese combination of Huntington paid its patrons over \$200,000 this season.

The Scott Act will be voted on in Compton on the 26th inst. The campaign in Missisquoi seems to hang fire.

The Huntington Advocate's weather prophet predicts mild weather with but little snow for the remainder of 1884.

Last Tuesday Simeon Stone fell from the roof of the new skating rink at St. Johnsbury, to the ground, a distance of 24 feet, and broke his back.

An unconfirmed report says that the southbound Wabash passenger train from Council Bluffs was stopped at Quitman, in northwest Missouri, Sunday night by 20 masked men who killed the express messenger and stole \$1600. The story comes from two sources and it bears a semblance of truth. Railroad officials in Kansas city profess ignorance of the affair.

Mayor Edson proposes to handle the Madison square garden slugs with oil gloves. He instructs the president of the New York police board to prevent such boxing matches in future. He adds: "I am aware that it is claimed that the courts may compel you to permit exhibitions of this character to be held, but if such is the fact I trust you will let the courts take the responsibility."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A despatch from Hingham, received here this afternoon, states that the French Annaux auxiliary has been ordered 500 Chinese prisoners taken during the capture of Keh, on October 9th.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—A special received from Pictou to night says the crew of eleven wreckers from the steamship "Inverlath," stranded at Pictou Island, in attempting to land in a lifeboat yesterday afternoon during a northerly gale, had their boat upon a reef, and nine of them were drowned.

General News.

Three Anarchists have been arrested at Bosques, France.

The Congo conference was opened at Berlin on Saturday.

The sky croppers have resolved to submit unconditionally.

Spartali & Co., merchants, of London, have failed; liabilities, \$2,500,000.

Stanley will attend the Congo conference as technical adviser of the American delegates.

The French in Tonquin are reported to have lost over 500 soldiers within a few weeks.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Paris there have been 460 deaths, the daily average being 58.

Trouble is threatened in the Lyons, Mass. shoe trade, where the employees are asking an advance in wages.

Russian troops have been making further advances into the territory of the Khan of Khiva.

Justin McCarthy yesterday declared his belief that within five years Ireland would have home rule.

Truies friendly to the British have captured a large convoy of provisions intended for Osman Digna.

Ten passengers have been killed and fifteen wounded in a railroad accident at Hemstead, Texas.

An anti-protectionist league has been formed to oppose the proposed duties on food imports.

The ship Henry Villard has been sunk in the English channel by collision and seven of the crew drowned.

Florida oranges are better than ever this year and the Mediterranean fruit promise to be unusually attractive.

At Newton, L. I., diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent. Several deaths have occurred within a few days.

Three people have been suffocated at Brooklyn, N. Y., through a plumber's neglect in not stopping a broken pipe.

California capitalists are seeking to replace their Chinese laborers with colored emigrants from the Southern States.

Mexico has decided to excel at the New Orleans Exposition. Poor as she is she has contributed \$200,000 for the purpose.

An English doctor who has traveled in this country says Americans could live to be 100 years old if they would take care of themselves.

The steamer "Great Eastern" will sail for New Orleans with European Exhibits for the national exhibition in the last week in November.

The French deputies committee on the customs tariff has rejected the proposition of the Government to increase the tax on imported foreign cattle.

A party of brigands in Athens, Greece, armed with revolvers, attacked and killed two employees of the French Laurium Mining Company, who were carrying 20,000, to pay workmen in the mine, and escaped with the money.

A number of children from 5 to 13 years of age started a band at Chicago and rolled into it a barrel containing resin and turpentine. The barrel exploded with terrific force, seriously burning and injuring six children, five of them fatally.

Advices from Baku state that "conflicts between Christians and Mussulmans lasting two days occurred at Solian. Firearms were used on both sides and many persons were killed. The police were unable to restore order. A government force has gone to the scene.

The first news that will be made public of the Moussou-Mercier investigation will be the laying of the report of the Commission before the Quebec Legislature at its next sitting in January next.

A Dongola despatch states that Lord Wodeley has received a letter from General Gordon dated Nov. 14th, confirming the massacre of Colonels Stewart and Bowen and Mr. Herbert. General Gordon says he is still able to hold out against the Mahdi.

A very severe shock of earthquake accompanied with a terrific explosive report occurred at Clitheroe, 25 miles from Manchester, on the 14th. The shock threw down houses and waggons in the streets and caused great consternation among the people.

It is announced that Lord Carlingford will retire from the British cabinet and that Lord Rosebery will also take charge of the commission of works and buildings in place of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, appointed postmaster-general. The latter will be admitted to the cabinet.

The United States Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular in relation to the importation of rags from infected ports which modifies existing orders so as to continue the embargo till further notice. All French and Mediterranean ports are declared infected. The order goes into effect at once.

Recent despatches from Admiral Courbet dated Kanton, admit that his force suffered numerous losses, especially in landing. A party of soldiers, believed to be Chinese, had infected their buildings with poison. Kelong is now held by the French. The Republic Francaise urges M. Ferry to endeavor to obtain the offices of Russia as mediator, but meanwhile to continue reinforcing the French forces.

New Advertisements.

Eastern Townships Bank,

Authorized capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve fund, 300,000.

STANSTEAD BRANCH, General Banking.

DRAFTS issued available at all points in Canada and the United States. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

S. STEVENS, Manager.

1940

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF DERBY LINE, VT.

Having opened an account in

MONTREAL.

Are prepared to sell exchange, and make collections, on favorable terms on all points in

CANADA.

Drafts on Montreal taken at par on deposit and on other places at cost of collection.

Derby Line, Nov. 7, 1883.

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STANSTEAD

WESLEYAN COLLEGE!

THE FALL TERM will commence on MONDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1884, with a full staff of competent and experienced Teachers. The following departments will be maintained in all their efficiency:—

Classical, Collegiate, graduating in the M. A. and M. E. L. courses.

College Preparatory, preparing for Matriculation in the Universities.

Commercial Course, affording a thorough Business Training under a special master.

Teacher's Preparatory, preparing for Elementary, Model School, and Academy diplomas.

Common English, giving a practical English Education.

Music, French, etc., Specialties.

OUR CHARGES ARE AS LOW as is consistent with the thorough training and comfort of students, and we believe will compare favorably with the charges in other similar institutions.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

Will be made to the children of Ministers, and a discount on board will be made in all cases where two or more students come from the same family.

The health, manners, and morals of the people will be wisely guarded.

This popular institution has already nearly 100 graduates, and is prepared to prosecute its work with renewed energy.

For scale of charges, other information and Calendar, address

Rev. J. B. SAUNDERS, Governor, or Rev. A. LEE HOLMES, Principal, Stanstead, July 29, 1884.

2011

Grand Clearing Sale!

\$2000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

To be sold at COST for Cash!

A. G. DOLLOFF having determined to reduce his stock, in order to make room for new Goods, will offer for the

Next 30 Days

His entire stock of Dry Goods, at prices that will be widely appreciated. Now is your time to secure bargains, as these goods must be sold.

Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.

At low prices. Please call at the store formerly occupied by L. N. Chamberlain, and save money.

A. G. DOLLOFF, Georgetown, Nov. 3, 1884.

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note of \$300 against the undersigned, in favor of James A. Co., which was fraudulently obtained by parties claiming to be agents for "The Montreal Hay and Straw Company," and bearing date of Oct. 9th, 1884, and payable at the E. T. Bank, Coaticook, six months after date, as the payment of it will be refused, no value having been received therefor.

JASON ALEXANDER, Barreton, Q., Oct. 25, 1883.

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PLINT'S

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