



Stanstead Journal.

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AN OLD CYNIC.

The years roll round and the world grows old. And women grow gray and men get fat, and the girls we knew they are dead and cold.

But I'm here, and you're not! For that, And we laugh at our loves of long ago.

And we sneer at the friendship of our youth, And we wonder if it could be so true.

For we've reached the wise and the cynical age, And have learnt to look upon life as a game, And the trumpet of fame and honor's page, We know—Ha! ha! they are "all in my eye."

What pleasure is yours, we should like to ask, With your limited incomes, care and debts, the load of your progeny back, And our money goes out in a million ways.

And we feast, and pass the bottle about, And we drink, and we're not a bit of a sot, Till we've reached a land of dead and gone, Or go off in an apoplectic fit.

For we've reached the wise and cynical age, And the duty of man, as with our page, Is to eat and drink, make money—and die.

FROM "BELGRAVIA" THE SHOWMAN'S GHOST.

CHAPTER I.

The blue-faced Tasmanian Devil slumbered peacefully; the great aboriginal pig of the Andes pursued the aboriginal flea; the fretful porcupine, like a literary man out of business, had laid his quills and dozed in ease; the lordly lion yawned lazily, miffedly, possibly, in the sultry heat, of the African desert in which he roamed in his giant days; the polar bear alone was disquieted, and he went up and down in his den like a professional walker.

At the very moment when the "steaming English summer day, and Mr. Solomon Varley's unrivaled peripatetic, zoological" exhibition was pitched upon an English village green. The village was the centre of a scattered group of sleepy little places, and Solomon had done very well yesterday, and looked today for better business still. On the morrow he and his unrivaled exhibition would be away again, in search of fresh halting places and a public view.

Solomon sat with his wife and daughter in a house on wheels. The house was painted a golden yellow, and the panels on its walls were picked out in red. It had snowy muslin curtains to its little windows, and the brass knocker on the door glistened like gold. Within, everything was as snug and in miniature, as in a state-room aboard ship. At the top of the air the canvas roof of the show made a hopping noise like a sail, and kept up the aboardship illusion. Solomon himself was nautical in aspect, being brown of complexion, through much contact with all sorts of weather, and attired in a sort of half-donkey and a low black shifty hat of seagoing pattern. Mrs. Solomon, whose name was Sarah, was also of a nautical pattern, looking generally elevated for action in a dress which displayed her shapely ankles and her plump but wiry arms. This dress was cut away a little below the neck, showing something very like a shirt front, from which arose an undeniable stand-up collar, surrounded by a red scarf tied, in a sailor's knot. Her hat was identical in pattern with Solomon's, but was worn rakishly at the back of her head, where it rested on a coil of tidy black hair, giving its wearer a clear look-out aloft.

"This is as near as 'ot as they make 'em, ain't it, missis?" said Solomon, alluding to the weather, and blowing an idle cloud. His voice was a trifle hoarse with constant open-air oratory. "I hope Jim's sleeping, Jack, pretty cool," said Mrs. Solomon Varley.

"Ah!" said Solomon, rubbing his pilot-cloth knees with his brown hands, and then, rising slowly, "I'll take a look round, missis."

Jim was one of the human staff, and Jack was the polar bear. Jack was apt to grow delirious in hot weather, and it was Jim's business to donche him. Solomon took the promised look round, and watched Jim as he splashed the grizzly Jack.

"That's right, Jim," said Solomon, keep him cool. "This weather tells on him, poor creature."

"Ah!" said Jim with an air half-mournful, half-resentful. "I don't mind nobody to dawk me, master. A cove gets dry inside and out on a day like this."

"There's a drop or two of mystere in the bucket yet," returned Solomon; and Jim, whose pre-occupation was in favor of other liquids, growled, and splashed Jack with savage energy.

"Well," said Solomon, who in Mrs. Varley's absence was always inclined to be sympathetic with the thirsty, "it is a briling day. There's a tinnor for you. Don't make a feast of yourself."

Jim, the tight-rope-walker and loose-shirted, dexterously caught the coin, spat upon it, poked it, jerked out a "Thanky, master," and took up his buckets, but lingered.

"See the bloke in the stor' lat 'at er again yesterday, master?" he inquired, with a transparent pretence of having asked the question casually. "Solomon nodded.

"Uncommon fond of hot beasts, he is, ain't he, ma' ter?" Solomon nodded again.

"What's he arter?" inquired Jim, dropping the buckets on the sawdusted tin. "What's he mean by coming prowling around here, wherever we pelted?"

"What's his little game? Come now, master, out with it. What's his little game?"

head, "as was took the same way. But hehgd the good sense to hold his jaw about it, and smother his secret in his own buzzum. That's what he had the good sense to do, James."

James sullenly, and with an air of discomfure, took up his buckets, and made as if he would retire; but, dropping them once more, he turned blushing confusedly.

"Perhaps," he said, "that party got used to keeping a pretty sharp look-out, and perhaps, howsumever his feelings is despised, he'll go on accepting."

With that Partisan shot James retired, bearing his buckets with him, and Solomon, leisurely walking round the establishment, took a look at his properties.

"Maybe Jim's right," he said when he had completed the circuit. Balancing himself on one foot he lifted the other and knocked the ashes from his pipe, tapping gently and thoughtfully on the sole. "Maybe Jim's right. I will tell the missis to keep her weather-eye open."

He strode back to the house on wheels, consulting a fat watch by the way.

"Time, missis, time," he said standing on the lowest step of the ladder and looking through the door. Where are you off to, Virgie?"

Mrs. Varley's daughter had the name of Virginia, indifferently shortened to Virgie or Jennie, according to fancy. She had enjoyed the advantages of a finishing school, and was very shy and pretty. She was shy even with her parents, to whose wandering home she had returned a year before, and she was very much taken with the lifelike romances of the feminine writers of this favored age.

"I am going into the village to buy some floss silk," said Virgie, blushing as she nearly always did when spoken to.

"All right, my darling," said Solomon, patting her cheek with his big brown fingers as she came down the steps. "Don't walk too fast. It's a roaster to-day. Time, missis."

Away tripped Virginia, and Mrs. Varley, leisurely descending, followed her husband to the platform of the show, where she encased herself at the seat of custom, whilst Solomon assumed the active directorship of the house and land, comprising thirty-five instruments, gongs, cymbals, bangles and blared in a big box, obedient to a rotary handle. The crowd flowed in, and the sound of copper and silver tinkled pleasantly through the tunes played by the mechanical orchestra, whose strains had long ceased to charm the musical ear of the proprietor. Solomon, indeed, was wont to relate a story to the discredit of the orchestra.

"One day," said Solomon, "I takes a pinch right oppysite a chemist, and drug's place, and in due time I toons up. Well, he stands it regular game and play for about half an hour or so, and then he walks over. 'Mister,' he says—'quite the polite gentleman—I ain't a complain' party as a rule,' he says, 'but your organ is too much for me.' 'Well, governor,' I up and says, 'you ought to have more human nature than complain.' I says, 'I know it's hard on you, I says, 'to have to listen to it, but you'll think of me sometimes.' I says, 'with a tear of pity on account of my having to play it regular, won't you?' It closed him up, if you'll believe me." Solomon would add, "as suddenly as a clasp-knife."

On the present occasion Mr. Varley ground away mechanically, and was more bent upon observing the faces of the crowd than even on the pleasant tinkle which made its way through the wheeze and blare of his own music. There were straw hats in plenty before him, but the particular straw hat of whose owner Jim had warned him was not there, and the showman was not sorry for its absence. The strong interest in zoology was not common enough to induce young men of gentlemanly exterior to follow his unrivaled collection from village to village, and Solomon had needed no warning as to the object which caused the wearer of the straw hat to follow the show with a persistence so unusual.

Perhaps Solomon was mentally shortsighted. Perhaps, notwithstanding two-and-twenty years of matrimonial experience, he was little versed in the ways of women. Possibly his own open-hearted nature and sterling honesty and straightforwardness helped to blindfold him. Virginia had gone into the village to buy floss silk—quite the most innocent of errands. And the young gentleman in the straw hat was nowhere in the immediate neighborhood of the show. Quite a satisfactory matter. It never occurred to him that the young gentleman might mean that the young gentleman might mean to knock down anybody who had told him that Virginia had gone to meet the young gentleman.

The showman's daughter went along the shady side of the street swinging a dainty little basket in her hand. She bought the floss silk to satisfy conscience and answer possible inquiries, and then she strolled on under the shade of pleasant boughs into a leafy lane. She listened and trembled as she went, and was many a time inclined to turn back again, but by-and-by a young man wearing a straw hat heaved in sight, and, throwing away a half-smoked cigar, turned his long way into a quick one, and approached her smiling, but in hand.

"See you are here, after all!" he said gently.

"I shouldn't have come," fluttered Virginia, "if I had dreamt that you would be here."

"Don't," said the owner of the straw hat pleadingly, "don't be so cruel as to say so."

"You think I came to meet you?"

"Yes," said Solomon, "she knows." "I see her go," panted Jim, for he was out of breath with running. "I followed, thinking something was the matter to take her out on such a night as this." A flash of lightning heralded

"I can't always be strolling about country lanes," said Virginia pertly, "I come as often as I can."

"You do try to come, then?" he asked.

"How do you try to trap me, Mr. Verschoyle?" said Virginia.

"Say 'George' if he's ignoring the charge."

"No, I shan't!"

"Say 'George'!" pleaded Mr. Verschoyle again, stealing an arm about her waist.

"Well," she said, half tremulously defiant of her own tremor, and half tender, "George."

She only whispered it, and blushed like a peony. He stooped down and kissed her, and as if she would have been of his encircling arm—

But he knew his power by this time, and kept his place, and took his kiss and stroled on by her side under the shadow of the leafy trees. The foolish captive little heart fluttered beneath his hand so that he could count his heart of his encircling arm—

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ed a peal of thunder overhead, and the showman could only see his moving lips, but heard nothing more until the noise had rolled away again. They got into a cab and drove away. "I could see as they was a-making for the King's Oak or else for the South Pier, and I run like mad, but I lost sight of 'em."

Solomon heard this, but returned no word. When it was all spoken he moved slowly away, and taking up a glass, poured water into it from a bottle in his pocket, and then sat down beside his wife and mused over her lips and temples.

"Ain't you going to do nothing?" cried Jim. "Ain't you going to follow her to the world's end? Ain't you going to catch that feller, if you travel the world afore you do it, and twist his wickel neck for him? That's what I'm going to do, master."

Solomon did not answer, but looked slowly round with a drawn and ashen countenance, like that of a man in mortal pain.

"Be a man, master," said Jim, laying his hand on his master's arm. "You're a good father, because I don't do nothin' for the world's end."

"God forbid!" said Jim.

But my place, said the showman, as if unconscious of the interruption, is nowhere else but here. Leastways, not now. He waved his hand, as though to dismiss the other from the place, and went back to his task.

One at four Rotterdam, one at half past 9 for Queen (meaning Boulogne), one at 10 for Queenstown, and nothin' from the pier. There's time to catch them yet.

He was gone, through the storm, before Solomon could find a word. The storm had passed, and the sun shined. Lightning and thunder were almost continuous, and the storm raged with a tropic fierceness. The man tore through it breathless, and never stopped until the dock was reached. He was so spent on getting there, that he forgot to look at his watch. It was a quarter of twelve, and he had been out for a minute or two. When he asked for the boat to Rotterdam, he was pointed out to him. There, cleared the dock this minute. The blinding lightning showed the boat for a fragment of a second, and the darkness ate her up again bodily, and she could not be seen for a minute or two. When he asked for the boat to Rotterdam, he was pointed out to him. There, cleared the dock this minute. The blinding lightning showed the boat for a fragment of a second, and the darkness ate her up again bodily, and she could not be seen for a minute or two. 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Mrs. Garfield is very ill and her recovery doubtful.

The Quebec banquet to Hon. Mr. Langvion, minister of Public Works, was a very successful affair.

Thursday was a summer day. Fourteen sun strokes are reported from New York.

The Governor General is at Quebec awaiting the arrival of the Princess Louise. There is a report that Lord Lorne will resign the Governorship before this year is out.

It is now denied by authority that the Governor-General contemplates resigning.

The reports from Ireland are of a most gloomy character. Resistance to law is becoming more frequent and desperate. There have been more arrests under the Coercion act.

Those who read the U. S. political papers can only come to the conclusion that the Senate deadlock, but recently broken, the fight over the New York Custom House and the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt, the nomination of such notorious politicians as Stanley Matthews and W. E. Chandler by the President, are all of a piece, and originated in the "spoils" system of politics which disgraces both parties in the United States.

In Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Land bill on Monday, he very definitely announced that the Ministry would stand or fall by it. He warned the opposition that if he was defeated they would have to meet the issue and under circumstances not favorable to the present Government act.

The war between Senators Conkling and Platt of New York and the administration at Washington relative to the nomination of Judge Robertson for collector of the port of New York, has finally culminated in the resignation of the two Senators. While Mr. Conkling is recognized as a very able man, his domination of the State of New York, as well as his proclivity to usurp the power of the President so far as that State is concerned, rendered him an uncomfortable thorn in the side of the late President as well as the present one.

The Government have fixed the price of pre-emption land at \$2.50 per acre, but give an equal quantity as homestead, practically making their lands \$1.25 per acre. That is substantially the price fixed on the Railway lands by the Syndicate. Some of the Grid papers are finding fault with this arrangement, stating the price at \$2.50 per acre, but not mentioning the free homestead item, and claim that during the debate the Opposition rated the lands at \$2 per acre, while the Government speakers called it \$1. As a matter of fact the Opposition estimate was all the way from \$3.15 to \$5, none of them placing them as low as \$2.—Counting the cost of surveys, &c., the net price of lands will not exceed \$1 per acre.

A St. Petersburg correspondent denounces the sensational tales about the extraordinary care in guarding the Czar at Gatchina, and says that he goes about freely. The stories about armed Cossacks guarding the rooms of the palace, subterranean retreats, etc., are pure inventions.

The Czar's recent manifesto in favor of autocracy and the resignation of a portion of his cabinet, has created profound disquiet among the upper classes. That he contemplates radical changes in the land tenure of the peasantry and a reduction of their rents and taxes, may restore his popularity among them, while it will inflame the landholders and aristocracy. It is well understood that most of the prominent nihilists are people of good birth and education. Their great object now is to create disaffection among the lower classes. Observing foreigners in Russia have no hesitancy in saying that the people, as a body, are not prepared or fit for a representative government like that of England or Germany.

In the meantime great uneasiness prevails among the neighboring countries on account of the anomalous condition of affairs in Russia. Five hundred immigrants were received at Toronto last week, all of whom will settle in Ontario.

Mr. J. A. Boyd, Q. C., of Toronto, has been appointed Chancellor of Ontario. Vice-Chancellor Blake has resigned.

The Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford and party, who have been on a flying trip through Canada, were at Montreal and Toronto last week. At Montreal they were treated to a public dinner, being accompanied from Quebec by a large party of the Legislature and others, to witness the new electric light introduced there. They will visit the South and Pacific coast before returning to England.

THE CREDIT FONCIER CHARGES.—Ex-Atty-Gen. Ross has preferred charges against the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Paquet, in relation to the Credit Foncier, a pretty full account of which will be found under our Legislative summary. The Ministers, much to their credit, threw no obstacle in the way of the desired committee, but tried to have Mr. Ross formulate his charges in a definite form, but Mr. Ross, at the dictation evidently of Mr. Mercier, declined to do so, and the committee was granted upon his charges as made, although there were plenty of precedents for Ministers to have refused a committee, without the desired direct charge, from the history of the Opposition themselves. Their conduct is in marked contrast with that of Liberal Governments in this country. The case in 1871 in Ontario when Mr. M. C. Cameron made charges against some of the Ministers in regard to the defeat of Sandfield Macdonald's Administration, particularly affecting Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake, leader of the Government at the time, refused to permit the motion for a committee to pass, and backed by his majority, so changed the form of Mr. Cameron's motion that he felt compelled to drop it, although his motion was more definite than that of Mr. Ross. It will be remembered in the Gowen case, at Quebec, Mr. Joly insisted upon the charges being limited and made more specific as a condition of his granting a committee, and forced the addition of certain words to limit the motion. In the case of Mr. Ross's motion, the Premier urged Mr. Ross to consent to the addition of certain words that would imply that the accusation made against Mr. Paquet was for having done that which was derogatory to his position as a member of Parliament, which was refused, when Mr. Chapleau, quite contrary to the precedents alluded to, yielded, and allows all the liberty and range asked for. While it is undoubtedly intended for effect in the next election, a ruling like that of Mr. Blake, or Mr. Joly, would probably have smitten them better as ammunition.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June.—The beginning of the Sixty-third Volume is a brilliant Number. It is not more attractive from the artist's point of view than it is impressive in a literary sense, having contributions from the best writers in every one of the many fields covered by its contents. Samuel Adams Drake contributes the first of his promised series of papers on the White Mountains, which is beautifully illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson. Mr. Abbey contributes a timely and excellent sketch of Edwin Booth which is accompanied by a fine portrait. Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney writes about Lisbon, which is illustrated by her husband's drawings. This is the first of a series of papers on Portugal. Mr. Abbey contributes a very impressive full-page illustration of "Harpic's poem," "The Mad May Song." Amelia E. Barr is the author of an interesting article on the "Ballads and Ballad Music Illustrating Shakespeare," illustrated by Abbey. Luigi Monti contributes a brief article on one of the most promising of young Italian sculptors—Benvenuto Civiotti—with a portrait, and illustrations of two of his works, "The Figure of Dante" and "Canaris at Scio." James Parton contributes a curiously interesting article on the Trial of Jeanne d'Arc. Edward Atkinson gives some important information in a brief paper, entitled "Kentucky Farms." Saxe Holm contributes a love-story, and the serial novels by Mr. Hardy and Miss Woolson are continued. "Paul Harvey" contributes a poem, "The Bird" and "Will Gorton," and the "Farm Ballads," a poem of considerable length, entitled "The First Settler's Story"—illustrated by Frost. The Editorial Departments are well sustained.

THE POLITICAL Situation in Britain. New York, May 16.—The correspondence of the New York World telegraphs: The Tory reaction, of which some of Sir Stafford Northcote's followers began to boast when Sir William Harcourt was beaten at Oxford on returning for re-election after having accepted the Home Secretaryship seems to have set in earnest. The Conservatives have gained nine seats, counting eighteen votes on a division, during the past year, partly, I believe, through the assistance of the Irish vote from the Liberals. This element, which in this country is unstable as water, holds the balance of power in many constituencies, and flaps from side to side in a totally arbitrary manner. Mr. Gladstone is very much worried about Ireland, and his intimate friends consider the state of his health far from satisfactory. The ship of state is ploughing along under a full head of steam, the Radicals firing up and running the engine, but the Premier finds it difficult to control them. Five of them ostentatiously walked out of a division on the other night before a division on his motion for a national monument to Lord Beaconsfield, namely, Sir Charles Dilke, and Messrs. Bright Chamberlain, Fawcett and Leonard Courtney. It is an unprecedented thing for a Premier to be thus publicly deserted and snubbed by members of his own ministry.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session—Fourth Parliament.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

NEW BILLS.—An act to erect the Municipality of Coteauville into a town. Mr. Parent—An act to amend the License Act of 1878.

Mr. Marchand—An act to amend the act of incorporation of St. Johns and Sorel. Mr. Lafontaine (Shefford)—An act to amend the act relating to the notarial profession.

Hon. Mr. Loranger suggested that the bills referring to the notarial profession be referred to the board of notaries, who meet on Wednesday. Mr. Desautels—An act to further amend the Municipal Code. Hon. Mr. Lynch—An act to amend the acts referring to the South Eastern Railway. Hon. Mr. Flynn laid the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the table. The report was ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau—An act to extend the duration of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec. On the orders of the day being called. Hon. D. A. Ross read the following declaration: "I have received from a reliable source, information, the truth of which can be established by satisfactory evidence, that during the session of the Legislature of this province, acts were passed authorizing the contracting of a new loan of £800,000 sterling, and the establishment of a financial institution called the Credit Foncier; that the said acts conferred special privileges and advantages upon the company; that at a later period, and in connection with the establishment of the said Credit Foncier Company, considerable sums of money have been placed at the disposal of some of the members of the House and of the Government, and that a certain portion of these sums were received by the Hon. E. T. Paquet, Provincial Secretary. (Signed) DAVID A. ROSS.

He then made the following motion, seconded by Mr. Marchand: That Mr. Ross, member for the County of Quebec, having declared from his seat that he had received from a reliable source information, the truth of which can be established by satisfactory evidence, that during the session of the Legislature of this province, acts were passed authorizing the contracting of a new loan of £800,000 sterling, and the establishment of a financial institution called the Credit Foncier; that this last act confers special privileges and advantages upon a company; that at a later period, and in connection with the establishment of the said Credit Foncier Company, considerable sums of money have been placed at the disposal of some of the members of this House and of the Government, and that a certain portion of these sums were received by the Hon. E. T. Paquet, Provincial Secretary; that, in consequence, a committee composed of the Hon. Messrs. Church, Beaudin, Irvine and Langellier, and of Messrs. Sheehy, Gauthier and Robillard, be named, with instructions to make inquiry into all the facts relative to the passing of the said two measures, in so far as they are connected with the said sums of money, with power to send for persons and papers, and on the whole to report.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that the Hon. Provincial Secretary would say a few words in relation to the motion in half an hour, or if the gentleman opposite would like it better, they could let the matter stand until to-morrow. The Provincial Secretary was ready to place his written statement before the House during the present sitting. The motion was not going to oppose the motion in any way, and the committee would be granted. He asked that the motion should stand for half an hour.

Mr. McShane moved for an address from the names of the employees on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that it was unnecessary to bring up that question again, as it had already been put twice by the members for Quebec East and St. Hyacinthe respectively. Hon. Mr. Chapleau then laid on the table the answers to the questions of the latter members, which answers would also answer a question made by the member for Montreal West, also the statement in answer to the address of the member for St. Johns in relation to the special contract made with certain persons travelling on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., and also to the number of passages given gratis or at reduced fares; also a statement in answer to an address to the Government for expenditure, &c., in connection with the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

Mr. PAQUET'S REPLY. Hon. Mr. PAQUET, Provincial Secretary then read the following reply to the motion made by Mr. Ross: "I think it my duty to protest against the irregular interference which is attempted in the personal affairs of members and Ministers, under the pretext of forming an appreciation of and judging of their parliamentary or Ministerial acts. This proceeding is of a nature to destroy that character of dignity and propriety which the House should always jealously preserve. In order to satisfy personal hatred and to endeavor to ruin political men in the opinions of the public, it is sought by this interference in private affairs to create a feeling always easy to excite in that opinion which is so eager to listen to sensational rumors. In support of my protest, I appeal to all intelligent men who understand and appreciate the working of parliamentary institutions. I have already stated before this House that I defy my most inveterate enemies to charge me before this House and on their personal responsibility, the only one which has any weight with me, with any conduct detracting from that honor and dignity of the position of a member with which I am invested. I added that for several years I have labored towards establishing a Credit Foncier institution which would be a benefit to the whole province, and that I have a right to make use of it at the same time in my own interest. A Minister should not any more than a member be deprived of the right of working for himself and his family, and providing for his future. I have stated, and I still affirm, that I received nothing, and that nothing was

collected me, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of facilitating the passing of any measures whatever within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the province of Quebec. I have also stated that the Credit Foncier Company, of which I am a director, did not pay either to myself or anyone else any sum of money except such fees as it pays its officers. I am not one of those, as I receive no salary from the society other than the director's fees paid for each meeting of the board of management which are paid to me. Still, under the protest which I have just made, and to remove any suspicion and any embarrassment from my colleagues as well as from my friends, and to avoid unnecessary loss of time and public money in idle discussions on a subject which is not within the jurisdiction of this House, I have no objection to state that the bankers who contributed with me to the formation of the Credit Foncier, and who have derived the legitimate benefits arising from the success of this undertaking in France, have allotted to the promoters a certain sum out of their profits for the service of their work in this undertaking. I have accepted what was legitimately offered to me and what I considered legitimately due to me for my share of work in the formation of this Company. With this sum I paid the heavy disbursements I had made in connection with the same; I took; I paid the first instalments of my subscription to the capital stock of the Company, and I will do what I think proper with the balance remaining in my hands. The shares of the Credit Foncier placed on the Paris Stock Exchange to the amount of 25,000,000 francs, and of which I own a minimum per share of 500 francs. This was the result of an idea of an undertaking to which I had sufficiently largely contributed, to which I had given a great deal of my time and labor, and for which I had made sufficiently considerable pecuniary sacrifices to justify my eyes, and all honest men in respect to a slight share of this enormous profit. I appeal, moreover, to the testimony of those honorable men with whom I had transactions in France in connection with the Credit Foncier. I declare further that there has been no connection between the negotiation of the loan in France and the establishment of the Credit Foncier; the latter was negotiated and concluded before there was any question of the loan, and the syndicates of these two affairs are not the same.

Hon. Mr. LANGELLIER (Portneuf)—Order of the House for 1st, the net amount received from the French loan, and on what dates the payments of account were made; 2nd, the amount of debentures issued for the said loan and the date of such issue; 3rd, the amount of interest paid to the province upon that portion of the loan which was not covered by the proceeds of the contract; 4th, the amount received for the negotiation of such loan, and for forwarding them to Europe, for forwarding the sums coming from the loan, showing at the same time the persons to whom such costs were paid, and the amount paid to each and the reason why they were paid; also copies of all correspondence exchanged respecting the said loan and all correspondence since the last session.

The House then adjourned at six o'clock until three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. QUEBEC, May 12.—Hon. Mr. Loranger called the attention of members introducing bills to amend the Municipal Code that it had been understood that the bills would not be printed now but referred to the special committee on the amendments. It would save the cost of impression. Mr. Champagne—Order of the House for statement of supplies purchased since 1st September, 1878, for the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that if this work were continued of asking for statements on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. railway, he would very often only a mere day before, the administration of the Railway would become an impossibility.

Mr. Champagne said he asked for the information because the House had a right to do so. The right of the Legislature was that it should be informed of the public, and that it should affect any public department. He was fully aware, however, that there were certain statements which, in the interest of the country could not be made public, but he believed the House had a right to be informed. Hon. Mr. Chapleau said he had no objection whatever to lay all the contents before the House, but he was of the opinion that the responsibility which rested upon the member for Quebec and the party of which he is a member, he denied in the most unqualified terms the assertions made by some of the members of the Left, that the Government was doing all in its power to prevent the inquiry. Yesterday, in addressing the House, he said that the Government would give the committee, and he could also say the same now. The committee would be granted, and the responsibility of it would rest upon the member for Quebec County and the Liberal party, who would have to answer for it to the people. The result of the inquiry would prove that the charges were as ridiculous as possible and that the whole thing would be as ridiculous as was the Prentice affair.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau then rose, and addressing himself to Mr. Ross, said that he proposed to him to add the following words to his motion:—"With the object of facilitating, or for having facilitated the passing of the measure concerning the establishment of the said company, or for any other object connected with the said company, and to the detriment of the Province of Quebec, and of the Liberal party, who would have to answer for it to the people. The result of the inquiry would prove that the charges were as ridiculous as possible and that the whole thing would be as ridiculous as was the Prentice affair."

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member learning the accusation to be under the penalty of proving his allegations or resign his seat. The member for Quebec county said in his declaration that he was informed that the member for Levis had received a sum of money, and concluded by asking for a committee. The Government did not intend to oppose the motion on any form. He then read the usual motions which are always made at the opening of every session referring to the honor of the members of the House. The motion, he contended, was not carried in the usual terms employed in such cases, and the usual constitutional forms had not been employed. He wanted the member for Quebec County to substitute the words "to facilitate" to the now vague words employed in the declaration. If this were done, the Government would grant the committee.

Mr. Ross said that he would not change the phrasing of the accusation. He would not oppose a committee, but quite the contrary, asked for one. He hoped that the charges brought against the Provincial Secretary were not founded, but he maintained that a committee should be granted. Mr. Mercier said he was surprised at the position taken by the Premier. He contended that the Attorney-General had promised a committee yesterday, and he was surprised that it should be refused to-day.

Hon. Mr. Loranger admitted that he had refused to grant a committee. Mr. Mercier then occupied some length of time in reading extracts from May's History of Constitutional Government to show the procedure which had been taken in cases where members of the Commons had been impeached with having been bribed to influence their legislation. After referring to the several facts relating to the establishment of the Credit Foncier, he voted to grant a fifty years' privilege to satisfy his own personal interest and have the shares of the company raised in value on the Paris Bourse. He said the Provincial Secretary had shares on the Bourse at that time, and that he was still in possession of those shares. He concluded by asking that a committee be granted, and that the matter be dealt of eventually so that if the Provincial Secretary was guilty, the country might know it, and if, on the contrary, he was not guilty, then he would be free from any imputation on his character.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said he was surprised that the member for St. Hyacinthe had spoken so long on an accusation which was not even qualified in the declaration of the member for Quebec to qualify his accusation in his declaration. The debates cited by the member for St. Hyacinthe did not sustain his allegations. He again repeated the assertion that if the accusation were not even qualified they would grant the committee. He wanted to have inserted in the journals of the House the work of this committee, and he would show the honesty of the member for St. Hyacinthe, and the that a member of the House should lose his seat because he was connected with a joint stock company. He pointed out the case of the late Hon. L. J. II. Ireland, who was connected with the Savings Bank of Montreal, in which he realized benefits. He contended that there was no sincerity in the accusations made by the members of the other side of the House. He would now make a declaration to ask the member for Quebec to make an insertion in his charges, not in his own charge, but merely to render it in constitutional terms. The Opposition had been fishing for evidence for some time, but they would soon learn that their charges were malicious. He asked the Opposition, if they were loyal opponents, to say that the whole thing was not up to him, but that it was the coming election. The Liberal party was to-day doing what it had done during the last twenty-five years, during which time he fought them everywhere and at all times. The report of the committee would be to the honor of the country, the House and the hon. Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Mercier said that the Provincial Secretary placed himself in a false position by his declaration, and he maintained that that declaration was his condemnation.

Hon. Mr. Loranger continued the debate on the motion of Mr. Ross. After saying a few words reflecting upon the gravity of the charges brought against the member for Levis, and the responsibility which rested upon the member for Quebec and the party of which he is a member, he denied in the most unqualified terms the assertions made by some of the members of the Left, that the Government was doing all in its power to prevent the inquiry. Yesterday, in addressing the House, he said that the Government would give the committee, and he could also say the same now. The committee would be granted, and the responsibility of it would rest upon the member for Quebec County and the Liberal party, who would have to answer for it to the people. The result of the inquiry would prove that the charges were as ridiculous as possible and that the whole thing would be as ridiculous as was the Prentice affair.

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Hon. Mr. Chapleau then rose, and addressing himself to Mr. Ross, said that he proposed to him to add the following words to his motion:—"With the object of facilitating, or for having facilitated the passing of the measure concerning the establishment of the said company, or for any other object connected with the said company, and to the detriment of the Province of Quebec, and of the Liberal party, who would have to answer for it to the people. The result of the inquiry would prove that the charges were as ridiculous as possible and that the whole thing would be as ridiculous as was the Prentice affair."

Catholic church of St. Jean Baptiste village, county of Hochelaga. The Speaker then declared there was no quorum. A count was made, and it was found there was sufficient to make a quorum. It was, however, agreed to adjourn.

QUEBEC, May 16. The Speaker missed the train this morning from Three Rivers, and had to take a special train which did not reach here before 6 o'clock. There was consequently no afternoon session. In the evening sitting the question of coroners' inquests was brought up by Dr. Laberge, who cited a case in his country in which an inquest was unnecessary, held on the body of an infant that had died from natural causes, thus throwing unjust suspicion on the parents.

Resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senators Conkling and Platt have sent in their resignations as United States Senators. There is great excitement in the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the Senate the Vice-President laid before the Senate the following communication: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1881. Sir—Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.

The communication was received with great sensation, which was heightened when the Vice-President laid the following before the Senate: SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881. Sir—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate. With great respect, your obedient servant, T. C. PLATT.

A hum of astonishment followed the reading of the communication. WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is believed Conkling and Platt intend to stand again for re-election, and will make a campaign a test of approval by the State of their action in the Robertson matter. The United States revised statutes provide when a vacancy occurs during the session of the Legislature balloting for a successor shall begin on the second Tuesday after the Legislature has organized, and has notice of such vacancy.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—This coup d'etat is said now to be what was proposed in the Senator's famous speech reported by the National Associated Press in the caucus a few days ago. It is believed a "stalemate" method of extending the session, and will make a pressing disgust at the policy of the President ignoring the Senators from New York State in filling the most important offices of New York State. The action leaves the Democrats in the majority in the Senate, but it is expected that no advantage will be taken of this circumstance, hence the news now in executive session, hence no expression of official opinion can be obtained.

IMMENSE DANGER threatens any one troubled with a hacking cough. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with serious rapidity. It is worse than a cold, to neglect a cough or cold. To do so is simply to invite consumption and premature death. Battle with and overcome the disease in its infancy, and avert the peril. Do not allow the lunging tubercles to develop themselves before resorting to medicine. Experience has shown that the preparation best adapted to subdue a hacking cough—to soothe and heal the lacerated lungs—is North & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda—a swift and sure specific for bronchial and lung affections, laryngitis, and the various forms of scrofula. It is not pretended that this favorite remedy will cure only developed consumption, but that it will avert it in a fact too well proven to admit of any possible doubt. The fact is equally well known and appreciated both by the public and the profession, that the article is an admirable fertilizer of the blood, imparting to those constitutions which are deficient in the complete nutrition of the system and its preservation in a state of health. In an emulsion system, phosphorus that necessary element of life, is combined with lime and soda (important in bone formation) are supplied in the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Prepared by North & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists. 1829/4.

BIRTHS. KINE.—At Lady's Mills, Stantead, on the 11th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. King. SENECA.—At Brown's Hill, May 14th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snelbury. MARRIAGES, Births and Deaths inserted gratis. Ordinary notices will be inserted at 5 cents a line. DEATHS. Brown.—At Derby Line, Vt., April 28th, 1881, Mindwell French, only child of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Bugbee, aged 9 months and 17 days. God's love He has a garden, Filled with flowers, rich and rare, And from earth He takes our treasures, To bedeck those realms so fair. So He took your darling baby, From your hearts and love so dear, He knows the sweetest of our sorrows, Cannot thrive with mortals here. And although your hearts are breaking, With the loss that you must bear, Still in Heaven, where He is waiting, We shall meet our loved ones there. With kind sympathy, M. H. H. ELDER.—At Derby County, Vt., on Sabbath evening, May 15th, Mrs. Sarah L. Elder, wife of John G. Elder, aged 31 years. REED.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Pierce, in Marlville, April 27th, Mrs. Prussia Reed, relict of the late Otis Chilson, Esq., in his life time of the Township of Hatley, aged 77 years and 6 months.

"TO BUTTER MAKERS." THE undersigned will buy Butter again every FRIDAY morning during the season, at PARKER & HOWE'S Store, East Hatley, or Messrs. P. & W. will buy every day. GILT EDGE BUTTER a specialty. JOHN MCINTOSH, East Hatley, May 16, 1881. 45 New Millinery Goods. I HAVE just returned from Montreal with a fresh supply of New Goods in the way of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, LACES, KID GLOVES, &c., &c., which I shall be able to sell cheaper than can be brought in Town. Ladies please call and judge for yourselves before buying, and oblige. MRS. H. L. DREW, Fitch Bay, May 16, 1881. 45

PERCHERON STALLION. THE SPLENDID PERCHERON, GUIZOT!

Dapple Gray; 17 hands high; weighs 1750 lbs. Recently imported from France, and now attracting such marked attention in Vermont and Canada, will be kept at the stables of the undersigned during the coming season. Great pains were taken and no expense spared to procure the best that could be found. The Percherons are specially noted for their size, action, docility and great strength, excelling in these qualities all other breeds of large horses. To those who are familiar with them commendations are unnecessary. TERMS—\$25, \$10, \$15. Accommodations for mares from a distance. GEO. A. PIERCE, 45/12 Stantead, May 17, 1881.

NOTICE. A THOROUGH-BRED Short Horn Durham BULL, with Herd Book Pedigree, will be found at my premises for sale during season. Terms—\$100 to warrant. No calves, no pay. W. J. HASTINGS, 45 Way's Mill, May 16, 1881.

FARMERS! Farmers!! Farmers!!!

MR. E. S. FOSS HAS TAKEN THE KNIGHT FARM, Stantead Plain, And has accepted the AGENCY for the new BUCKEYE MOWER FOR 1881. The latest thing out. Also, for the Celebrated Bassett Rake, and in fact, a full line of Agricultural Implements from the best manufacturers in Canada. Call and see his PLOWS and try them before buying. He will ask no one to buy an implement before trying it, unless the buyers are satisfied it is the best. The E. T. Salesrooms, Sherbrooke are managed by G. A. LeBARON. All kinds of Agricultural Machinery for Sale. 1836/1

NEW TIN SHOP AT BEEBE PLAIN. THE undersigned has just opened a Tin Shop at Beebe Plain, where prompt attention will be given to all orders for a good stock of goods kept in this line. Shep near the Depot. C. E. KENNEDY, Beebe Plain, May 9, 1881. 44 I WOULD respectfully announce that I have received a New Stock of Millinery Goods direct from Boston, which I will sell cheap to try to please all who may favor me with a call. MRS. GEO. PECK, Smith's Mills, May 9, 1881. 44

O. P. O. P. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! PORTER AND WILEY'S, ROCK ISLAND.

20 Cases New Goods Opening this week. Call and see Them. Prices and Particulars, NEXT WEEK. All Goods Sold to suit the Buyer for the next 60 days. Extra Eastern Townships Grass Seed, \$2.75 per bushel (45 lbs.). "TO BUTTER MAKERS." THE undersigned will buy Butter again every FRIDAY morning during the season, at PARKER & HOWE'S Store, East Hatley, or Messrs. P. & W. will buy every day. GILT EDGE BUTTER a specialty. JOHN MCINTOSH, East Hatley, May 16, 1881. 45

NEW MILLINERY. ABBOTT & BOYNTON, HAVE just returned from Boston and are now prepared to show their customers, only as follows—Modes at Massachusetts Village, remaining at the stable of Square Collyer over night. Tuesdays at North Hatley from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m., and the remainder of each week at the "College Hotel," Lennoxville. TERMS: Eight Dollars by the Season and Ten Dollars to Warrant a foal. Mares disposed of before foaling time will be considered in foal. SQUIRE COLLYER, LUTHER ABBOTT, Proprietors. A. J. GOULD, CARLOS COX, HERBERT COLLYER, Agent. Masawippi, May 9, 1881. 44

PHOTOGRAPHS! THE subscriber is better than ever prepared to please all who call on him for Photographs, Tintypes, Frames, &c. Copying as usual. DERBY LINE, Nov. 3, 1880. W. E. WEST, 17

FOR SALE. MY NOTED STALLION DON SHAKESPEARE. BARNSTON, April 12, 1881. 49 PLYMOUTH ROCKS. FROM the celebrated Drake's strain, best bred, hardy and handsome. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting; two settings \$4. Stock mated not skinned. Checks for sale in the fall. C. H. BAILEY, Way's Mills, March 30, 1881. 50/2

New Advertisements. Eastern Townships Bank. ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Townships Bank, in the City of Sherbrooke, on Wednesday, June 1st, 1881. The Chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, p. m. By order of the Board. WM. FARWELL, Gen'l. Manager, Sherbrooke, May 16, 1881. 45/3

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF CASS & WHITCHER, traders, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. H. Whitcher having purchased the interest of L. Cass in the concern. All notes and accounts due said firm must be paid to W. H. Whitcher. LUTHER CASS, W. H. WHITCHER, Rock Island, May 9, 1881.

A CARD. THANKFUL for the past patronage given by the public to the firm of Cass & White her, the undersigned would respectfully request that the business will be continued by him as he has the hope to still receive the patronage of old customers and many new ones, and will strive to secure their interests in the future as well as in the past. W. H. WHITCHER, Rock Island, May 9, 1881. 44

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS hereby given that any person or persons, found trespassing for the purpose of fishing, on any of the streams running through any lands owned or controlled by the undersigned, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. W. W. Lincoln, Geo. Davidson, Chas. Davidson, Geo. E. Chadley, Chas. Hartson, A. M. Chadley, H. Lindsey, Wm. G. Lincoln, Robert Crook, Webster Martin, Geo. M. Hill, C. J. Smith, Wm. J. Moulton, Millstead, May 10, 1881. 44/3

Millinery & Dress Making. MRS. BARRY begs to inform her friends and customers that she has received the Spring Fashions, and is prepared to fill orders on short notice and at low prices as anybody else. Rock Island, May 11, 1881. 44/3

NOTICE. IN accordance with a resolution of the County Council of Stantead County, all persons having any matters to present to the same, are required to give me two weeks previous notice in order that I may notify the Councilors and thereby insure attendance at regular sessions. L. K. BENTON, Sec'y-Treas., County Council, Stantead, May 11, 1881. 44/2

NEW BRITISH SPLENDOR. THIS truly splendid Horse was foaled July 20th 1877, stands 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1120 lbs. Color, rich dapple mahogany bay. Was sired by British Splendor, an imported Thoroughbred horse, who took first prize at Cottesloe, Sutton and Wetherby, in 1868, given by the great Yorkshire Agricultural Society, England, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at Montreal in 1870. Also, first prize at the World's Fair, Philadelphia, in 1876, and was sired by Mr. Hainsire's "Venture," dam by "Young Symmetry," grand-dam by "Old King William," grand-grand-dam by "Volunteer." "Old Venture" was got by "Ebor," dam by "General Benefit," grand-dam by "Hue and Cry," grand-grand-dam by "Driver." "Ebor" was got by "Neeromancer," dam by "Waldman," grand-dam by "Scevetus." YOUNG BRITISH SPLENDOR has for dam a three-fourths Thoroughbred and one-fourth Standardbred. This horse is faultless in build, free from blem

Farm and Fireside.

THE EMU'S PARTY.

DEDICATED TO THE WRITERS OF CHILDREN'S STORIES.

An excellent Emu Farm had a lovely country villa. And sent her cards on kindly.

This Emu's tastes were social. And her heart was warm and kindly. So she gave a children's party.

To the Dodos and the Parrots. And the Vultures and the Seagulls. And thoughtlessly included Six little unfeathered Eagles.

Then she called on Madam Duck-bill at her home beside the water. And proceeded with effusion To invite her infant daughter.

"I will take care, my dear madam, If you will be so good. As to trust with your Susan, That she eats the plainest food—"

"Some simple vermin chowder, Or only nuts on toast, With smoothed rice in honey. And a tender larvae roast."

"Mashed angle-worms and spiders, Or, if you think it best, Grub soup with vermicelli, Which is easy to digest."

"She shall be at home at bedtime— Or any hour you choose." Said Mrs. Duck-bill, solemnly, "Have you asked the Kangaroos?"

"Why, no, the thought, dear madam, Had not entered in my head! I have but slight acquaintance with That forethoughtful quadruped."

"Then I'm afraid, Miss Emu, That Susan can't go!" Her grandpa was a mammal, Well connected, as you know.

"She can never know wild Pigeons, Nor those children of the Vulture, Who seem to be deplorably Incapable of culture."

"If that's the case, dear madam, We'll close this interview. My friends are here, and so am I," Said the dignified Emu.

"I'm sure I know the Eagles, And many others, who Move in vastly higher circles Than that paragon Kangaroo."

"Then the Parrots and the Pigeons Have a regular family tree? No animals are higher born, nor have A better pedigree."

"There's my grand-uncle Ostrich Can hold his head as high As any wealthy mammal, And with which you, madam, good-by!"

So little Susie Duck-bill Was forced to play alone Of her mother's social tone.

She could see the Parrots swinging, Hear the Eagles' laughter shrill, And said, with tears, "I wish we Duck-bills Weren't so fearfully gentle."

—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's for June.

Sorghum in Vermont.

Occasionally we get a report of some quiet experimenter with Early Amber cane last year. J. O. Johnson of Norwich, Vt., was quite successful in his initial experiment. He says: "Last spring I purchased some Minnesota Early Amber cane seed, which I planted on light dry soil, the 27th day of May. In about one week it was up so that the rods could be seen. June 14th it was the second time. The weather was dry, and it grew slowly until July 25th, when it stood about hip high. From this time it grew very rapidly. The culture we gave it was the same as for corn, without any manure. September 11th it had got to its full height, and was, on an average, ten feet. It was not matured enough at this date to make the most sugar. The mill we ground it on was one of our own make; made of rock maple rolls hung on iron shafts. The mill was not of suitable strength, and all who saw it said we lost fully twenty-five per cent of the juice, which went off in the stalks. September 28th we cut the first sorghum, which we ground, clarified in the usual manner, and boiled it to molasses in a common sapon pan. All who saw it pronounced it equal to New Orleans syrup, and it sold readily at seventy-five cents per gallon. We planted twenty-seven square rods of land and got twenty-seven gallons of syrup. We should have realized from one-fifth to one-fourth more if it had been worked by suitable machinery. We have agreed to put in works to make syrup from sorghum. Our works will consist of a grinding building twenty-two by twenty-seven feet, furnished with a No. 2 Victor mill, with sweep below. The boiler room is fourteen by twenty-nine feet, furnished with a No. 2 Bellows Falls copper evaporator, defecating pan, settling tanks, and in fact, everything that is needed to make a first-class article. We and our neighbors are going to do all in our power to make sorghum growing a success in Vermont." When with such rude apparatus, one hundred and sixty gallons to the acre, of syrup that will sell readily at seventy-five cents a gallon, can be made at the first trial, it would seem that there must be profit in the business. We hope that much more extensive trials, such as Mr. Johnson proposes, will be made on many farms this season.—Vt. Watchman.

The Potato Crop.

This is a very important crop so far as the family is concerned, and a failure either in quality or yield is a serious inconvenience. As a general thing farmers have averaged very good crops in this part of the State for some years. Since the advent of the Colorado beetle there has been some trouble in this direction, and where not kept in check the crop has, in some instances been considerably damaged, but as means are now at command for either keeping the pest in check or exterminating it, the difficulty experienced is not so great.

Many new varieties of potatoes have been introduced within the last ten or fifteen years, some of great excellence. The early rose has been a great favor-

ite, both here at home and in the market, and still continues in good demand, although not so great a crop-per as some other kinds. The snowflake is an excellent variety, smooth, handsome and of the quality. It is later than the early rose and yields some better. The "Beauty of Hebron" was sent out from the agricultural department at Washington two years since, and promises to be a superior potato, early and productive.

These early, quick growing varieties need a richer soil than later ones, and the fertilizers should be of a kind that can be readily used by the plants, hence, ashes, plaster and superphosphates are better than coarse or strong manures, when the quality is considered. A good mellow green-wash as well adapted to this crop and it is best to plant year after year on the same land. If the soil is in a good condition the seed can be planted quite thickly in the rows, the hills being much nearer than for corn, thus adding materially to the yield. We believe some plant more than is necessary for the best results. Too great a number of stalks in a hill tend to produce a large quantity of small potatoes, which is not desirable. Some care is necessary in the selection of the seed, giving preference to that of medium size and smooth. Continued planting of small potatoes must result in diminished yield. We are of the opinion that a moderate sized potato will be better if cut in two and one-half put into a hill than if used whole.

For family use we would plant the best kinds for the purpose, some early and other late, aiming rather to secure excellence of quality rather than largeness of yield. For the market plant the kinds if possible that are in the best demand. New kinds are not generally wanted until well established in character.—Messenger.

Healthfulness of Milk. If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken on retiring at night will soon cover the serawint bones. Although we see a good many fleshy persons now-a-days, there are a great many lean and lank ones, who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more convoluted by a thin woman than a full figure, and nothing will so raise the ire and provoke the "clippit-butt" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In case of fever and summer complaint, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk picher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milk-man; have large-sized, well-filled milk pichers on the table each meal, and you will have sound flesh and save doctors' bills.—House-keeper.

Goody-Good. Bro. Gardner, at the last meeting of the Lincoln club of the Detroit Free Press, unloaded a good deal of philosophy and moral science in the following humorous speech at the opening of the meeting: "Duan 'be too good," said the old man, as he crossed his hands under his coat tails. "I advise you to be good, but not goody-good. When a man reaches a certain line of goodness he will have to respect an esteem of all who meet him; orphans will bless him, an' widders will pray for him. When he crosses over that line he will pray far de poor wid one hand an' lend money at fifteen per cent wid de other. He will shed tears for his naybur's woes, but leave six inches of snow on his sidewalk for de poor to wade free. His chin will quiver when he speaks of de poor heathen in Africa, but his own boys will play base ball in de alley on Sunday. He will weep ob de need of more orphan asylums, but he won't put down a shillin' in money. He will talk charity by de hour, an' charge a boy fifty cents for breakin' a two shillin' pane of glass. 'I don't want nuffin' to do wid a too good man. When I know a man to be wicked I know how to take him. When I know him to be a goody-good man my only safety an' to let him alone.—When you meet a man who am distressed ober de general wickedness of de world don't lend him any money widout good security. When you meet a man who says 'ah' 'um,' and rubs his hands together an' rolls up his eyes, don't challenge him to trade horses. Find me a man who weeps because de world ain't better an' I will show you a man who makes his own home unhappy."

"It am de belief of a man who put in sixty-two years of life on dis planet dat it am was to be too good dan it am to be too wicked. De law will soon get hold of de too wicked, but de too good ain't be cotched. My sort of a good man am one who respects de church but am not car'd away wid it, who will give dollars to his poor nayburs but not a cent to de heathen, who never sees de need of reform widout reformin' his own habits to begin wid, who borrows money in a business way an' lends money on de same plan, who speaks well of religion, but who hates de hypocrites. Gin me a man who pays his debts, speaks de truth in his dealings, lets whiskey alone, wess his family right, an' takes de side of de old an' poor an' de young an' weak in de battle of life, an' I don't keer what his religious faith

is, or whether he has any at all.—He's de man to tie to, an' if he don't recollecten all older sorts of men will stan' a mighty shu show."

Blight on Fruit Trees.—Lucian Chamberlain, Shelby Centre, N. Y., writes: "I propose to show how fine and lime may be used so as to remedy blight on fruit trees and prevent wormy apples. First, whitewash the trees with a strong wash made of quicklime just as the buds begin to start in the spring. The wash can be applied with an old broom. Next, during the last days of May, plow four furrows in the centre between the row of trees both ways, so as to leave a square plot of ground around each tree. Then throw straw in piles of about one hundred pounds to each tree; spread it thin under each tree to within three feet of the trunk. Let the straw remain thus spread about ten or twelve days and all manner of insects will hide under it. Some evening take one tree at a time, set fire to the straw, and be careful not to have it so thick as to burn or scald the limbs of the trees. All insects that can be attracted by the fire, and a general destruction of them will take place. Repeat this two or three years, and the orchards will be free from blight and the fruit sound and good. I have tried it."

A Bird Convention.—On the Cedar Bluffs of the Cumberland river, five miles south of Somerset, Ky., the birds have been holding a convention. If the accounts are correct all the feathered tribes known to that region and many seldom or never seen in this country have been represented. Their sessions began every day at sundown and their numbers were so great that when disturbed by a curious visitor the noise of their wings was like distant thunder. The most singular feature of the gathering was the perfect harmony and good will that prevailed. The hawk and the dove, the sparrow and the owl perched on the same branch and conferred with apparent pleasure and profit. In the morning when the session ended, the air was thick with darting flocks of every size and color. This description sounds apocryphal and is probably somewhat exaggerated, but naturalists have long admitted the occasional congregation of birds of different species drawn together by some purpose which baffled all rational attempts at explanation.

How to Treat a Frightened Horse.—A man who has had much experience in managing frightened horses says: "Whenever nervous horsemen notice their horse directing his ear to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let them instead of pulling the reins to bring the horse toward the object causing his nervousness, pull it on the other side. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the horse will pay no more attention to the object, from which he will fly away if forcibly driven to it by pulling on the wrong rein. The practice of forcing a horse up to the object frightening it is dangerous and useless."

Doctors invariably judge a man by his coat; or why should they request to see his tongue?—[Yonkers Statesman.] The Boston Transcript knows some men who think they are great givers and are only big bores. Is it right for a temperance man to accept a "cordial" invitation? As a general thing young lawyers don't have many trying times. When it comes to descending a ladder the bravest of us generally back down. An exchange speaks of a Chicago man who "has one foot in the grave." Presume it's all they could get in without enlarging the cemetery. The Whittaker court-martial will cost the government \$100,000. Let us see; Shakespeare said something about the "rich jewel in Ethiope's ear." [Lowell Citizen.] On the meeting of two friends the following colloquy ensued: "Where have you been?" "To my tailor, and I had hard work making him accept a little money." "You astonish me! Why?" "Because he wanted more." The world is full of men who will cheerfully "boss a job" for a dollar and a half a day, when five dollars a day for actual work would not be the slightest temptation for them. Andrew's Bazar says that a lady who owns an amiable husband was asked how she had ever brought him to such perfection, whereupon she sweetly answered that she did it chiefly with a croquet mallet. "Never milk while the cow is eating," is the advice of a bucolic contemporary. Judging from the character of much of the milk that comes to market, it would be more to the point never to milk while the cow is drinking.—[Boston Transcript.] He was a tall, thin old man, with a long beard, very black, except where there was an inch of gray, all around his face. He said to a young man who was reading one of the cheap paper editions so popular nowadays, "The young man replied, 'if you were younger I would say that it is none of your business. It is Frond's Cesar.' Did you ever have a sort of cramped feeling in your hands, a weakness at your elbow, a slight touch of lameness in the deltoid muscle, find your clavicle and scapula working with an awful creak, the muscles and cords like brass up your spine sore, your legs a little uncertain and tremulous, never to milk while the cow is drinking, and your lungs all out of breath? Never did? Then you have omitted to saw half a cord of wood before break-

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGITABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEURISTICS.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has ever been so successful in relieving the most distressing complaints of the Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages and conditions of the system. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the nose, from any cause, is readily controlled and cured by the use of this Extract. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. The Extract is a specific for these diseases. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Burns and Scalds. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used, it is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Piles. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Female Complaints. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Pond's Extract. It is a specific for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 219 West 14th Street, New York.

For sale by J. T. Flint, Derby Line, Vt.

FARMERS! Workingmen, professional men, and every man, requires at this season of the year something to give tone to his system and prepare him for work.

Vitaline! Will do this by cleansing all impurities from the blood.

USE VITALINE In all affections of the Kidneys. Sold by all Druggists and J. T. Flint, Rock Island, Price \$1 per bottle. 37¢.

The Gray Medicine Co., Toronto.

TAILORING. The undersigned, recently from Montreal, begs to announce to the public that he has opened a SHOP under the name of Mr. Wymon, on Stansfield Plain, where he will be pleased to receive the patronage of all requiring any kind of Making and Cutting for those wishing orders to make. All orders executed with despatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Latest New York Fashion-plates always on hand.

R. DORION, Stansfield Plain, March 28, 1881.

T. W. NURSE, Rock Island, REGS to inform his old customers, and the public, that he has removed his Machinery to the Building formerly known as the Paper Mill, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Mouldings, do Planning, Matching, Sawing, &c. He has also in stock.

COFFINS AND CASSETS, in variety, both his own manufacture and those of other makers. Having had long experience, he is prepared to furnish the best trimmed Casket of any one in this section of the country. Metallic Cases also furnished if required. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit a renewal of the same from old customers as well as new.

Rock Island, Nov. 22, 1880. 1820

GO TO LAWRENCE'S, Stansfield Plain, For everything you want in the line of Choice Family Groceries.

Canned Goods of all kinds, Fruit, Confectionary and Biscuits. You will find there a largely increased and the best Assorted Stock in this country, owing to increasing trade.

A New Arrival of 55c Tea, going now at 50 cents.

GO TO LAWRENCE'S FOR Heavy Groceries and Grain. For instance, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oatmeal, Gram, Cracked Wheat, Buckwheat Flour, Course Salt, Dairy Salt, Fish, Pork, &c.

GO TO LAWRENCE'S FOR Butter Tubs (hand made) Pails, Brooms, Wash Boards, Paints, Oils, &c.

GO TO LAWRENCE'S FOR Grass and Clover Seed, Oats for Seed or for feed. 1000 bushels now in store.

GO TO LAWRENCE'S FOR Boots and Shoes. New attractions in Ladies and Men's Kid and Goat Boots, &c. A fine variety of Children's wear, for thick Boots and Shoes the

"STAR BRAND," by HALL & JOHNSON, takes the lead to sell your Butter, Eggs, Sugar, Potatoes and Produce of all kinds.

HIS MOTTO: Prompt Service, Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

WANTED. A light, active boy from 14 to 17 years old, who would like to learn business.

AMOS J. LAWRENCE, Stansfield Plain, March 21, 1881.

THIS PAPER may be found on the 10th of Nov. Advertising here on the 10th of Nov. will be published in the 10th of Nov. and will be published in the 10th of Nov.

Frightened Nearly to Death.

I HAVE been held up all winter, hardly any business to do and the horses eating the same as if business was good, and now to find the whole thing, the new Vermont Law, called

"An Act to Equalize Taxation," comes in this Spring, which takes in Carriage, Sleighs, Sledge Watches and Swards of Hoes. Also, adds that Mine horse of that kind which will be hard to collect, I don't know how to put them into my list—I therefore pray that some one will take pity on me and buy the few remaining oils and ends of my stable, as I shall not be able to take through-going the coming season to pay my taxes next January.

Will some one please come forward and buy me out before I have to start "Over the Hills to the Poor House" on foot.

Your obliged and public servant in distress, H. C. BAXTER, Derby Line, Vt., March 19, 1881.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST BROTHER RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Debility, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 13 Chatham St., N. Y.

White Metal Imitating Case \$2. Imitation gold \$6. Solid gold \$12.

Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. THOMPSON & Co, 133 Nassau St., New York. 32yl

PIKE BROTHERS Immense Stock

—OF— FALL & WINTER GOODS, Which they propose to sell at

Prices Which Cannot be Beat. Having cleaned out the balance of a manufacturer's stock of

Ladies' Mantles at about half price; and also purchased largely of Mens' Overcoats and Ulsters, they propose to make prices which must FIND A READY SALE.

Also, in Stock a grand assortment of GOODS including

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CHAINS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS, PUTTY, GLASS, etc.

Prices Low as the 7. west. Rock Island, Nov. 24, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED having removed his

to the BUGBEE STORE, Derby Line, Vt., takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons and the public generally, that he has added to his stock a good assortment of Ladies and Gents.

THE UNDERSIGNED, recently from Montreal, begs to announce to the public that he has opened a SHOP under the name of Mr. Wymon, on Stansfield Plain, where he will be pleased to receive the patronage of all requiring any kind of Making and Cutting for those wishing orders to make. All orders executed with despatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Latest New York Fashion-plates always on hand.

R. DORION, Stansfield Plain, March 28, 1881.

T. W. NURSE, Rock Island, REGS to inform his old customers, and the public, that he has removed his Machinery to the Building formerly known as the Paper Mill, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Mouldings, do Planning, Matching, Sawing, &c. He has also in stock.

COFFINS AND CASSETS, in variety, both his own manufacture and those of other makers. Having had long experience, he is prepared to furnish the best trimmed Casket of any one in this section of the country. Metallic Cases also furnished if required. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit a renewal of the same from old customers as well as new.

Rock Island, Nov. 22, 1880. 1820

GO TO LAWRENCE'S, Stansfield Plain, For everything you want in the line of Choice Family Groceries.

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HERE WE ARE!

HAVING associated with me in business, my son, EDWIN CHAPIN HARRIS, the business will hereafter be carried on by

A. C. HALL & SON, and our motto will be to run a first-class

TIN SHOP, and give our customers a first-rate article at a very moderate price. We shall keep in stock a complete assortment of Tin, Copper, Sheet and Galvanized Iron Ware, and a large line of the very best of Cook, Parlor, Box and Double Stoves, including the "Maple Cook," a Stove admired by all who use it, and we are the only parties in Stansfield who can handle it. Also, Wash Boilers, Pot, Kettles, Fry Pans, Enamelled Ware, Agate Ware, Sad Irons, Table Cutlery, Zinc, Lead Pipe and Pumps.

ON SUGAR ARTICLES we are bound to take the lead. Can beat any living man. Call and see our Sap Buckets, three sizes, all made of the best Charcoal Tin, \$14, \$16.50, \$17.50. Large size, 14 quarts, \$19.50, heavy, \$20 per hundred. Our Sap Pans are all made of very heavy Tin from the best pans made, will not color the sugar, and we are prepared to sell them this season at greatly reduced prices. Our Sap Heaters are acknowledged by all who have used them and gave them a trial with others, to be the best made, and we will warrant them to give entire satisfaction or no sale. Also, Sap Ladles, Spoons, Skimmers and Bucket Nails. We are also making Galvanized and Tinned Iron Syrup Settlers with laces, a very desirable article in making rose sugar. Call and look us over and be convinced that here is the place to buy and get full value for your money. 100 bushels Charcoal wanted for which cash will be paid.

A. C. HALL & SON, Stansfield, Feb. 1, 1881.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

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The Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF THE COUNTIES OF STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: L. COL. B. T. MORRIS, GEO. H. ALLEN, J. OS. L. TERRILL, HOS. W. W. LYNCH, J. BEARD, F. P. BUCK, I. N. GALTHER, C. A. BAILEY, W. WILLIAM WHITE, GKO. ARTHUR, Secretary & Treasurer.

ISRAEL WOOD, Inspector.

All losses liberally adjusted and promptly settled. Risks carefully taken and large LINES avoided.

SUBSTITUTES!

The public are cautioned against a certain which is growing quite common of late among a class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of Pain-Killer, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," and have another article in their store, which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. Substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the Pain-Killer; and being compounded of the best and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at a half what he pays for the genuine Pain-Killer, and enables him therefore to realize a few cents more per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

For CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, AND ALL SUMMER OR BOWEL COMPLAINTS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS INDISPENSABLE.

IT CURES ALMOST INSTANTLY.

The Pain-Killer is not put up in any size bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively—large bottles are the best and cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For Sale by A. A. BARRY, Rock