

The Stanstead Journal.

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The Stanstead Journal

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Dairy Seasons.

The dairy season is drawing to a close. The yield has been an average one, or nearly so. It opened promisingly, but the long continued dry weather, extending in this section from May until within a few days of the present date, caused an unusually rapid decrease in dairy products; and the unprecedentedly severe early frosts, in the latter part of September, still more rapidly hastened the decrease.

In some dairies the flow of milk was kept up by heavy and judicious soiling. But most of our dairymen do not yet fully realize the great importance of soiling crops, and were not provided for such a season as we have just passed through. They had, perhaps, put in a piece of sowed corn; but the drought came on long before it was fit to feed, and owing to the pressing demand for something to feed the cows, most of it was cut before it was mature enough to afford much nutritive substance.

Corn is good in its season, if properly managed, but not as good at any time as clover, orchard grass or lucerne, a crop of one or the other of which every dairyman should be provided with against such a season as the past, and against early drought in all seasons.—Corn does not come on early enough to meet the first pressing demands for some kind of soiling crops. On rich soil, adapted to its growth, a crop of orchard grass or lucerne is pretty sure to be ready when needed; and, if not needed, it makes excellent hay for fall, winter or spring feed.

The course of the market has been most aggravating and discouraging. It began very well, especially for cheese, and slowly but steadily dropping until about the 1st of September, when the highest quotation for cheese in New York city was ten and a half per pound. Owing to this constant decline, those who pay cash were generally disposed to buy sparingly, and at a wide margin—if they did not, the fall in the price of their goods before they reached a market, consumed all the profit.

This made a dull, dragging business—though it, in many cases, hurried up factorymen to make sales of early made and hot weather cheese, before a further decline overtook them. In this way, a large amount of very green cheese was sent forward, to deteriorate in the hands of holders and injure the credit of American cheese abroad.

When the rise in prices began, it excited high expectations among our factorymen. But the rise was not well sustained abroad. It soon turned out that many buyers had been too venturesome, in anticipation of a rise, and two large cheese firms brought their creditors to grief. The only consolation to be got out of this is the destruction of the credit system. This, of itself, is perhaps worth the price which it cost.—But the failures and the unsatisfactory result of the efforts to put up prices in England, frightened buyers, and they have ever since been as shy of cheese as a fox is of an ally-concealed trap.

To add to the embarrassment of the situation, the fall make has been fine and comparatively small, in consequence of the early frost and dry weather, and our factorymen have held firmly to their goods, knowing that a fine article always commands a good price. But the point is now reached where it must soon be decided who shall carry over what stock there is. Our factorymen must sell at once, or conclude to provide winter quarters for their cheese. This fact probably makes buyers still more selfish and philosophical than they otherwise would be. Not a few factories have already disposed of their season's make, and we are of the opinion that the balance will very generally do so.

There is considerable dispute as to the amount back in the country. Receipts have for some time been light, and many argue from this that the stock is large. We do not quite endorse this opinion. We do not consider the stock as large or as small as many; but we believe it is small enough for the dealers to handle, and that they intend to handle it and get a little money out of it with which to make themselves even on some of their summer speculations—on which we have no objections. Our impression is, that they will carry their point; but time alone can determine the question.

The history of the butter market is not very different from that of the cheese market; and it is a matter of dispute as to the stock of prime butter back in the country. We are inclined to endorse the view of those who think it only about equal to the future demand; and for the reason that the same causes which have diminished the cheese crop—the frosts and drought—have also diminished the butter crop. One thing is certain, fine goods will always be in demand at remunerative prices. The floods of poor butter, fit only for grease, that are poured upon the market, are a disgrace to our butter-markets, and will not pay for manufacturing. On the whole, then, if for the season just closing has not been all that our dairymen, could desire, it has been

Grade Cotswold-Merino.

We have just killed one of our grade Cotswold-Merino lambs, not seven months old. He weighed alive 96 lbs.—The blood weighed 2½ lbs.; offal, 21 lbs.; skin and feet, 18 lbs.; waste, ½ lb.; carcass, 54 lbs. Is not that a pretty good lamb from a common Merino ewe that cost only \$2.40? I raised 74 such lambs from 60 ewes, and was foolish enough to sell 70 of them to the butcher in July, most of them better lambs than this one. Unless a farmer raises very early lambs and has good opportunities for disposing of them to the best advantage, it will pay better to keep them—if they are kept well and are of the right kind. I think I never saw better-wooled sheep in my life than these grade Cotswold-Merino. They are covered with wool from the nose to the toes. I am inclined to think that in our climate, and for ordinary farm management, the grade sheep will prove more profitable than the pure long-wooled sheep. The latter require better treatment than ordinary farmers are willing to bestow. If they were prepared to give the requisite food and care, no sheep, where money is in demand, would pay so well. But they certainly will not bear neglect as well as Merinos. And this is true of all good stock. It is a truth which farmers need to know and feel and act upon.

These grade Cotswold-Merino sheep require better treatment than Merinos, but nothing that any farmer can not readily bestow without changing his rotation or management. They get along very well without roots; require merely good pasture, good clover-hay, and a little grain, and a few oats or peas in winter would not hurt them nor do the manure heap any harm.—J. Harris in Am. Agriculturist.

Blanketing Horses.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, after giving some cautions against feeding horses with grain, &c., immediately after feeding, and also cautions against feeding musty, dusty or mouldy hay or oats, says:—
A great many grocers, and even owners of horses, especially in cities and towns, are in the habit of having their horses always covered with blankets, which of course, makes their skin very tender and delicate, prevents the natural growth of the hair during the cold season, and thereby exposes the animals a great deal more to catching cold, if they are a short time without their blankets when not exercised.—Others have their horses covered with blankets even during exercise, and make them in that way perspire more freely, which is wrong altogether, and frequently a source of catching cold afterward, when the blanket is removed. To make the skin of a horse used for service so very delicate and soft, can have none but bad consequences. Proper grooming and cleaning the skin, and keeping the same in normal activity, is good and necessary; but putting a blanket on a horse when he is standing idle in a good and comfortable stable, is perfectly useless, except when he has just come perspiring from exercise. To blanket a horse when working, even if it is in the winter, is useless—as his exercise is well able to keep those parts of his body warm that are covered by the blankets, but is also injurious, as it makes him very much predisposed to catching cold. On the other hand a blanket is needed very much when, as it happens very often, horses which, perhaps, have made a long trip and are perspiring all over, are tied to a hitching post or to a fence, and exposed to wind and cold. Such a neglect, and also too great tenderness of the skin, produced by an injudicious use of blankets at a time when they are not needed at all, must be considered as the cause of many rheumatic and catarrhal diseases, especially of the respiratory organs and of the digestive canal. Another abuse of blankets and buffalo robes is frequently made when horses are suffering from pneumonia or pleuritis, or such diseases of the respiratory organs by which the respiration is very much accelerated. If, in such a disease, the patient is covered with several woolen blankets and buffalo robes, or sheep skins, the respiration necessarily becomes still more difficult and considerably accelerated, especially if, at the same time, the patients are kept in a small stable, filled with bad air and the effluvia of the manure.

Stick to One Plan.

Stick to one plan.—Farmers get discouraged sometimes by occasional gluts, low prices, and over-production. Every one must expect this; but it will generally be found true that those farmers who expect only fair profits, who aim to raise good crops, by taking good care of a fair supply of farm animals,

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CHAPTER XXXII.

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Nothing can be more demoralizing in the long run than lynch law. And yet lynch law often originates in a burst of generous indignation which is not willing to suffer a bold oppressor to escape by means of corrupt and cowardly courts. It is often born of fear. Both motives powerfully agitated the people of the region round about Clifty as night drew on after Ralph's acquittal. They were justly indignant that Ralph had been made the victim of such a conspiracy, and they were frightened at the unseen danger to the community from such a band as that of Small's. It was certain that they did not know the full extent of the danger as yet. And what Small might do with a jury, or what Pete Jones might do with a sheriff, was a question. I must not detain the reader to tell how the mob rose. Nobody knows how such things come about. Their origin is as inexplicable as that of an earthquake. But, at any rate, a rope was twice put round Small's neck during that night, and both times Small was saved only by the nerve and address of Ralph, who had learned how unjust such mob law would be to him, and how much more he would be relieved when he was saved, nor looked the slightest flush of penitence or gratitude. He bore himself in a quiet, gentlemanly way throughout, like the admirable villain he was.

He waived a preliminary examination the next day; his father was his bail, and he forfeited his bail and disappeared from the county and from the horizon of my story. Two reports concerning Small have been in circulation—one that he was running a bar-lark in San Francisco, the other that he was curing consumption by inhalation and electricity here in New York. If this latter were true, it would leave it an open question whether Ralph did well to save him from the gallows. Pete Jones and Bill, as usually happens to the rougher villains, went to prison, and when their terms had expired moved to Pike County, Missouri.

But it is about Hannah that you want to hear, and that I want to tell. She went straight from the court-room to Flat Creek, climbed to her chamber, packed all her earthly goods, consisting chiefly of a few family relics, in a handkerchief, and turned her back on the house of Means forever. At the gate she met the old woman, who shook her fist at the girl, and gave her a parting benediction in the words: "You misable, ungrateful critter you! At the barn she met Bud, and he told her good-by with a little business in his voice, while a tear glistened in her eye. Bud had been a friend in need, and such a friend one does not leave without a pang.

"Where are you going? Can I—"
"No, no." And with that she hastened on, afraid that Bud would offer to hitch up the team. And she did not want to go to her domestic unhappiness by compromising him in that way. It was dusk and raining when she left the house. She was alone, and she was lonely, and after the revelations of that day it did not seem wholly safe. But from the moment that she found herself free, her heart had been ready to break with an impatient homesickness. What though there were ten thousand miles to travel? What though the rain was in her face? What though she had no money? And she was alone. And she was lonely, and after the revelations of that exciting day? Flat Creek and bondage were behind; freedom, mother, Shooky, and home were before her, and her feet grew lighter with the thought. And if she needed any other joy, it was to know that the master was clear. And he would come! And so she traversed the weary distance, and so she inquired and found the house, the beautiful, homely old house of beautiful, homely old Nancy Sawyer, and knocked, and was admitted, and fell down, faint and weary, at her blind mother's feet, and laid her tired head in her mother's lap and wept, and wept like a child, and said, "Mother! I'm free! I'm free!" And the mother's trembling fingers combed out her tresses. And Shooky stood by her and cried: "I knowed God wouldn't forget you, Hannah!"

Hannah was ready now to do anything by which she could support her mother and Shooky. She was strong, and toiled to toil. She was willing and cheerful, and she gladly gave up all her services if by that means she could have supported the family. And, for that matter, her mother was already nearly able to support herself by her knitting. But Hannah had been carefully educated when young, and at that moment the old public schools were being organized into a graded school, and the good minister, who shall be nameless, because he is, perhaps, still living in Indiana, and who in Methodist parlance was called "the preacher-in-charge of Lewisburg Station"—this good minister and Miss Nancy Sawyer got Hannah a place as teacher of a primary department. And then a little house with four rooms, and a little, a little, a very little furniture was put into it, and the old, sweet home was established again. The father was gone, never to come back again. But the rest were here. And somehow Hannah kept waiting for somebody else to come.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Nothing can be more demoralizing in the long run than lynch law. And yet lynch law often originates in a burst of generous indignation which is not willing to suffer a bold oppressor to escape by means of corrupt and cowardly courts. It is often born of fear. Both motives powerfully agitated the people of the region round about Clifty as night drew on after Ralph's acquittal. They were justly indignant that Ralph had been made the victim of such a conspiracy, and they were frightened at the unseen danger to the community from such a band as that of Small's. It was certain that they did not know the full extent of the danger as yet. And what Small might do with a jury, or what Pete Jones might do with a sheriff, was a question. I must not detain the reader to tell how the mob rose. Nobody knows how such things come about. Their origin is as inexplicable as that of an earthquake. But, at any rate, a rope was twice put round Small's neck during that night, and both times Small was saved only by the nerve and address of Ralph, who had learned how unjust such mob law would be to him, and how much more he would be relieved when he was saved, nor looked the slightest flush of penitence or gratitude. He bore himself in a quiet, gentlemanly way throughout, like the admirable villain he was.

He waived a preliminary examination the next day; his father was his bail, and he forfeited his bail and disappeared from the county and from the horizon of my story. Two reports concerning Small have been in circulation—one that he was running a bar-lark in San Francisco, the other that he was curing consumption by inhalation and electricity here in New York. If this latter were true, it would leave it an open question whether Ralph did well to save him from the gallows. Pete Jones and Bill, as usually happens to the rougher villains, went to prison, and when their terms had expired moved to Pike County, Missouri.

But it is about Hannah that you want to hear, and that I want to tell. She went straight from the court-room to Flat Creek, climbed to her chamber, packed all her earthly goods, consisting chiefly of a few family relics, in a handkerchief, and turned her back on the house of Means forever. At the gate she met the old woman, who shook her fist at the girl, and gave her a parting benediction in the words: "You misable, ungrateful critter you! At the barn she met Bud, and he told her good-by with a little business in his voice, while a tear glistened in her eye. Bud had been a friend in need, and such a friend one does not leave without a pang.

"Where are you going? Can I—"
"No, no." And with that she hastened on, afraid that Bud would offer to hitch up the team. And she did not want to go to her domestic unhappiness by compromising him in that way. It was dusk and raining when she left the house. She was alone, and she was lonely, and after the revelations of that day it did not seem wholly safe. But from the moment that she found herself free, her heart had been ready to break with an impatient homesickness. What though there were ten thousand miles to travel? What though the rain was in her face? What though she had no money? And she was alone. And she was lonely, and after the revelations of that exciting day? Flat Creek and bondage were behind; freedom, mother, Shooky, and home were before her, and her feet grew lighter with the thought. And if she needed any other joy, it was to know that the master was clear. And he would come! And so she traversed the weary distance, and so she inquired and found the house, the beautiful, homely old house of beautiful, homely old Nancy Sawyer, and knocked, and was admitted, and fell down, faint and weary, at her blind mother's feet, and laid her tired head in her mother's lap and wept, and wept like a child, and said, "Mother! I'm free! I'm free!" And the mother's trembling fingers combed out her tresses. And Shooky stood by her and cried: "I knowed God wouldn't forget you, Hannah!"

Hannah was ready now to do anything by which she could support her mother and Shooky. She was strong, and toiled to toil. She was willing and cheerful, and

The New Year.

There is a periodic disposition to moralize at certain seasons, and it reaches its height when the closing hours of the old year are fading into the new. The almanac makers might with propriety insert among their prognostications "about this time look out for new resolutions." It is, however, so much a matter of course to expect them at this season as to require no particular mention. The manifestation is undoubtedly founded in the deepest and most profound convictions of the human mind, and should therefore have vent. Let every one follow out this deep implanted instinct by resolving that the year to come shall witness fewer failures of good resolutions than any preceding year, casting past failures, doubts and uncertainties behind, and doing the best we can for the future, relying upon the mercies and boundless love of the great Giver of every good and perfect gift for the means of meeting, whatever the future has in store.

The new year always opens with the expression of good wishes. A journalist and his readers, while mostly known to each other through the columns of the newspaper, can cordially exchange these greetings. The Journal has long visited the firesides of many of its readers, and we feel confident that many of their appreciation, regard and good will. While we cannot boast that our paper has always been up to the standard of excellence we would like to see, yet we believe that our readers give the credit to us of honest endeavor to meet their wishes. We have learned something from the past short comings, as such have been, and enter upon the new year with the wish and will to make a better paper than ever before. Whether we succeed in doing so or not, we deeply appreciate the support and approbation of the past, and trust that the future may only strengthen the pleasant ties between editor and reader, heartily wishing them all "A Happy New Year."

STANSTEAD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers was called for Saturday the 23d, but it turned out that there was some formality in giving the notice which was not complied with, and the meeting was adjourned until the 30th. On that day the meeting was held, and a board of officers elected. We learn by hearsay that E. D. Newton, Esq., of Magog, was elected President, and E. H. LeBaron, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary has not furnished us with a list of the Directors.

The attendance at the meeting was large, there evidently being a disposition to change the location of the Fair by one party and a determination to retain it by another. It is claimed that the Society may retain the title of the Fair Grounds at Stanstead with their appurtenances, by holding their show there the coming fall. It would certainly seem worth their while, if this is a fact, as the property is very valuable for exhibition purposes. We write this upon the supposition that the Society are not bound to hold their Fair at any given place or point, except at the will of a majority of its members. Laying aside all prejudice and feelings generated by anything which may have occurred in the past management of the Society, its present managers should look alone to what will best subserve the interests of Agriculture.

P. S. We have received the list of officers, which is as follows:

E. D. NEWTON, President, Magog.
DUDLEY DAVIS, Jr., Vice President, Coaticook.
E. H. LeBARON, Secretary-Treasurer, Hatley.

DIRECTORS.—G. M. Ayer, F. W. Locke, Stanstead. Geo. C. Hanson, I. F. Harvey, Barnston. Squire Colby, Hatley. W. W. Oliver, Magog. Isaac Baldwin, Barford.

The French assembly has voted to increase the rate of circulation of the Bank of France, by 400,000,000 francs, and now stands adjourned until Wednesday. Supplementary elections are to be held in Paris to fill vacancies in the assembly. Victor Hugo and the Duc d'Anjou are candidates. Bishop Dupanloup has resigned his seat in the French academy in consequence of the election of Maximilien Paul Emile Littré as a member. M. Thiers was yesterday visited by the deputies of the assembly. The meeting was cordial.

The Russian steamship Kuma has been lost in the Caspian Sea and all on board were drowned. A million roubles in treasure were also lost.

The Chinese population of Cuba, which numbers about 32,000, have been practically enslaved by a decree issued by Count Valdesola, which requires them to enroll themselves under government tutors and work in government workshops, receiving for their labor only \$4.20 a month.

The latest and best, and we suppose the most popular religious paper in the United States is the Christian Union, edited by Henry Ward Beecher. It is published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York, at \$3 a year, including two charming Chromos, "Wide Awake" and "East Alee." Clubbed with the Journal for \$4.20.

Dr. Burland, of Hatley, has received a flattering testimonial from his numerous friends. See other columns.

Events of the Year.

A year ago the siege of Paris was in progress, and the issue of the tremendous conflict between Germany and France, although evident, was not determined. Since then has been made the treaty of peace humiliating to France and triumphant for her adversary. By this the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty was consummated, and as a further important consequence of the war all Germany consolidated under an empire. How influential and far-reaching these events shall prove to be cannot yet be predicted, but he is a rash man who would presume to belittle them in any respect. Following the peace came the horrible conflict inaugurated by the commune which startled all the world by its profligate doctrines, and shocked humanity by a series of outrages unparalleled in recent generations among civilized people. Men who believed another reign of terror like that of 1793 impossible, were compelled to mourn a worse spectacle of the fury of human passion. Its hour, however, was comparatively brief, and it wrought incalculable mischief not alone in Paris and France but in every country of Europe, inflaming the revengeful lust of every class which is, or imagines itself to be, unjustly treated. The republic of M. Thiers, now in power, gives little assurance of permanence, so that the future of France is still uncertain. The sudden and wonderful rise of Germany to a dominant place among the European states gives cause for apprehensions, despite the gratification which liberal minds entertain on account of the accomplishment of German unity. Her position is regarded as a challenge to Russia, and a terrific struggle between these great powers is in many quarters held to be fully as imminent as was that between Prussia and France.

In England the Gladstone ministry has continued in power, but with very considerable loss of influence and prestige, owing partially to its policy in matters growing out of the Franco-German war and more to its own failures to perfect and accomplish the measures of reform undertaken. The most important event of its conduct of affairs during the year was the abolition by royal warrant of the system of obtaining commissions in the army by purchase.

Spain has welcomed its new monarch King Amadeus, of the house of Savoy, who has held possession of the throne without any serious opposition, but, on the other hand, without allaying the discontent of the republican factions or engendering for himself any marked degree of enthusiasm.

It was in the latter days of the year 1870 that King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome. Recently the Italian parliament met for the first time in the eternal city and was addressed by the King from the throne. This event has been accepted as the crowning act of the series by which Rome has become the capital of united Italy, and hailed by liberal minds everywhere as one of great and auspicious significance. The Pope seems to have abandoned all serious intent to establish a temporal sovereignty elsewhere, and to have determined to remain in Rome, making the most of the sovereignty in spiritual things yet conceded to him by the faithful of the Catholic church. Meantime the schism laid by Dr. Dollinger, which is based upon a rejection of the dogma of infallibility proclaimed by the late ecumenical council, has now effectually organized and established itself, although it is less important and general than at one time it proved to be.

Undoubtedly, the great event of the year for America, and one of the most important to the community of nations, is the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. The peculiar character of this achievement is well known, and such a bond of peace between two great nations, initiating as it seems to do a new method of settling differences which in other times could only have been arranged by the arbitrament of war, is an agreeable offset to the gloomy record of strife made in Europe.

One cannot reflect upon the year we are leaving behind without a thought of the many woful calamities which have signalled it. Some of these, like the awful accident at Revere, shocked the hearts and roused the sympathies of our own community chiefly. Others, like the famine in Persia, have wrapped a whole nation in the gloomy garment of suffering. The burning of Chicago, the newest and in many respects the most remarkable great city of the civilized world, appealed to more than national sympathies, and occasioned a demonstration of the brotherhood of man such as was never before seen and never before witnessed.

The months of winter already gone, November and December, have been characterized by a more than average degree of cold, with two terms of extremely cold weather. Thursday the 21st of December will be remembered as the cold Thursday. At 7 A. M. the mercury indicated 20 to 22 deg. below zero. At 1 P. M. 16 deg. 5 P. M., 24 deg., 6 P. M. 25 deg., 7 P. M. 27 deg., 8 P. M. 30 deg., 9 P. M. 34 deg., making a record for cold we do not remember to have seen beaten. After nine, it began to cloud up and the mercury gradually rose until the next morning, when it was 18 deg. below.

A sensational story in a St. Thomas letter published in New York on Saturday, to the effect that the American steamer Florida had been fired into and captured by a Spanish cruiser, is spoiled by subsequent dispatch from

Havana. It appears that a Spanish man-of-war simply fired two harmless shots to induce the Florida to lay to, and after the papers of the latter had been examined she was allowed to proceed. The Florida, however, is telegraphed from Nassau, N. P., with her foremost gone.

The Fishery Question.

There was a fresh commotion last week among the fishermen of Cape Cod and Ann about the treaty and free fish from the colonies. The world is made to go ahead or astern by the collision of forces, and if this clause of free fishing in the treaty gets a sound brushing in the process, the nation will be the wiser for it. We fail to see, however, in General Butler's speech at Provincetown any facts or reasoning belonging to the platform smartness in which the general excels.

Under the existing arrangements, the United States have not, and do not make, any legal claim to within a three-mile line of the shores of British North American colonies; nor have the colonies any legal rights within the same distance from our shores, for fishing purposes. This sovereignty over the waters adjacent to land is no new theory. England has claimed at different periods different distances; at one time as far as a man could see in a fair day; eight miles; fifteen miles; in the time of the Charles from headland to headland; from the 12th to the 17th century one nation could fish on the shore of another nation, by getting consent of that nation. This custom was claimed for the purpose of keeping control, as a precautionary measure, to keep an enemy at a distance. This is a part of our own national theory. We conclude safely that the rights to fish within three miles of colonial shores are not ours any more than the land of those shores is.

The growth of our market for mackerel is so great as to make it necessary that the waters where this fish inhabit be made available to the end that all the chances for a successful voyage shall accrue to the American fisherman. The waters that do not belong to us are valuable to fish in, otherwise our own ships would not hazard the value of vessel and cargo for the purpose of taking fish there, especially with skippers who cannot tell, to a mile even, the correct line of water. Not a year passes that several valuable vessels are not lost by want of ability or of disposition to ascertain the true line; and the result is, it leaves ill-feeling, and a condition bordering on dangerous national attitudes. In the spirit of candor, therefore, the governments of the United States and Great Britain considered this critical subject, and the result is embodied in the treaty. It was a question of the exchange of advantages. We give our market free; they give in exchange free fishing in their waters. That this arrangement, however it expiates our fishermen for a time to an unequal competition, will be found to be a just one, in an upturn now generally entertained by those who are familiar with the subject. —Boston Advertiser.

An amendment was made to the license law at the last session of the Quebec Parliament which does not reflect credit upon the Government or Legislature. This amendment, introduced by a member of the Government, allows licensed dealers in liquors to retail one pint, instead of as heretofore, three half-pints. Members of the Legislature consulted with several respectable liquor dealers, desiring their opinion of the change. It is understood that in every instance, the dealers did not desire the change, and expressed the opinion that the result would be unfavorable to the morals of the community and at the same time lessen the amount of revenue. In other words, as Mr. McRobb of Montreal put it, it would increase drinking and reduce revenue. It certainly looks like a move in the wrong direction, after the adoption of a stringent license law at the previous session. It is understood that a pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasurer by the Corner Grocery politicians of the city of Quebec. Well, if this be true, it shows that the opinion of the more respectable dealers in liquors were of less weight than those of the meaner class—a class that in the county of Stanstead openly sell by the small or large measure with a perfect indifference to the law, the Revenue Inspector meanwhile taking no steps to protect the revenue or those who have brought licensees of him in good faith. A better course could not be devised to bring the whole system of collecting revenue upon spirituous liquors into contempt, and promoting the adoption of Prohibition.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russian World has received a warning for publishing certain ugly statistics of crime in the Russian army. These statistics, nevertheless, were all collected from publications of an official kind made by order of the Russian Government. The article in the World was written by Col. Konaroff. He classifies Russian military offenses into four categories. Of these, the crimes against the State had increased between the years 1860 and 1868, inclusive, from 11 per 10,000 men to 30; crimes against the service have increased from 3.42, per 1,000, to 16.27; crimes against property from 2.63 to 10.71 per 1,000; and disorderly life from 2.41 per 1,000, to 3.40 per 1,000. In 1868 desertions were double the number of 1860, and the number of those who escaped without capture

was also doubled. Yet, punishment increased as rapidly as offences. In the last three years beginning with 1860, the number of men who were shot was five times as great.

A fire in Monroe, La., on Saturday night, destroyed sixty houses in the wealthiest section of the city. The loss exceeds half a million dollars.

THE MUNICIPAL CODE.—It has been creating frequent complaint that most important measures are often hurried through the Legislature at the close of the session, when there is not time to examine all their bearings and apply to them a strict parliamentary criticism of discussion. A short Act was passed in the last days of the recent session of the Quebec Parliament to amend the much-vaunted Municipal Code, which Code was several years in its compilation. The Daily News of the 27th inst. thus speaks of the probable injurious effect of one of the amendments in the matter voting on railway subsidies: "Under the municipal Code, when a by-law was passed it was the duty of the person presiding in each municipality to submit that by-law to a popular vote, and when all the parish and township municipalities had voted, the yeas and nays were counted, and the majority decided whether the by-law was adopted or rejected. Under the amendments enacted on the 22nd inst. a different system will prevail. Let us suppose ten parishes in a county, each parish municipality containing one hundred qualified electors, in all one thousand. It is quite possible that the person presiding at a parish municipality may make a return that no qualified elector asked a poll; and his return will be equivalent to declaring that every elector of that municipality voted affirmatively, and a hundred votes would thus count against other parishes where a difference of opinion existed. It is quite on the cards that the mayor or parish municipality containing one hundred qualified electors, in all one thousand. 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The Stanstead Journal.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

— Mr. A. A. Woodman, our agent is calling upon the subscribers to the Journal. We hope our patrons will all be ready for him when he makes his rounds. He also has a nice stock of Diaries for 1872, which he is selling for low prices.

— The Municipal Election takes place on Monday next. We shall feel under obligations to the Secretaries of the respective Municipalities if they will send us the result as soon as possible after it is known.

— The Singers and Musicians hereabouts will give an "Old Folks" Concert at Village Hall on Friday evening, 5th inst. It is expected that some of the old songs will be performed, and some not so ancient. The receipts of the evening are to be devoted to a charitable purpose.

— Mr. David Brodie has sold his house to Mr. C. H. Kathan for \$2,600. A. P. Ball, Esq., has sold the old blacksmith stand near Mr. Pierce's to Mr. T. Pierce for \$1,800.

— The firm of Pierce & Hall expired by limitation on the 30th ult. The business will be continued by Mr. Pierce. A. T. Foster, Esq. has associated Messrs. Chas. Seaver and A. J. Gordon, with him in the Boot & Shoe Manufacturing business.

— Mr. Wm. Mack, of Marlow, met with a serious accident on Friday last, while hauling wood. A log rolled on to one of his legs, breaking the small bone of the leg, and disjuncting the other at the ankle and forcing the end of the bone out through the flesh. The bones were replaced by Dr. Cheeny on the same evening, and hopes are entertained that his leg may be saved.

— The beautiful Congregational Church at Derby Centre was packed with people on Sunday afternoon attending the funeral services of Capt. Nelson, an aged citizen, buried on that day with music and religious rites.

— Large quantities of Hay are being shipped from this County to the Boston market. Prices from \$10 to 13. Thousands of tons have been sent from the St. Lawrence Valley.

— The Lake Cornet Band, under the supervision and instruction of Mr. Ziegler, an excellent teacher from Montreal "gave a grand musical entertainment" in the Academy Hall, Magog, on Friday evening last to a crowded house. The sentimental and comic songs by Mr. and Mrs. Merrick and Mr. Oliver, were very well sung. Mr. Sweeney did some of his very comical and laughable manner.

— The characters in the Farces, entitled "New Brooms Sweep Clean," and "Haunted House," were well sustained, and performed in a very acceptable manner. The "Lake Cornet Band" having been under instructions and in practice for only a few months, are deserving of great praise for the skill and proficiency they have attained during so short a time.

— Flags were displayed at half-mast at Castleton on Christmas in honor of the early and lamented loss of their new auctioneer. Oh, vanity, vanity.—ADVICE.

— A daily stage line has been established between Knowlton and Sutton Junction on the S. E. Counties Rail road, connecting with morning and evening trains. Mr. John McManis of South Bolton, contractor. The old line between Swetsburg and Knowlton given up.

— The mail route between Swetsburg and Magog has been restored, and the route between Magog and Ayer's Flat thrown up. Mr. Traver has the contract. A new office will be opened on the route called Rock Forest, Mr. Nagle postmaster.

— W. Carpenter of Stanstead, undertakes the mail contract between Stanstead and Castleton. Under the new contract Way's Mills will be served twice weekly.

— The closing Christmas exercises took place on Thursday evening, 21st inst. Mr. Mayor Hutchinson in the chair. The attendance of parents and friends of the pupils was large. Declarations in English and French, and recitations in geometry, arithmetic, etc., were gone through with very attainable success. Reports of the classes of Principal Graham, Professors Bernier and McKay, and of Messrs. McRae and McKillop, tutors, were made in Greek, Latin, French, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, English grammar, B. N. A. history, Geography, book-keeping, letter writing, penmanship, drawing, spelling, reading, scripture lessons, etc. The number of pupils last year was 120. There were 15 pupils more in attendance during the term just closed than in the corresponding term of last year.

— A fire at Barton, Vt. on Sunday week destroyed C. H. Dwinell's cabinet shop and furniture rooms, the clothing works of T. C. Cobb and Warner & Bros. tin shop and dwelling house. Losses estimated at \$10,000.

— A new lodge of Good Templars has been established at Lennoxville with a good prospect of success.

— A freight train on the Passumpsic road was thrown from the track at Passumpsic on Saturday week by a broken rail, and the rolling stock was somewhat injured.

— John Stewart of Lingwick, was accidentally killed on the 20th ult. by being thrown out of his sleigh and striking his head on a log of wood.

— Mr. Jonathan Leavitt of Hatley, met with a serious accident on the 26th ult., while loading a threshing machine, receiving a very severe blow on his head by the sudden movement of the horse power. His condition is considered precarious.

— The loss of cattle in Texas, during the recent storms, is said to have been enormous. Running before the wind till they were exhausted, hundreds of them froze to death, standing huddled together in groups in ravines. Of the thousands of cattle which were in the western part of the State, it is estimated that the majority will be totally lost before spring. Those which survived the storms are in such an enfeebled condition that they cannot endure the winter.

— The railroad ticket office at Cowansville was burglariously entered last week, but the burglar got nothing to pay him for his trouble.

— A Coroner's jury sitting at Quebec Tuesday had a curious case in hand. Human remains, frozen and cut up in short pieces, constituted the subject of the inquest. These remains were found in a box unaddressed, which appeared to have been handed in at the receiving office at Quebec for shipment to Pointe Lévis, freight being paid. The keen-sightedness of a porter and a Mr. Muir, who perceived a human hand through a crack in the box when shipping it on board the steamer, led to the startling discovery, which on Tuesday occupied the attention of the jury. The police are endeavoring to fathom the mystery.

— Mr. Scott, Minister of Agriculture of the new Ontario Government, has heretofore been a Conservative, and was elected as an avowed supporter of John Sandfield Macdonald.

— The body of an old woman, says the Gazette, partially devoured by rats, has been found in the cellar of house No. 46 St. Paul street, Montreal. She died on Thursday last, and was put away in the cellar by two relatives living in the same apartments. They got drunk, failed to notify the police of the occurrence, and left the body, covered simply with a quilt, to the mercy of vermin which swarms in the building.

— The losses of the Gloucester fishing fleet for the year 1871 comprises 20 vessels and 140 lives. More vessels have been lost than in any former year, and the loss of life has been exceeded, but once before—1862, when 148 seamen were lost.

— A negro waiter, who had twice awakened a traveler to inform him that breakfast was ready, and a third time broke his slumbers by attempting to pull off the bedclothes, thus explained: "Alas, if you ain't gwine to git up, I must hab de sheet anyhow, 'cause dey's waiting for the table-ol!"

— A number of people were frozen to death near Quebec during the late cold term. One man froze stiff while driving in his sleigh.

— The village hall at Quebec, Vt., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss \$1000; insured \$400.

— James Russell Lowell has invented a new beatitude, "Blessed [are] they who have nothing to say and who cannot be persuaded to say it."

— A young lady tells how to prevent chapsy cheeks. Have nothing to do with cheeky cheeks.

— Samuel Goodridge of Canaan, Mo., is the oldest man in New England—105 years. His last farm labor was performed in his 99th year. His wife lived to be 97 and their oldest child is now living at the age of 81.

— In the works of the moving machine company at Hoosic Falls is a belt which contains 150 hides, and weighs nearly a ton.

— The butter market at St. Albans last Tuesday was dull. The prices ranged from 18 to 26 for winter daisies, and from 28 to 34 for fall daisies, extra fine lots selling as high as 36.

— Alexis has presented Parepa-Rosa with a valuable bracelet studded with turquoise and diamonds, as a token of his pleasure at the opera in Buffalo on Christmas day.

— The most important topic of discussion among the political wits of the Province of Ontario is the durability of cedar posts. Of course, a railway project is at the bottom of all the trouble.

— A Pennsylvania court has decided that a Catholic Bishop cannot remove a priest from his pastorate against the latter's will. Bishop O'Hara has been perpetually enjoined from such an exhibition of ecclesiastical power by the court aforesaid. It is not likely to be long obeyed, though. The theory of the Roman Church is that in controversies like these, the Bishop must always be right, and some means will be devised to reinstate the Bishop's authority and punish the recalcitrant priest.

— A negro and his wife living near Perry, Ga., the other day locked their three children in their cabin and went off on an excursion, and on returning found that their house had been burnt and the children with it.

— An old lady at Greenfield asked her grocer the other day, "galvanize"

ed sugar." The obliging clerk with an amused smile, promptly filled her box with the pulverized article.

New Advertisements.

L. K. DREW,
Manufacturer of
Wagons, Sleighs and Carriages.
MAGOG, P. Q.

WANTED!
100 Bushels Charcoal, for which cash will be paid.
Rock Island Nov. 29, 1871.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber has for sale 26 good Ewe Sheep, and a pair of Gray three years old Colts, well broken single or double. Will sell reasonable.
A. AYER,
Smith's Mills, Dec. 26, 1871.

NOTICE!
Whereas, I, Jonathan Slater, do this day give to my son JONATHAN HENRY the remainder of his minority, I shall from this time pay to debts of his contracting, or claim any of his wages.
JONATHAN SLATER.
Barnston, Dec. 27, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
To the Municipal Electors of the Village of Stanstead Plain.
Public Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Local Municipality of the Village of Stanstead Plain, qualified to vote for Municipal Councillors, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY the Eighth day of January next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of then and there electing seven Councillors for the said Municipality, pursuant to the provisions of "The Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec of 1871."

Sec-Treas. said Municipality,
Stanstead Plain, Dec. 22, 1871.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to dispose of his first-class Manufacturing in Magog. It is furnished with all the new first class machinery necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Mouldings. The location is a superior one, near place of Lumber and in a village which is sure to have railroad facilities very soon. The factory is now doing all the business possible. For further particulars address Georgeville, Q. Dec. 26, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BARNSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Local Municipality of the Township of Barnston qualified to vote for Municipal Councillors, will be held at the Town House at Barnston on MONDAY the Eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of then and there electing seven Councillors for the said Municipality.

H. HOWE, Sec-Treas.
Barnston, Dec. 26, 1871.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
For 1872.

The Messrs. Harper are doing an educational work so important that we can only think of the absence of their periodicals as an irreparable national loss. Such a periodical as Harper's Weekly is a public benefaction.—The Methodist.

Harper's Magazine.

There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is no other Magazine that is printed shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution.—There is not a cheaper Magazine published. It is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—New England Homestead.

A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequalled by any other American publication.—N. Y. Standard.

Harper's Weekly.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading-matter that are printed. Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—Boston Traveller.

Harper's Weekly deserves its primacy in this class of publications, alike for the value of its reading-matter and the excellence of its illustrations. The editorials on public affairs are models of discussion, weighty and temperate, supporting high principles in an elevated and a chosen literary style.—Examiner and Chronicle.

Harper's Bazar.

It is really the only illustrated chronicle of fashion in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper. While fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it is also a storehouse of brilliant essays, besides general and personal gossip.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman. Never mind if it does cost you a new bonnet; it will save you ten times the price in the household economy it teaches.—Frederic Journal.

TERMS FOR 1872.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, 4 00

Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar for one year, \$10 00; or any two for \$7.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$20 without extra copy.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of J. H. STUDDERT, An Insolvent.
I, the undersigned ISRAEL WOOD, of Stanstead, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.
ISRAEL WOOD, Assignee.
Stanstead, Dec. 22, 1871.

A Great Chance for Bargains in
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
HOLIDAY GOODS &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has returned from Montreal with a choice stock of
NEW GOODS!
which added to his former Stock makes a very complete assortment.
Having decided to close up his business, he will sell the

Entire Stock at Cost!
This is no humbug, as any person can satisfy himself by inquiring prices.
Those in want of
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE,
and all kinds of HOLIDAY GOODS,
will do well to call and see what bargains they can get.
R. C. PARSONS.
Stanstead Plain, Dec. 11, 1871.

Rare Chance for Business!

Best location in Northern Vermont offered for Sale!

Annual Cash Trade \$25,000.

THE Subscribers having other business in view, offer for sale their Stock and interest in trade, consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
(the only stock in town)

FLOUR,
PROVISIONS, &c.,
being the most reliable and safe of any branch of business. The buildings consist of Store, with two convenient tenements, Shop, and a large and commodious House connected, well provided with hard and soft water, all convenient and well arranged for a first class business. The stand will be sold on easy terms, or leased for a term of years. Terms made known on application in person or by mail.
BAIRD & COOK & CO.
Newport, Vt., Dec. 18, 1871.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Just received, a lot of First-rate STEREOSCOPES from 55 cts to \$1.25.

Beautiful Stereoscopic Views:

Views of Paris,
Central Park, New York,
Washington, Baltimore,
Philadelphia, Boston,
Niagara Falls, California,
White Mountains.

Colored Groups, Colored Flowers, Studies, &c., from \$1 to \$2.50 per dozen.

New lot of PHOTO ALBUMS, PASSEPARTOUTS, and FRAMES for the

HOLIDAYS.

SQUARE FRAMES!

Gilt and Black Walnut made to order, cheaper than ever!

Photographs, Tintypes, Ferrotypes, and Pictures of all kinds as usual, at

WEST'S Photo. Rooms.

WM. E. WEST.
Rooms Main Street,
Derby Line, Vt., Dec. 20, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of WADLEIGH & BEACH, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. WADLEIGH,
Magog, Dec. 11, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.

With reference to the above, the business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of WADLEIGH, BEACH & CO. All liabilities of the late firm will be assumed by the two first undersigned, and to whom all debts due to said late firm must be paid.

N. B. WADLEIGH,
N. A. BEACH,
J. G. H. PORTER.
Magog, Dec. 19, 1871.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be plants, birds, reptiles, insects or even vegetables, are sustained by the Vegetable Kingdom are governed by vital forces, which binds all the springs of existence, and in nothing can we see them more than in the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients constituting the brain, muscles and nerves and fluids that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which Fellows' Hypophosphites is built. Its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

It is adapted for all cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever, or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in Pulmonary Consumption, many confirmed cases having been cured and all cured, where it has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.



FRESH

ARRIVAL

OF

GOODS!

AT

CHANNELL'S

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

DO NOT

FAIL

TO EXAMINE THE

GOODS

BEFORE YOU BUY,

FOR THEY ARE GOING

CHEAP!

CHEAPER!!

CHEAPEST!!!

Derby Line, Vt., Dec. 13, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insures Farm Property and detached residences only.

Cash Assets, \$650,000.00
Government Deposit, \$100,000.00

BRANCH OFFICE:
235 St. James St. MONTREAL,
E. H. GOFF, General Agent.

I. WOOD, Agent, Stanstead,
S. B. HUMPHREY, Agent, Barnston,
D. THOMAS, Sherbrooke,
JOEL SHUTTLIFF, Compton,
Capt. J. H. TAYLOR, Cookshire,
Nov. 15, 1871.

GO to T. W. WYMAN for CHRISTMAS and HOLIDAY Presents.

FRESH GROCERIES.

The subscriber has just returned from Montreal with a large and choice stock of Groceries adapted to the

Holiday and Winter Trade,
Among which may be found
Canned and Preserved Fruits of all kinds, Dried Fruits, Confectionary in variety, Nuts, Figs, Spices, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Cocoa, Coffee, Chocolate, Canned Lobsters, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c., in fact a complete stock. Call and see. Store opposite Patton & Parsons, Stanstead Plain.

WM. EVANS.
Stanstead Plain, Dec. 19, 1871.

1871 & 1872.

As there is no telling by a majority of the advertisements, what there are to be, you will please do me the favor to look into my Store and see if it is not a good deal one and more goods and larger variety, than was ever offered this side of MONTREAL or DERBY LINE.

I have almost every thing in
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
YANKEE NOTIONS
AND FANCY GOODS.

A good stock of the latest published Books. Family Bibles very cheap, for the quality. Blank Books and Stationery, at about the same price the EDITOR SELLS. A few Diaries, about ten kinds, some of them good ones. Valises & Travelling Bags for Ladies & Gents. Fortnights and Pocket Books, new in patterns and good. Some of the latest styles Plated Ware. Very fine Silver Mounted Vases, suitable for Wedding presents, or any other man.

National Coffee Pots, the best thing out, ask any one who has used them. Silver Plated and Ivory Handle Table Knives & Forks.

Lockman's SEWING MACHINES.—It is of no use for me to enumerate. I have been here a long time, and most people know the variety I keep. I wish to say however, I have just enlarged my store and have a larger variety than ever. What I do sell shall be as represented and the prices as low or lower than elsewhere.

I thank my old customers for their years patronage and would invite all who have never traded with me to call and examine my stock. My aim is to sell as low as the lowest.

T. W. WYMAN.
Stanstead, Dec. 12, 1871.

SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES Junction Railway.

Trains will run as follows, commencing November 6, 1871:

GOING NORTH.	Dis.	No. 1. M.	No. 2. A.
Richford, Vt. Dep.		6 30	6 30
Abercorn,	23	6 30	6 30
Sutton Flat,	84	6 40	6 40
Emerson's,	113	6 50	6 50
West Brom,	127	6 55	6 55
Swetsburg,	183	7 30	7 30
Cowanville,	193	7 35	7 35
East Farnham,	247	7 40	7 40
Brigham,	264	7 45	7 45
Farmen,	293	7 55	7 55
West Farnham,	334	8 10	8 10
St. Johns,	340	8 15	8 15
Richford, Vt. Arr.		9 00	9 00

GOING SOUTH.

Dis.	No. 1. M.	No. 4. A.
Montreal, Dep.	3 00	3 00
St. Johns,	4 30	4 30
West Farnham,	5 15	5 15
Farmen,	44	5 30
Brigham,	74	5 35
East Farnham,	104	5 40
Cowanville,	134	5 45
Swetsburg,	184	6 05
West Brom,	193	6 20
Emerson's,	224	6 35
Sutton Flat,	264	6 45
Abercorn,	311	6 55
Richford, Vt. Arr.	334	7 05

Passengers by No. 1 Train connect at St. Johns with Trains for New York, Boston, Portland, &c.

No change of Cars to or from Montreal. Stages leave the Stations upon arrival of Trains from Montreal for various places in other parts of the Eastern Townships.

For further notice, Freight Trains will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

A. B. FOSTER, Manager.
Waterloo, Nov. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Stanstead, Dec. 1st, 1871.
I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that the LANDS heretofore mentioned will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Council Room City Buildings, Township of Hatley, on MONDAY the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the assessments and charges due the Municipality heretofore mentioned unless the same be paid with costs two days before the above day.

OFFICE DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DU COMTE DE STANSTEAD.

Stanstead, le 1er Decembre, 1871.
Avis public est par le present donne que les terres ci-dessus mentionnees seront vendues par vente publique a la Salle du Comte dans le Township de Hatley LUNDI le CINQUIEME Jour du FEVRIER prochain DIX heures de l'apres-midi, pour les cotisations et charges dues la dite Municipalite sur les divers lots ci-dessus mentionnes, a lesser d'iceux cotisations et charges dequels que les lots ne sont pas payes deux jours avant le jour de la dite vente.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BARFORD.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITY BARFORD.

Part of Lot Range Acres Years Amount.

North 8 10 100 1867-9 85 80
East 1 7 4 100 1869 5 00
South 1 6 4 100 1869 5 00
East 4 3 200 1869 5 00
East 7 5 200 1869 5 00
East 10 3 200 1869 5 00
East 13 3 200 1869 5 00
East 16 3 200 1869 5 00
East 19 3 200 1869 5 00
East 22 3 200 1869 5 00
East 25 3 200 1869 5 00
East 28 3 200 1869 5 00
East 31 3 200 1869 5 00
East 34 3 200 1869 5 00
East 37 3 200 1869 5 00
East 40 3 200 1869 5 00
East 43 3 200 1869 5 00
East 46 3 200 1869 5 00
East 49 3 200 1869 5 00
East 52 3 200 1869 5 00
East 55 3 200 1869 5 00
East 58 3 200 1869 5 00
East 61 3 200 1869 5 00
East 64 3 200 1869 5 00
East 67 3 200 1869 5 00
East 70 3 200 1869 5 00
East 73 3 200 1869 5 00
East 76 3 200 1869 5 00
East 79 3 200 1869 5 00
East 82 3 200 1869 5 00
East 85 3 200 1869

[Read before Lake, Temple, Massachusetts, and published by Request.]
A GLASS OF CIDER.

THE TEMPTATION.
A glass of cider! take it man!
Come, don't be a fool!
It's newly pressed—'twas made to-day,
It's sparkling, sweet and cool.
I know you have some notions
About a promise given,
To your mother on her death bed,
Before she went to heaven.
Never to touch the fatal cup
That ruined your father's life,
That made his breast a wilderness,
And his home—a home of strife.

That blasted the hopes he raised in youth,
When his mind, so clear and grand,
Gave glorious promise of future deeds
That should ring throughout the land.

But a glass of cider nearly pressed!
Why that's another thing;
There's no more harm in drinking that,
Than water from the spring.

Relain to be a temperance man,
I've been one fifty years;
I never touch the poisonous stuff,
That caused your mother's tears.

I've watched your course from boyhood up
And God forbid! that I
Should cast a shadow on your path!
No! not I! sooner die!

But then, this straining so at gnats,
It really makes me mad
To hear God Tempters preach, and say
That drinking cider's bad.

Look you! I was a temperance man
For many and many a year
Before God Tempters were formed,
Or even thought of here.

And now they come with their new lights
And "discovery" on the brain!
Preaching that cider surely draws
Intemperance in its train.

I've lived here now, as man and boy,
Since the day that I was born,
And have drank my cider every year,
And it never did me harm.

So, take a glass, and don't be scared
At what God Tempters say!
Come, drink it down! 'twill do no harm
To you, in any way.

THE FALL.
Well, Squire Brown, you ought to know,
You've seen three score and ten,
And you're looked to by the country o'er
As one of our model men.

You've set a good example,
You've preached, and practiced too,
If we can't take you for a copy,
I don't know what we'll do.

But still, I've known, I do dislike
To drink this glass of cider—
It might prove a spur to make me go,
Like a horse without a rider.

Poor mother! said the lord of wine
Was a transmitted trait,
That's followed our family now for years
And made their lives a waste.

I have never tasted cider yet,
Nor any other thing
Stronger than tea, for fear I might
On me the habit bring.

Terrible evils follow the man
Who, unfortunately, like me,
Have had drunkenness handed down to them
From old the family tree.

You know I've got a lovely babe
And a young devoted wife,
I love them both so dearly, that
For them I'd give my life.

My wife she owned the farm I've got,
But, when she married me,
She put it all into my hands
Saying—"I give my all to thee."

Now, if I should bring my wife to shame,
Or barge my darling child,
The punishment of hell would be
A thousand times too mild.

I have had quite a notion too,
The Templars' Lodge to join;
But they come down on older, just
As strong as they do on wine.

So, Squire: according to what you say,
And of course I believe it's true,
They're taking rather too high a course
In attacking older men.

So, I'll take a glass! there can be no harm
At least that's what I think.
In what you so strongly recommend
As being a harmless drink.

THE DOWNWARD WAY.
Have you got any cider, Landlord?
Some that is strong and old?
I am fifty miles from home
And it's growing bitter cold.

I want something to keep me warm,
Or I'll freeze upon the way;
And I want to go home, for my wife sent
Word to be there sure to-day.

You "have no cider?" but you "have wine"
And beer and brandy too!
Oh, yes! I haven't the slightest doubt
You have all the kindred crew.

But I never taste—yet, let me think!
'T would surely be no harm
If I should take one brandy sling
On the road to keep me warm.

I have drank older and stronger
For high upon a year,
And it has not done me any harm,
So I have no cause to fear.

What if I do take just one glass?
And yet—I hardly know!
Yes! Landlord—bring me a brandy sling!
I'll have one before I go.

Upon my word, that's splendid stuff!
I never thought I'd know
Such glorious feelings of delight
As through my veins now flow.

Why, what a cursed fool I've been
To totally abstain from home
And it's growing bitter cold,
I'll take another glass! and then—
I'll face the cold again.

IN THE DESTROYER'S TOILS.
Don't talk to me! I'll have my glass!
I know I'm going down;
For three years ago you couldn't find
A happier man in town.

But now! all that has passed away!
I'm a ruined man for life!
I drink to drown my misery
And to still my bosom's strife.

My angel wife—she ne'er complains,
'Tis God knows, well she might!
For now, her day of happiness
Has turned to darkest night.

The farm she gave me with herself,
The cows and horses too,
All, all have gone to stay my thirst;
Just Heaven! what will I do?

I've cursed myself, I've striven and prayed
I've wished that I was dead;
And still, by that fatal appetite,
To the dram-shop I've been led.

Useful and Curious.
I've found this no ordinary thing,
The famous Silver Islet mine on
The north shore of Lake Superior—
described in an editorial letter in the A. V. last year—continues to be as productive as ever. It has been worked now over a year, and has yielded over a million of dollars. The company are able to take out \$100,000 worth of ore a month at a cost of only \$8,000! It is the only mine of its kind in the world, and the only one that produces a constant supply in quantities sufficient to light and heat a whole town, and obtainable at very slight cost. A firm named Union Square, New York, offered \$100 for the use of their three second-story windows by a party who wished to view the reception of the Grand Duke. It is said that men and boys invariably go to the lake of their boots and shoes overboard, while women and girls always run their over inwards.

I've "killed the child!" O! I guess not—
Too good news to be true,
Come, pick him up and take him off!
Or I'll kick him black and blue!

I'll teach you to sit up for me.
Watching throughout the night;
Crying and snivelling to yourself,
And wasting fire and light—
She's gone! well, then I'll go to bed,
My head feels thick and dull;
But before I stow myself away
I'll take another pull.

There, now I feel much better—
Good God!—look there! what's that?
Ha, ha! what a poor weak fool I am,
'Tis nothing but the cat.

I wonder where my wife has gone?
She never left before!
But I feel that I must go to sleep;
So I'll think of it no more.

THE AWAKENING.
Where is this I am? what room is this?
And who's that gibbering there?
Oh, head feels thick and dull,
'Tis nothing but the cat.

Key off! ye mocking taunting imps,
You stop my very breath—
Oh, heaven! their hands are on my throat,
'Tis they're choking me to death!

Oh! how my fevered head does ache—
And how the room does spin!
I give my life—my very soul itself!
For a single glass of gin.

What is this place?—is this a jail?
With windows barred so small—
How came I here? what have I done?
Hark! don't I hear a call?

'Tis the jailer rattling at the door,
I hear his clanking key,
I wish him how in why he dares
To jail a man like me!

I've "killed my child!" my "wife is dead!"
—she died through grief and fright—
And I am here—I do not think
I understand you quite!

She's gone!—my darling Mary's gone—
Through grief and fright she died—
Where shall I go, where can I run
To hide my guilty head?

Oh, Father of mercies! can it be
That I, who love them so,
Could kill my wife and little son
And steep my soul in woe?

God help me, or I will go mad,
If he really true,
I've closed heaven's doors with my own
hand!

He'll never see my view,
At the bar of justice.
I thank you, Sir, for the chance
To say a word or two.

I'll not detain the court for long,
I'll try and hurry through.
Yet there is something I must say—
'Tis not to excuse my crime.

But to excuse the man that did the deed;
For this is the proper time.
For my neighbors all, from far and near,
To gather in the court.

And I see among the rest, old Squire
Brown,
A man of good report,
As he's sat the trial through,
Watching the fly in the spider's toils—
Gloating over his woe!

My farm joined his, and he framed a plan
(Which, alas, worked all too well),
To ruin me, both body and soul,
And force me my place to sell.

He knows the inherited love of drink
That has always run in his blood,
And drowned our better natures,
In his accursed food.

He used this weapon to further his ends,
He kept it hid out of sight,
In a pretended harmless drink
Which roused my appetite.

He induced me to drink some cider once,
'Twas there my fall began—
And here at last, in the dock I stand,
A lost and ruined man!

Stand up! Squire Brown, and face me,
Don't try to slink away;
You ought to be proud of the work you've
done.

You've labored and got you pay!
You got my farm, you got my sheep—
You killed my poor young wife,
My dear little innocent baby boy—
You also got his life!

Your work will be completed,
When I've met my God's doom,
With no stone to mark my resting place,
For I'll be a murderer's tomb.

What a glorious record to inscribe
Upon the book of fame;
May the angel of fate record it
With a pen of living flame!

May the evils that you have brought on me,
Be with you, and remain with you—
For ever more—Amen!

Lost Women.
BY MRS. BURLEIGH.
Tins it ever occurred to you what a
commentary upon our civilization are
these lost women, and the attitude of
society toward them? A little child
strays from the home enclosure, and the
whole community is on the alert to find
the wanderer, and restore it to its moth-
er's arms. What rejoicing when it is
found, what tearful sympathy, what
heavenly congratulations! There are
no harsh comments upon poor, tired
feet, to they ever so dirty, no reprim-
and for the soiled and torn garments,
no feet of kindness for the tear stained
face. But the child he grown to a
womanhood, let her be led from her
seclusion of want, what happens then?
Do Christian men and women go in
quest of her? Do they provide all pos-
sible help for her return, or, if the re-
turn of her own notion, do they receive
her with such kindness and delicacy as
to secure her against wandering again?
Far from it. At the first step she is
denounced as lost, lost! cello friends
and relatives, we discover you! Lost
ever come to us to disgrace us! Lost
says society, indifferently. How bad
these girls are! And lost!—irretriev-
ably lost,—is the prompt verdict of con-
ventional morality, while one and all
unite in bolting every door between her
and respectability. Ah, will not these
lost ones be required at our hands here-
after!

Useful and Curious.
The famous Silver Islet mine on
the north shore of Lake Superior—
described in an editorial letter in the A. V.
last year—continues to be as produc-
tive as ever. It has been worked
now over a year, and has yielded over
a million of dollars. The company are
able to take out \$100,000 worth of ore
a month at a cost of only \$8,000! It is
the only mine of its kind in the world,
and the only one that produces a con-
stant supply in quantities sufficient to
light and heat a whole town, and ob-
tainable at very slight cost. A firm
named Union Square, New York, offered
\$100 for the use of their three second-
story windows by a party who wished
to view the reception of the Grand Duke.
It is said that men and boys invariably
go to the lake of their boots and shoes
overboard, while women and girls always
run their over inwards.

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LIME! LIME! LIME!!!
Fresh Burned, constantly on hand. Or-
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J. H. CARPENTER is now prepared
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FROM Boston and Montreal.
The subscriber has received, and is now
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS
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season, and to which he will make ad-
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Among his stock will be found a good
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LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A great variety, including Silks, Poplins,
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Winceys, Delaines, and a stock of the
latest styles French, English and
American PRINTS, Shawls, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.

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In profession, including a large stock of
Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
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A good stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS
such as
Brown Sheetings,
Blueds, do
Denims, Tickings, Battings,
Cotton Yarn, Wedding, Corset Jeans,
and a good line of Wool, Hemp and
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I have a fine lot of Provisions and Gro-
ceries, comprising
Flour, Oatmeal, Lard, Butter, Salmon
Codfish, Mackerel, Mackinaw Trout,
White Fish, Herring,
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Tobacco,
Spices, Molasses, and
Family Groceries generally,
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt, Fine Salt,
Neat's Foot, Boiled and Raw Oil,
Turpentine, Kerosene Oil,
Kerosene and Fluid Lamp,
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Burning Fluid, and a stock of
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Snowden's Bitters,
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**FURNITURE—Bureaus, Sofas, Tables,
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Sole Leather, Nails, Iron, Window Glass,
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RUBBER OVERSHOES,
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SMALL WARES in profusion,
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