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DAIRYING INTEREST IN CANADA.

A Series of Letters Addressed to the Agricultural Public of Canada, being a careful Study of the Methods and Principles in Great Britain and Europe, during a Four Months Visit in 1885.

English Dairy Methods.

[Copyrighted.]

LETTER NO. VI.

In the fact of changes in the conditions of British agriculture, referred to in a former letter, are found new problems to vex the British farmer. One of these problems, though a minor one, is a troublesome one. It is the difficulty of finding good dairymaids.

FINDING GOOD DAIRYMAIDS.

One speaking at the Conference argued that this problem, simple as it may appear, actually prevented farmers making butter at all. Another speaker said he "advertised for a nursery governess and had twenty applications, and for a dairymaid had only one." What a pity, say we all, that the nineteenth century's application for the nursery did not lead to the handling of the churn as well as the milk bottle, and so increase their fitness for a home, as well as chance for employment. Punch has touched upon this question—Scene, a farmer's daughter playing a piano accompaniment, and her mother, sitting in a rocking chair, saying: "Do you know, Jack, mamma says I must help in the dairy; she helped when she was a girl. I told her I would rather go out as a governess."

"As to dairymaids, they seemed to be almost as extinct as the dodo. Those to be obtained did not sufficiently know what ought to be done, work," so remarked one disgruntled farmer at the conference. Another insisted that the sooner they trained up good dairymaids the sooner they would produce in England the butter and cheese for which they "paid the foreigner 25,000,000 a year."

A DAIRYMAID PROBLEM IN CANADA?

Are the farmers' daughters learning to make butter as their mothers did? Or, under the changed conditions, do they not know what ought to be done? The whole work itself has to be initiated by the daughters into the mysteries of the (old-fashioned) dairy? It certainly is true, in some parts of Canada, that while the girls have opportunities which their mothers never had for acquiring pretty and graceful accomplishments, their mothers largely monopolized both the knowledge and practice of dairy art, and even, in some measure, of the household art. Girls, take the advice of one who will not willingly stand second to none of his sex in his appreciation of and admiration for lovely girlhood, and who will ask for his daughters every accomplishment that their hearts desire, or that will make them more than ever charming in the home. That advice is not to allow yourselves, from false ideas of life, to lose the golden opportunity of girlhood to profit from all the rich experiences of mother, in the short time that you may have the privilege of sharing under the same roof that shelters you. Let not a delight in brilliant accomplishments create a disinclination for the common-place requirements. In a word, try to anticipate as a girl, your estimate, as a woman, of the relative value of what may be learned or acquired in the days at home with mother.

There are various ways in which

A REMEDY MAY BE APPLIED.

First, young people may be taught by means of schools, how to do dairy work. This question of dairy schools, and the training of dairy maids may well be left for fuller discussion in a later letter.

Second, parents should see to it that the more intricate rule-of-thumb process of days gone by gives place to the simplest and easiest process known to the progressive workers of to-day, and one best adapted to the changed conditions under which we are living. Make the dairy which gives you a sewing machine and an organ give you a dairy suited to the new conditions which these other things have helped to bring about. This can be done. I have in mind a mother who has provided herself with the implements she can get, and has adopted the best process she can learn of. Having no daughters, she has made her youngest son a most efficient help. He is now able to churn, wash and salt the butter, (in the churn) leaving to the mother herself only the shaping or packing and the general oversight. Even the husband, whose whole life has been on the farm, has now begun to take considerable interest in the dairy work and begins to pride himself on having acquired some knowledge of the art of butter-making. It is safe to say that under the old system and the necessity of skillful hand manipulation the mother would have been to-day doing the whole work herself, and most wholly unrelieved of even the most laborious part of it.

The next thing noticeable in the discussions in England was the fact of a strong inclination towards

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

This subject appropriately follows that one just discussed. Having done the best we can with the home dairy, let us make the most of the great corrective of its deficiencies—the co-operative dairy. Let us see what our English friends have to say about this question.

One speaker favored "small dairying" because it had been more profitable than grain growing. His corn return (grain growing) did not pay his labor bill. Prof. Long expressed himself as doubtful about the establishment of creameries, owing to the low prices of dairy goods. He favored the Normandy system of buying up butter and "blending" it in a packing house. Others, however, favored co-operation. Said one speaker:

"It is next to impossible to manufacture a uniform sample of good butter in the farm dairies to compete with that made in factories; the building and fittings are quite unsuitable. If factories are established on large estates for the use of tenants, who were on co-operative principles, either milk, cream or butter could be collected or delivered there in bulk and treated and distributed in accordance with the tastes of modern consumers. Butter could be graded at the factory, and consumers would know what they bought; indeed, a local industry might be re-established by the factory system extended."

Another speaker, (Mr. Howman) also favored creameries, where the farmer would send his milk to be separated, leaving the cream to be dealt with, and taking back the skim to be used on the farm. He said:

"The great difficulty in competing in the butter market is caused by the butter that is made in farm houses being not only small in quantity, but variable in quality and color, and I am convinced that if we combined to produce a uniform butter, we should be in a much better position to compete with the foreigners who now cut us out in our markets."

Professor Sheldon, who is so well known in this country, was not at the conference last May, but in 1886 he read a paper on this subject which took a dark view

OF THE FARM-HOUSE SYSTEM

in England. He confessed to having longed to see that reform was possible in home dairies.

"In theory," said he, "reform is within reach; in practice it is not. We cannot well expect that the future will induce people to improve their dairy goods any more than the past has done; and if it be true that they have not as a rule, improved them in the past, it is not likely that they will go on just the same in the future. What, then, must be done? I am not one of those who believe that the best of butter and cheese cannot be made, and is not made at the farm houses. I merely say this, that the great bulk of butter and cheese made in farm houses is not by any means as good as it might be, and I affirm my belief that it will be neither better nor worse, as a rule, in the future than it has been in the past. If I happen to be sound in this notion, it follows that

ONLY BY A CHANGE OF SYSTEM

shall we be able to effect the needed reforms. And what must this change of system be? Many there are, and their number grows, who think and believe that cheese and butter factories provide the only system under which we can obtain the best results; and yet we are not blind to the fact that even they are not always a success. They fail like other systems, if not well looked after, if the head man is not skillful and careful. Sometimes they fail, but not often; and when they do, the cause is not hard to seek, as a rule. I favor them because they save expense, and produce even goods, and take labor from the women at the farms, and pay fairly well, as things go.

I endorse Prof. Sheldon's remarks so far as they bear upon the advantages of the factory system. So far as they bear upon the home system, and its future, there are two weak points. First, the home dairy is a fact and has a lease of existence that is indefinite, so far as we are able to see now. It is, and is likely to be, a large factor in the problem before us. The factory has not replaced the home dairy to the extent that men have expected, either in England or in Canada. Believing this to be true, I am an advocate for the improvement of the home dairy. Prof. Sheldon's reasons for believing it will not improve are not conclusive. Because things go badly when no adequate attention is made to improve them, is not proof that they will not, when the era of improvement sets in. There was a time, in the history of Denmark, when there was more need than prospect of improvement. There came a time when there was less need than realization of improvement. We need only to know that the home dairy is a permanent factor in our problem, to realize the necessity of trying its improvement so far as improvement is possible.

While believing in the largest possible improvement of the home dairy, I would urge the largest possible EXTENSION OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

While there may be difference of opinion as to what extent the factory system will supplant the other system, all are agreed that so far as the industry has been advanced. While we must not fall into the error of looking to the factory system as a cure-all, we may safely regard it as valuable as one of the best improvements of our hand.

The Island Farmer (P. E. I.) quotes in connection with the publication of my letters the following extract from the Rural New Yorker, bearing upon this question:—"Co-operation is a step towards a COMPLETE AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION."

It encourages wholesome and good-natured rivalry. It encourages strict and methodical business habits. It breaks down the petty jealousies and distrusts so common in farming communities, and so harmful to the best interests of the farmer. It encourages public spirit and enterprise. The farmer who has an interest in the dairy, and who examines the books from time to time can easily see how his returns for cream compare with those of his neighbors. If his neighbor is beating him, he will be sure to carry his investigation still further, and see what breed of cows, what foods, what care are needed to even the returns. An intelligent creamery patron would certainly see the necessity of providing good roads, and conducting other needed improvements. By driving some of the selfish, self-interest feeling out of a farmer and

developing public spirit, the co-operative creamery would work good results." Here followed a preference for the cream-gathering system, which because it will be discussed in other connection, I do not quote here.

W. H. LYNCH,
Danville, Que., Dec. 29th, 1888.

Mightier than Niagara.

A Quebec special to the Boston Herald says: "Marvelous stories are related by the few Montagnais and Nascapies Indians, who have penetrated far into the interior of Labrador respecting a cataract, beneath whose terrific leap Niagara pales into insignificance. But one white man has ever seen these falls, and the Indians' ideas of measurements and distances are so imperfect that even when their stories agree, it is exceedingly difficult to deduct from them anything like reliable data. An expedition lately undertaken by Randle F. Holmes, F. R. G. S., and H. Duff, fellow of G. S. S. College, Oxford, to explore the interior of Labrador and investigate these falls, unfortunately failed in its object, the explorers having been misled by erroneous calculations as to distances and the exact location of the cataract, and compelled to return in consequence of running short of provisions. They got so near to the object of the expedition, however, that they were enabled, from the general configuration of the country, to form a true estimate as to both the location and magnitude of the cataract.

This estimate agrees with the description of the great falls furnished by Maclean, who visited them in 1839, and whose further progress into the interior was stopped by them. He gave the width of the river immediately above the falls at 1500 feet, but says that the cataract itself is not more than 150 feet across. The height of the falls he estimates at 2000 feet. This estimate is endorsed by a half breed named Kennedy, met by Messrs. Holmes and Duff in the interior, who, thirty years ago, was in charge of Fort Nascapies, on Lake Petchikapou. One of the chief difficulties encountered by explorers desirous of reaching the falls is the obstinate refusal by the Labrador Indians to approach them. They believe them to be haunted by evil spirits, and impossible to look upon them and live.

It was conducted by an old Indian named Louis-Over the Fire, who, being an Inuit, did not share the superstitious belief of the Montagnais and Nascapies. Messrs. Holmes and Duff were principally misled by the erroneous statements and calculations as to distances contained in the reports of the Indians, the leading authority upon this virtually unknown country. The falls are on the Grand or Petchikapou River which flows into Hamilton Inlet. They are thirty miles above Lake Wainikou, a body of water which is itself forty miles long, and situated 150 miles inland from the coast.

Prof. Hind gives this lake as only 100 miles from the mouth, so that the expedition of Messrs. Holmes and Duff has brought to light the best work heretofore published upon this terra incognita contain nothing but reliable data. They agree, however, with Professor Hind that the elevation of the immense table land which forms the interior of Labrador is about 2,240 feet. On this height of land are a succession of great lakes joined by broad, placid streams, and when these reach the edge of the table they commence their wild career to the sea. The Moisie and the Coldwater Rivers descend by successive falls, but to the southeast the descent is on the elevated table is quite sudden. This is particularly true of the Grand River, which has a drop of over 2000 feet in the thirty miles commencing with the falls and ending at Lake Wainikou. There is a slight rapid below the falls, but none near the lake, and everything goes to show that the level of the grand falls is very little if anything short of 2000 feet.

They are by a great deal the highest falls in existence that are composed of any great volume of water. There are more mountain torrents that fall from a greater height, and the great fall of the Yosemite Valley measures 2550 feet, but it is broken into three distinct leaps. Niagara, on the other hand, has a height of 164 feet only.

Death of a Noted Indian.

Colorow, the old chief of the Utes, has recently died in his camp at Ouray agency in Utah, where he had taken refuge when the detestable raid of Colorado white men drove him from his reservation, and the white men tried to scare the country into believing that he was beginning an Indian war, when nothing was further from his thought. Colorow was the leader in the cruel Minnesota massacres of 25 years ago, but he had suffered great wrongs before, and since he has become a peaceable farming Indian. He went by a nickname; his real name was "Tas-p-weets"—a rock and indicated his character. He was about 75 years old and was widely mourned by his people. When it was told him he was dying of pneumonia, he was very sick, and he had suffered great wrongs before, and since he has become a peaceable farming Indian. He went by a nickname; his real name was "Tas-p-weets"—a rock and indicated his character. He was about 75 years old and was widely mourned by his people. 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The Dominion Government has granted the Red River line the right of a crossing over the line of the Canada Pacific.

The author of the Murchison letter has been discovered in Mr. Geo. M. Osgood, of Pomona, Cal. Murchison is the family name, and it is said the letter was written in good faith.

Count Herbert Bismarck, in correspondence with Sir R. D. Morier, was guilty of using coarse and brutal language toward that gentleman, which discredited upon his character as a gentleman.

A murder in Philadelphia shows an attempt to initiate atrocities of the Whitechapel unknown terror. Besides one reported Bradford, Eng., a report comes from Philadelphia of the murder of a man whose body was chopped up and placed in two coarse bags and hid in some pipes stored on a vacant lot. No clue to the murderer has been found.

The session of the Quebec Legislature commences to-day (Wednesday). Some curiosity exists as to what course the party friends of Mr. McShane will take in his case. An immediate effort will be made to have a writ issued for Montreal Centre. In Laprairie County the fight will be between Mr. Goyette the ex-member and Mr. L. Letourneau, a farmer.

It is in Montreal that if Mr. Abbott decides a re-election as Mayor, Al derman Grenier will be his successor, having achieved an honorable record in the city council. Mr. McShane has also announced his intention of being a candidate for mayor, and would be a dangerous competitor but for the stigma attached to his character in connection with his political record.

The *Caledonian*, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., celebrates the New Year with an entire new dress of handsome type and an addition to the editorial force of Mr. Arthur F. Stone, son of the editor, C. M. Stone, Esq. The paper has been published two years over half a century, and for most of that time by the present publisher. We congratulate the new firm on their success financially, and upon printing the nearest looking paper in the State.

Gen. W. L. Greenleaf has made the following nominations to fill vacancies on Brigade Staff, National Guard of Vt., Capt. R. J. Coffey to be Major and Brigade Provost Marshal, Capt. C. H. Spooner, to be Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle practice, Lieut. Andrew Kirk, to be Captain and A. D. C. and Lieut. C. E. Nelson to be Captain and A. D. C. Capt. Nelson is a Derby Line boy, with a natural taste for military service, and has risen by regular gradations. We congratulate him on his promotion, which has undoubtedly been secured by strict attention to the duties of his appointments.

Rev. S. Bond, formerly a minister of the Methodist Church here, now of the West End Methodist Church, Montreal, met with a serious accident on Monday while walking through the St. James Methodist Church building on St. James St., he fell through a hatchway and sustained severe injuries. It appears that two carpenters had fallen off a ladder, and Mr. Bond with others went to their assistance. The men thought badly bruised, were able to walk to a physician. Mr. Bond, in passing through the building mistook his way and fell thirty feet to the ground floor. He was removed to his home by an ambulance from the general hospital. It is feared that his spine is injured.

Most of the States of the United States have adopted biennial sessions of their legislatures. The expenses are borne by the people of the States, and the consequence is that the expense account is kept down to an economical standard. The Provinces of Canada might take a lesson from their neighbors, and save the country a good deal of money as well as obnoxious statutes. If it were not for the fact that under the Confederation scheme the Dominion assumes a large proportion of the expense, (which indirectly comes out of the pockets of the people) there would be move for biennial sessions in Canada, and there should be any way, and the legislatures of the Provinces should be confined to purely local and municipal matters.

WIDE AWAKE for January, is a beautifully illustrated Number, and contains highly reading; the opening piece entitled "The Cricket Fiddler," with words and music; a story by Ezekiel Butterworth, "Good Luck," Mrs. L. B. Walford, an English writer, contributes a Christmas story, "Such a Little Thing," and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, a sketch of early California entitled, "My Grizzly Bear." The Serial Stories are very readable, "Five Little Peppers Midway," by Margaret Sidney, and "The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane," is in Trowbridge's best vein. The other articles are all bright and readable. WIDE AWAKE, \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

The courts have decided that Hon. James McShane won his election in Laprairie by bribery, and unseated and disqualified him. Mr. Mercier is unlucky in some of his supporters. Whyte, Bourassa and McShane unseated and disqualified.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes, recently elected in Megantic, is said to have won his election by a very profuse use of money, which will probably be inquired into.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5th, 1889.

The proverbial "Cleveland weather," that greeted Mr. Cleveland's inauguration and visited his first New Year reception did not desert him on the first day of this year. The reception was in all respects the most brilliant that has occurred during this administration. The crush was tremendous. The lines of waiting carriages reached far into the adjacent streets. The public on foot were numbered by thousands, and when the doors closed, hundreds had not obtained admission, although introductions were dropped at the end of the first half hour, and people were almost trotted past the President, succeeding only in touching Mr. Cleveland's limp finger tips. All sorts and conditions of people were in the mob. An old colored man, filled with a weighty New Year greeting, paused abruptly and could not be moved until he had delivered it, to the infinite disgust of a plaid dude just behind him, who was accompanied in his wrath by Dr. Mary Walker, in a frightfully fitting Prince Albert suit.

The President was seven minutes late, and the cabinet and diplomatic corps were waiting when he appeared with Miss Bayard, in the Blue Room, and the red coated Marine band in its programme. Among the select assemblage of invited witnesses was the historian Bancroft, merry as a school boy, showing his eighty-nine years in no line of his cheerful face and alert figure.

Needless to say, Mrs. Cleveland was the centre of attraction. The hard work of the day had no terrors for her. She has always been a distinguished looking woman. On New Year she was a very beautiful woman, a picture of youth, health, form, intelligence, magnetism. What more can a woman wish? A splendid gown. Well, she wore a Directoire costume of French gray and pale pink faille, the back being formed by the full court train of pink, falling in folds from the shoulders. The skirt sides were set in very wide gray panels, opening over a petticoat of rose colored silk, bordered on both sides with Russian sable. Her throat was encircled with diamonds, and like jewels gleamed in her hair.

The diplomats were not so numerous as on former occasions. The corps included the new German Minister, Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices were next in official order, followed in succession by the army and navy officers, the minor departmental officers, the veterans of the Grand Army, and finally the public. As usual, during the intermission, there were constantly passing more or less distinguished people who were not obliged to wait in the throng of the unknown.

Congress assembled after the holiday adjournment on Wednesday. The usual quota of Senators was present, and the galleries were well filled. Promptly at the close of the morning hour, the tariff debate dragged its slow length into view. And the visitors scattered to the four winds and left the Senators alone with their sorrowful duty. The House recovered from the holiday season more slowly, and not over eighty members were present when it re-opened. When the call for committee reports was made, not a committee responded.

The friends of the international copyright bill seem again doomed to disappointment. They have almost despaired of even securing a day for its consideration during the present session. The opposition they believe is only negative. The committee on rules still refuses to meet. The several chairmen of House committees that have important bills on the calendar are calling unsuccessfully for a meeting of the Rules committee to arrange an order of business. Messrs. Carlisle and Mills appear afraid of possible legislation, and seem to doubt their ability to control the House if the order is arranged. If they stand out none but privileged measures will be in order.

The sensational reports from Hayti had the effect of crowding the reception rooms of the State department with visitors yesterday. The Department, however, kept its news to itself. Minister Preston gives no credence to the story that Legation has threatened to kill all foreigners who oppose him, and that the American consulate is filled with refugees. As it is, the New York Mail & Express story might carry stronger credence if Lieut. Deering was a less lurid and perchance a more modest writer.

India Still Grows.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—The negotiations between the English and Chinese governments have resulted in an agreement that the Indian Government shall have control of the province of Sikkim. This control will greatly facilitate trade between India and Tibet.

Liberal Expenditures.

Le *Courier du Canada* calls attention to the reprehensible waste of the public funds in connection with the codification of the Statutes. No feature of the present administration reveals, in our contemporary's opinion, the recklessness of the Mercier Government in a more glaring or scandalous fashion. The Hon. Mr. Taillon, indeed, took occasion, as a member of the Public Accounts committee, to condemn the exorbitant salaries paid to Mr. Quinn and Mr. Martin for their services. Mr. Quinn, as Mr. Mercer announced in the house, had labored at the task of codification from July 12, 1887, at \$10 a day and had received \$3,500 for his services. His functions, one would suppose, must have been very important. All that Mr. Quinn had to do, however, was to correct the proofs. Mr. Quinn, as Mr. Taillon put it, was to Mr. Oliver what the bellows blower is to the organist. To allow \$10 a day for such work was more than liberal. He added Mr. Taillon: it was not so. As for Mr. Martin, his role was that of secretary to the commission. At start he would have \$100 a year; then his wages were raised to \$1,000. In February, 1887, he became a candidate in Quebec County as the opponent of Sir Adolph Caron—a step necessitating his resignation. But he was defeated and his berth was kept for him. For his services from July 12 till the end of that month he received \$600! Of this sum \$60 went for travelling expenses; the rest, \$540, for 18 days work! In all he received from July 12, 1887, until March, 1888, no less than \$1,466.66. He was granted, besides, \$100 for preparing a Crown Lands bill. In that way the expenses of codification were swollen till they reached the enormous figure of \$200,000 under the present regime.—[Montreal Gazette.]

A Costly Official.

Mr. Beauséjour is an important personage. Mr. Mercer considers him such if we can judge by the payments he has awarded him. In 1887 Mr. Mercer appointed Mr. Beauséjour special collector of the tax on commercial corporations. On the 30th of September, 1887, Mr. Beauséjour gave notice to all the commercial corporations indebted to the government to pay at his office the sums they owed. This collection took thirty days of Mr. Beauséjour's time, and for this month's work, Mr. Mercer placed in his hands a sum of thirty thousand dollars, being one thousand and thirty cents and thirty-three cents and a third part, or forty-four dollars an hour, or seventy-eight cents a minute, or thirteen cents a second. This is a man whose value it is difficult to estimate, and still more difficult to pay. Two such in the public service would put the province in their pockets in less than two years.—[Le Monde.]

In a casual reference in the British Commons the other day to the fishery troubles, Sir James Fergusson, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, remarked that "it was fortunate the honorable members should always think their own country in the wrong." The history of fishery affairs in North America, extends over a period of sixty or seventy years, and while it doubtless would certainly be too much to contend that Canada has always been in the right, it certainly would be unfair to assert that she has always been in the wrong. It is not to her interest to keep the state of settlement subjects of dispute between herself and her nearest neighbor. Nor is it to the interest of Great Britain to have the germs of possible complications kept alive when a little diplomacy would get rid of them. The fishery trouble is an important matter in Canada, but a mistake for our people to imagine that England has not matters of greater importance on hand to attend to. For this reason she should not be found fault with if she does not seem to be as anxious to bring about a settlement of the fishery troubles on lines which would be satisfactory to Canada as our people wish. This must be said, in all fairness, that the British Government has shown that it believes Canada's attitude in regard to the fisheries to be one of moderation and justice, and it approves of the modus vivendi in force between the two countries, by which fishery matters are kept running smoothly in the meantime.—[Star.]

FARGO, Dak., January 6.—A letter from the Rev. C. W. Rucker of Peace River, Dakota, conveys the first authentic information of the extreme sufferings and privation among the Norwegian settlers in Western Walsh county. Men with a relief party report that they found about seventy families in about as destitute circumstances as it is possible for human beings to be and still exist. They were found with hardly enough clothing to cover their nakedness, and that of the thinnest material. Shoes were almost unknown. These farmers had lived on their little capital until nothing remained. Most of them have been living on a kind of porridge, made by cooking frozen wheat and aniseeds, stuff not fit to feed a hog. One family had not seen any flour for six weeks. The people have been dividing with each other their potatoes until now they are all gone.

The movement of population from Great Britain last year aggregated 280,000, a large proportion of whom went to swell the growth of the United States. It was less, however, than in 1887, the cessation of the assistance given to emigrants from Irish workhouses to doubt being a factor in this end, which may also be attributable in a small degree to the hostility to all foreign immigrants that shows an increasing development over the border. To Australia also there was a falling off in numbers. Canada shows an increase. This last fact is especially significant as it is a fact of a stoppage of Government assisted passages. The lesson is plain and bears out predictions made at the time the step was resolved upon. The country saves a considerable sum, and gains in the number of newcomers, who are also likely to be of a better having to depend solely on their own resources in making a long and costly voyage to their fresh field of enterprise.—[Montreal Gazette.]

After Eighteen Years.

Le *Monde* last evening published the following story:—A woman living in the suburbs of Montreal, twenty-six years ago married a man named Charest. Some eighteen years since Charest left his wife and his children to search for fortune in California. No news was heard of him for years, and finally a rumor of his death reached Montreal. His wife, thus left an involuntary widow, then sought a new protector, but her new husband was killed falling from a bridge over the River de Prairies. After a decent delay the woman took a third husband in the person of a farmer in the county of Laval. What was her surprise a few days ago her legitimate husband, number one, turned up with \$35,000 gained in the mines of California. She disclaimed all knowledge of him and declared her attachment to husband number 3 would not let her leave him. Husband number 1 insists on a resumption of marital rights, and as the wife is obdurate the case may go into the courts.

The keynote of the speeches delivered by Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Foster and the other speakers at the Board of Trade banquet in Toronto was the preservation of Canada's autonomy. Sir John laughed at the idea of anybody offering himself as a candidate in any constituency in the country on the annexation platform and said that such a one would not save his deposit, which would be the worst of it. He would not receive one-third of the votes. Sir John evidently agrees with Mr. Ernest Wiman, who said the other day that no candidate for office in Canada could be elected on the annexation ticket for pound-keeper, let alone members of Parliament. Hon. Mr. Mowat took strong ground on the same question and assured his hearers that during the many years that he had been premier of Ontario he had never heard of a disloyal sentiment or even a disloyal word uttered in the Ontario Legislature. If the party leaders disavow the annexation movement and radiate all sympathy with it, it would be interesting to know where its supporters are to come from. In all the speeches at the banquet there was a good Canadian ring, with a strong determination running through them to maintain the connection with the Mother Country, showing that while other propositions may be listened to with patience, and even respect, there is a latent sentiment in the hearts of the people which makes itself felt when the occasion seems to demand it. Sir John took the right view when he said that Mr. Butterworth's invitation was a compliment to Canada. It was not intended in an offensive way and should be so considered. Mr. Canada respectfully declines it.—[Montreal Star.]

The bill of a Canadian bank which is good in one province should be good in all the provinces, and not be subject to a discount as some of them are. American bank bills pass freely in this country, although under a late interpretation of the law Canadian bank bills are subject to a duty of ten per cent. in the United States. The theory of Henry Clay, that Canada cannot control the circulation of her currency in other lands, but her Government is able to control it in her own. But there is a natural dislike on the part of the banks to the Government taking over the circulation, although the legislation of recent years has been in that direction as far as the bills of the smaller denominations are concerned. The loss which the public suffers through the bills of one province being subjected to a discount in another could be avoided if the banks of the Dominion arranged between themselves to accept the bills of any authorized bank in any province without discount. That is what is in contemplation. In the case of some of the banks it has already been done. In his speech at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet last night, the Minister of Finance expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the idea, and it may be assumed that steps will be taken to carry it out. It is certainly an anomaly that the bills of some Canadian banks should be subjected to a discount in Canada, while American bills pass from hand to hand at par.—[Star.]

The extremists of the Dominion are doing well. Nova Scotia was heard from at New Year's. Now comes the Victoria, B. C., *Times* with an encouraging story of the progress of that far western metropolis. According to our contemporary, no substantial buildings were erected on the business streets than ever before and, on the whole, the additions to the city and the improved metropolitan appearance that it has acquired during 1888 is indubitable evidence that our marvellous prosperity is steadily on the increase. The citizens are better off than they were a year ago. The progress of the city has been steady, promises to continue, and justifies the prediction that in five years it will have a population of 25,000. May its hopes be fulfilled.—[Montreal Gazette.]

Emin's Capture Confirmed.

STAMBUK, Jan. 5.—One of Osman Digna's lieutenants has deserted his leader and has arrived here. He reports that the rebels are enraged with Osman Digna for seizing their effects and their wives, he giving as his reason for such a course that the rebels chewed tobacco, which is contrary to the precept laid down by the Mahdi. He also reports that 2,000 deserters at Handoub are squabbling with Osman Digna concerning the evacuation of the place, a majority of the deserters being desirous of retiring from the town. The deserter declares that he is a prisoner at Kiarntoun where he is well treated by his captors.

An Orphan.—"What is an orphan?" asked the teacher of the class in definitions. "Nobody seemed to know." "Well, I'm an orphan," said the teacher, seeking an illustration that would not reveal too much. At this a hand popped up, and the owner of it exclaimed, "An orphan is a woman that wants to get married and can't."—[Harper's Magazine.]

The American Senate.

These are eventful times for United States senators. The terms of no less than twenty-four, or one-third to March and will expire on the 4th of March. Some eighteen years since Charest left his wife and his children to search for fortune in California. No news was heard of him for years, and finally a rumor of his death reached Montreal. His wife, thus left an involuntary widow, then sought a new protector, but her new husband was killed falling from a bridge over the River de Prairies. After a decent delay the woman took a third husband in the person of a farmer in the county of Laval. What was her surprise a few days ago her legitimate husband, number one, turned up with \$35,000 gained in the mines of California. She disclaimed all knowledge of him and declared her attachment to husband number 3 would not let her leave him. Husband number 1 insists on a resumption of marital rights, and as the wife is obdurate the case may go into the courts.

Darwin's Theory. Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest" is simply that the weak die, while the robust and hardy thrive and live. How true this is of seed growth, and how necessary to sow only that which is suited by nature to live and develop. D. M. Ferry & Co., the great Seed Growers and Seed Dealers of Detroit, Michigan, supply only the best and purest, raising their own seeds by the most improved methods and with the greatest care. To their business the invaluable aid of more than thirty years' experience. Their Seed Annual for 1889 is a real help to the gardener, and should be in the hands of all who desire to purchase pure and true seeds. Send your name to the firm's address at Detroit, Michigan, and they will forward you a copy.

Petra, the Rock City of Arabia. This wonderful city is situated in the heart of Arabia, under the shadow of Mt. Hor, about midway between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea. It was the rich and prosperous capital of Edom, surpassing in grandeur all other cities in the world. Its peculiar situation rendered it almost impregnable, being built in a canon whose walls rise to a perpendicular height of four or five hundred feet, the only entrance being a narrow cleft nearly two miles long, and from eight to twenty feet wide. Petra has been deserted more than twelve hundred years, and would long ago have been obliterated, but for the *Voyageur* *Temples* cut into the surrounding cliff, and sometimes rising to a height of two hundred feet, each one a single stone. These temples are not rudely sculptured: they are unsurpassed in architectural beauty and grandeur by any cut into a sandstone. They are green, black and white. The inhabitants were bitter foes to the Jews, whose prophets foretold the complete destruction of this wonderful city. That prophecy has been literally fulfilled, no one knows how or when. Even though in ruins, it is far more interesting than any other city in the world. It is believed by the Arabs to have been built by enchantment, like the cities of the Arabian Nights. See advertisement of Lecture at Union Church, Derby Line, 21st of January.

Of an Inquiring Mind.—"Keep away from that," said a restaurant-keeper to an Englishman who was standing in front of a newly arrived box of turtles, holding his finger in evident pain. "What are you doing there, anyhow?" "I was investigating." "Investigating what?" "I was trying to see which was the head and which was the tail or the baste over there in the corner of the box." "What do you know about that for?" "I've a curiosity to know whether I've been bit or stung."—[Merchant Traveler.]

The Great Carnival.

Tremendous interest is being taken in the approaching Carnival in Montreal. The Governor-General is to inaugurate the festivities and give the entire week's programme his patronage. State Governors, Lieut.-Governors and prominent people from all parts of the world are to view the spectacles. Letters are pouring in to the Committee from Europe and the United States enquiring for particulars. The Committee are making extraordinary preparations for a magnificent Carnival. Those who cannot go to Montreal for a week of wondrous merriment will, we hear, find the events in all their marvelous beauty reproduced in the Carnival Number of the Montreal Star, which it is said will be a perfectly stunning number.

BORN.

BARTLEY.—On the 3rd inst., in Carville, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bartley.

MARRIED.

PERRY.—Woodward.—On the evening of the 2nd inst., at St. James Church, Charleston Village, Hatley, by Rev. Albert Stevens, Rector of the Parish, Mr. Wm. Herbert Perry of Perryton, and Miss Nellie Gertrude Woodward, daughter of Edwin Woodward of Hatley.

The church was tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated on the occasion. The bride, attended by her three bridesmaids, looked most charming; the groom, handsome and manly. The audience, which filled the building, was very attentive during the impressive and solemn ceremony, at the close of which the Wedding March was played by the organist in honor of the following lines, which is hoped will be kept for future reference:

In maiden land there once did dwell
A winsome young lady,
Who had read in books and heard men tell
Of a better than her ain country.
Of brighter skies and fields more fair
And many things there be,
And so that she might see the land,
And glad the bonnie be.
But, Ah! the land was beyond her ken
For a river there did glide,
And she could only know its pleasures when
She had gotten to the other side.
And so that she might see the land,
She was taken across the ferry
By the sturdy arm and willing hand
Of Master Herbert Perry.
And now they mean dwell in that happy
land,
Till the years they number many
Ere they learn the place is none so grand
Or desirable after all.

DIED.—On the 1st inst., in Stanstead, N. B., M. daughter of Elder and Mrs. E. A. Spear, aged 3 months and 8 days. We will meet her in the morning.
DANIEL.—On the 26th December, 1888, in Magog, A. B., daughter of Patrick Donegan, aged 24 years.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

THE undersigned, a practical watch maker and jeweler, has opened a store in the Bagley building, Derby Line, Vt., and is showing a nice selected stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., which are selling at extremely low prices. Personal attention given to repairing and best workmanship guaranteed.
E. RYE,
Derby Line, Vt., Jan'y 8th, '89. 42x2

PETRA, THE ROCK CITY.

REV. GEO. W. PERRY, State Geologist of Vermont, will deliver his illustrated lecture on Petra, the Rock City of Arabia, at the ENLIGHTENED CITY, at the UNION CHURCH, DERBY LINE, Vt., Monday Evening, Jan. 21, At 7:30. Admission 25 cents.

"One Dollar Saved Is Two Earned."

HOW old, and yet how true. Farmers and others, don't be swindled, but if you wish to save money in buying corn, barley, wheat, of all kinds, feed, flour and in fact anything connected with the milling business, come to headquarters.

THE ROCK ISLAND GIST MILL.

We undersell everybody for cash, because we handle more and our expenses are less; they wear fine clothes, we do not. If you want any custom grinding done, bring it along. We have had 25 years of practical experience in the business and are confident that we can give you a brand that is better than the flour of the average country grist mill.
STEPHEN A. GREENEAF, Practical Miller.
Rock Island, Jan. 9th, 1889. 42

A QUESTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

FARMERS AND CATTLE FEEDERS OF STANSTEAD

IS in consequence of the very wet harvest season. The question is—"Where can we get our milling done to our satisfaction and buy our flour, corn, barley, oats and the cheapest?" The answer is:—At the

Fitch Bay Grist Mill.

where custom grinding is done second to no mill in the Eastern Townships. A full stock of flour, corn, barley, oats and all kinds of feed, for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

by the car load, ton or bushel, and we are never "just out," but expect some of you to say, "but you will always find what you want and in any quantity you want." We have just unloaded four cars of corn, and you can buy any quantity you want of us cheaper than at any other trader in Stanstead. Remember the place: Fitch Bay Grist Mill.
Thanking you for your liberal patronage of the last year, and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain, gentlemen, your old servant.
ISAAC N. BOUCHER, Manager.
Fitch Bay, Jan. 7th, 1889. 42

MELLOON'S.

BARGAIN EMPORIUM.

THE leading low price establishment for Staple Winter Goods, Fancy Goods, &c. Our goods are new in every department, bought direct, and we believe in small profits; we have proved it a success. We still have left a few of these

BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS

which must be sold before spring. It has been difficult for us to supply the demand for

OUR TEN CENT BROOM

and they were out of stock for a day or two, the sale being so great, but we now have lots of them. It has been proved beyond a doubt that

OUR 25 CENT TEA

is not only the best tea sold for the money, but a strictly first-class and regular high-priced tea. No other house can sell such quality for the money. They are making handsome profits on what they do sell, but

WE GET THE TRADE!

Our 5 cent tin quart dipper speaks for itself. Can you get anything like it for the money from any other dealer? No! 3 pounds of A. 1. tea for 25 cents. No cheap trash or stems.
3 pound can of nice fresh tomatoes for 14 cents. Regular price 15 cents.
We are recognized headquarters in this place for

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Good stock staple and fancy

DRY GOODS

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and shoes.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage during the holiday season, and soliciting your winter orders, which we trust will be for our mutual interests, we remain,

Your humble and obedient servant,

F. W. D. MELLOON,

Rock Island, Que.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Municipality of the
TOWNSHIP OF HATLEY.

To the Inhabitants of the Aforesaid Municipality:

PUBLIC NOTICE

I, the undersigned, Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality, that a public meeting of the Municipal Electors of said Municipality, qualified to vote for Municipal Councilors, will be held at the Town Hall, Stanstead, on the 14th day of January, next, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of then electing two Councilors, the fourth day of January, next, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to replace Messrs. B. LeFavre and Dumoreau Roy, retiring Councilors.

A large meeting of the electors is desired as the question of procuring a home for the poor of this Township is to be discussed. Also the question of making and maintaining the roads in this Township by collecting road taxes in money instead of committing it to State labor as at present. Given this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

EDWIN HOWE,
Secy-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that a public meeting of all persons qualified to vote for Municipal Councilors will be held at the Town Hall, Stanstead, on the 14th day of January, next, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Councilors in the place of J. J. Brown and H. F. House, whose term of office will on that day expire.

Wm. T. KNIGHT,
Secy-Treas.
Office of the Municipality of the Township of Stanstead, Smith's Mills, 41x2 December 31st, 1888.

NOTICE.

A public meeting of all persons qualified to vote for Municipal Councilors will be held at the Town House, Barnston Corner, on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Municipal Councilors in place of J. O. Oliver and H. O. Buckland, whose term of office will expire on that day.

HIRAM HOWE,
Secy-Treas.
Office of the Municipal Council, Township of Barnston, Dec. 31, 1888. 41x2

HARE CHANCE FOR A

DRESS MAKER AND MILLINER.

WISHING to close out our business by the 1st day of March next, we offer for sale to any person desirous of securing a first-class established millinery and dress making business, the whole of our

Large and Well Selected Stock.

good will, fixtures and goods of every description, at the store now occupied by us on Stanstead Plain. The store can be rented of us at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to

MRS. E. H. MOSHER & DAUGHTER,
STANSTEAD PLAIN, QUE. 41

OF INTEREST TO ALL

LADIES' & DRESS MAKERS

CANADA AND VERMONT

I will send to any address one Dress Makers Square System, with set of

UNIQUE SLEEVE PATTERNS

for six dollars in States money or P. O. Order (no registered letters with Canada money).

AMERICAN DRAFTING SYSTEM,

or Tailor's Measurement with Tailor's Sleeve only three dollars. Address:

MRS. E. E. DURGIN,
25 Winter St.,
BOSTON, MASS. 41x4

BANKRUPT STORE

GOODS CHEAP.

THE subscriber, having bought the

bankrupt stock of

SUTTON & SUTTON,

will keep the old stand open and dispose of the stock in job lots or at retail.

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

I have got my money into these goods and must get it out, so come along and you can buy them at your own price for cash, as they must and will be sold.

Tea Pounds of Tea for One Dollar.

8 lbs soda for 50c, 16 yards print for one dollar, and all the other goods at similar prices. The sale begins last Saturday and will continue until all sold out. Come everybody.

Local Directory.

Boston and Maine Railroad, Lowell System.—Passumpsic Division.

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 8.

LEAVE STANSTEAD.

Going North, (Express)	6 05 a.m.
Going South, (Mail)	6 05 a.m.
Going South, (Mixed)	12 00 p.m.
Going North, (Mixed)	12 15 p.m.
Going North, (Express)	6 05 p.m.
Going South, (Express)	9 40 p.m.

ARRIVE AT STANSTEAD.

From Express train North,	6 50 a.m.
From Mail train South,	6 50 a.m.
From Mixed train South,	12 30 p.m.
From Mixed train North,	12 30 p.m.
From Mail train North,	7 20 p.m.
From Express train South,	10 05 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE STANSTEAD JUNCTION.

Night Express train north,	6 17 a.m.
Mail train south,	6 39 a.m.
Way Freight train south,	12 25 p.m.
Way Freight train north,	12 25 p.m.
Mail train north,	7 10 p.m.
Night Express south,	9 52 p.m.

10 minutes difference at Smith's Mills.

POST OFFICES.

The Post Offices at Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, have daily mails from Boston and Montreal and all intermediate points. Time of arrival and departure is governed by the time table of the Railroads. Daily mail to Coaticook by stage, leaving at 8 a.m., and returning the same evening. Daily stage to Island Pond, leaving at 1 p.m., arriving at 11 a.m. Mail from Holland and Morgan, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—(Rev. Mr. McCann, LL.B.) Sunday services, Stanstead, 10 30 a.m., and 7 p.m.
Episcopal—(Rev. W. T. Forsythe.) Sunday services, 11 00 a.m., and 7 00 p.m.
Catholic—(Rev. Mr. Dufresne.) Sunday services, 10 a.m., and 2 p.m.
Methodist—(Rev. T. J. Mansel.) Sunday services, Beebe Plain, 10 30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

SOCIETIES.

Frontier Encampment, I.O.O.F.
Derby Line, Vt.
Meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
L. R. ROBINSON, Scribe.

CLUBBING LIST.

As is customary with us at this season of the year, for the accommodation of our subscribers, we offer such publications as we have found most popular with our readers, at clubbing rates with the *Journal*. Cash must in all cases accompany the order, and our responsibility ceases after the party ordering receives one number of the publication ordered. They are sent direct from the office of publication and there is no danger of inconvenience or error. Old subscribers who will pay all arrears and send one year in advance will be entitled to the same rates. The first column of figures is the subscription price of the publication named, the second column is the club price with the *Journal* for one year.

Local Department.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

— Wood sellers can now talk business, if the snow lasts.

— A little snow on Monday night has started the sleighs.

— H. S. Haskell's little boy was quite ill yesterday, but is reported to be better.

— The Waterloo Advertiser celebrated the New Year with an entire new dress.

— Rev. F. Miller will preach in the Church at Ayer's Flat, next Sunday morning, Jan. 13th, at 11 a.m.

— Mrs. H. Stewart, of Beebe Plain, was reported very ill on Tuesday, but more comfortable later.

— A Box Social will be held at the residence of H. A. Dolloff, Fitch Bay, on Friday evening, the 11th inst., in aid of the sidewalk fund. All come.

— The Stanstead Independent Times passed in its checks last week after a year's hard struggle to fill a "long felt want."—[The Bedford Times.]

— There will be a donation at Mr. Geo. Davidson's, Cassville, on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of Rev. F. A. Read. All are invited.

— Several burglaries at Kingsbury, in Richmond County, have been accounted for by the arrest of five boys between the ages of twelve and nineteen all belonging to the neighborhood.

— How is this for January weather. Little snow, mild weather, and not frost enough to keep fresh meat from spoiling. But the old timers shake their heads wisely and say, "Wait, we'll get our usual allowance of cold and snow, too." That is quite probable, but the average northerner waits his winter served in season, but held back until April and May.

— We acknowledge the receipt of calendars from Messrs. Wild & Stevens, of Boston, "Wide Awake," Messrs. Flint & Laythe, druggists and insurance agents, and "The St. John's News."

— The W. C. T. U., will hold their annual Oyster Supper in the Vestry of the Congregational Church on Friday evening Jan. 18th. Admission and Oysters, (stew, scalloped, or raw) coffee and rolls 25 cents, ice cream, cake, and choice home made candies, extra.

— There are some merchants and others who have, or think they have, no time to write up their advertisements. Such people can have their advertisements edited at this office at any time during the day or evening, by leaving items or an intelligent description of what they want.

— MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Petition of E. B. Dolloff and others asking for new road near Fitch Bay, received, and E. B. Gustin appointed special superintendent to report thereon. Remonstrance of W. R. Wyman and others opposing said petition also received and referred to same special superintendent.

A change to avoid the steep hill in the road between Marlow and Griffin's Corner was approved, to be opened for public travel when passable and safe.

The following changes are made in road inspectors, Henry Tompkins to fill the unexpired term of Chas. Quebec who has moved away, and G. W. Clark for unexpired term of W. L. Pomroy resigned.

Bills allowed and ordered paid to the extent of \$34.00 in aid of the poor and \$105.18 for various town repairs, etc.

At the session of Council in December last, a tax at the rate of two and one-half mills on the dollar's valuation was levied upon all the rateable real estate of this Municipality for winter roads to be paid in labor or cash as heretofore.

The public installation of the officers of Oriental Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., was held at their hall, Derby Line, on Monday evening. D. D. G. M., D. C. Mackenzie, of Island Pond, was installing officer, assisted by P. G's Bartlett and Hobson of the same place, and P. G's Nelson and Lawrence of this place. It being a large attendance of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, from this vicinity.

Interpersed with the installation, an entertainment of music and readings was introduced: Solos were sung by Misses L. Lampron, M. Robinson and Nellie Chapman, Mrs. West presiding at the organ. Miss Bugbee gave a fine recitation. All were heartily applauded. Then followed a beautiful repast provided by the ladies, filling two long tables in the lower hall, to which full justice was done.

After supper, Mr. M. F. Hackett was called out, and made a brief but pointed speech, in which he eulogized the work of friendly societies, classing Odd Fellowship as perhaps the most deserving in this respect.

Rev. Mr. Forsythe also responded to a call made upon him, in a very frank and genial manner. And while saying that he knew very little of the inside of Odd Fellowship, the little he had seen reflected great credit upon which it is founded are carried out in practice, and he believed they were as far as he knew, instead of a foe or hindrance to the work of the Church, he believed that these fraternal societies, acting under different names, were a useful adjunct to the Church in its labors for the amelioration and upbuilding of the human race. Both gentlemen were heartily applauded.

Miss Bugbee then gave a brief recitation, greeted with laughter and applause, and a very pleasant evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

Georgeville.

There will be a box social at the Boynton school house on Friday evening, Jan. 18th, for the benefit of the Methodist Society. Boxes 25 cts. All are cordially invited to come.

The weather still continues mild without sufficient snow for sleighing, and wood drawing and lumbering operations are at a standstill. Only a small quantity of snow is needed to make good sleighing. The Lake is open here yet. The late mild weather has weakened the ice below here so much that it is deemed unsafe for teams, and above Mazon Point it is badly reefed on the West shore.

The estate of the late Alexander Murray is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Coaticook.

The week of prayer is being observed here, union meetings being held in the Methodist and Baptist Churches which are being well attended by not only their respective congregations, but the Adventists and members of the Salvation Army are joining heartily in the meetings.

The Methodist Church here and the community generally in the death of Mr. F. Stevens, of the firm of the Coaticook Woolen Co. have met with a great loss. Mr. Stevens was a truly Christian man, and will be greatly missed in the Church and Sabbath School where he was an active worker.

The Salvation Army are to open their new barracks here on Sunday and Monday. They expect large gatherings at those meetings.

Our popular post mistress, Miss Abbie Scott, was married on the 31st, by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, at the residence of the bride's father Mr. M. Scott, to Ezra Brown, all of East Bolton, may their life be long and happy.

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About Our Neighbors.

About forty families in West Bolton are afflicted with measles.

The Court house and jail at Sweet'sburg, are being repaired by the government.

A Richmond hotel-keeper, named Matthew Fleming, has been sent to jail for twenty-two months, to work out the fines inflicted on him for violating the Dunkin Act.

The electric lights at Sherbrooke have been placed in working order and the city is now well lighted by this mode of illumination, which is proving satisfactory to all.

Mr. W. R. Lefebvre of Waterloo, has been awarded the contract for erecting a Catholic College for the dissentient Trustees. The price is \$2500 and the contract is to be completed by the 15th of August next.

Some miscreants "killed" the newspaper press of the Inverness Review on the occasion of the nomination in Megantic County, in consequence of which, the paper could not be got out on time. The paper supported the conservative candidate.

Petitions are being signed in Missisquoi, Derbyville, St. Johns and Bromo Counties to the Lieut.-Governor in Council praying for an additional grant to the Richelieu Bridge Company on the ground that it is a work of public utility, that owing to its great cost it is not paying expenses and that if it should be closed it would be a public calamity.

Quite a serious burglar encounter at Derbyville on Tuesday morning of last week. When the Central Vermont early morning mail train north reached St. Alexander, a telegram was handed the Customs officer on board authorizing him to arrest three strangers who had boarded the train at Stanbri.

"Tation. The arrests were made and the prisoners left in charge of another man while the Customs officer resumed his duty in another part of the train. The prisoners were quiet until the train slowed up near Derbyville when they sprang to their feet and threatened instant death to their guard or any one else who should interfere, firing a few shots to signify that they meant business. The officer on returning to the car was greeted with three shots, one of which grazed his chin and drew blood. The officer, who was not armed, attempted to knock his assailant down with a club, but as the train slackened up at St. Johns the burglars jumped off and escaped to the fields, and were not captured.

The previous evening they had blown open two safes, one at Clareneville, the other at Noyan, but did not get much booty.

East Hatley.

Christmas and New Years have come and gone. The tree and entertainment on the 24th passed off pleasantly. The absence of the pastor was regretted, but unavoidable, consequently "Santa" deferred his call upon him. The Supt. of the Sabbath School, Joseph Woodman, received a handsome present from the school.

The little organist was made the recipient of a substantial token, a purse of money, in appreciation of her services for which token she was duly grateful. The teachers of the day schools were also kindly remembered by their pupils, in a way that left no doubt as to the sincerity of the good will that prompted the beautiful gifts.

But dear me, I ought to have told you this two weeks ago to make room for later news.

Births and weddings have taken place, but I am thankful to say no deaths or serious cases of disease in our immediate vicinity.

A daughter was born on the 5th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Parker. There is to be a lecture and social under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, Jan. 17th inst. It will be in the Academy Hall. This will be a rare opportunity which may not soon occur again, of hearing the young and gifted speaker, Rev. L. S. Bean, now a resident of Lewiston, Me., formerly of Hatley. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Admission 15 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Friends of the speaker are specially notified of this opportunity to listen to the Rev. Mr. Bean during his present lecturing trip. "Christianity and the Sphinx," is the title of his lecture.

Oliver.

Go to Dakota and Colorado for your good sleighing but you can't get it in Canada this year.

The school in District No. 5, under the management of Miss Nora E. Oliver, has closed on account of the measles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Batchelder have returned from their visit to St. Johnsburg, and say they had a first rate time. Luther is the same old boy yet.

East Bolton.

Our Christmas entertainment was good, and very largely attended.

One case of measles at the Corner, more expected.

Dr. and Mrs. Foss, of Lowell, Mass., (formerly of Stanstead), received a valuable present about Christmas, it is a girl.

Our popular post mistress, Miss Abbie Scott, was married on the 31st, by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, at the residence of the bride's father Mr. M. Scott, to Ezra Brown, all of East Bolton, may their life be long and happy.

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Beebe Plain.

The High School opened Monday after a two weeks holiday with several new scholars.

It was arranged to give the children of the Methodist Sunday-school a sleigh ride Christmas day, but the very warm weather a day or two before took off the snow, which caused quite a disappointment to the youngsters, but they were well paid for the same by being tendered a reception in the basement of the church.

Wednesday evening. After a well-arranged programme, refreshments were served, after which a general good time followed.

Miss Annie House, who has been attending the Ladies Seminary at Waterbury, Vt., returned last week on account of ill health. We hope after a few days' rest to see her quite herself again.

Mr. John Tinker, post-master at Beebe Plain, Vt., is quite sick and slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Mr. Chas. Gordon of Vale Perkins, has rented the Healy store, formerly occupied by Messrs. Jenkins & Co., and intends to commence business at once.

Mr. J. B. Fregeau has just returned from New York, and reports a larger demand for Veener and trays than ever.

Way's Mills.

The past week has been one of the most peculiar winter weeks that we often see in Canada; real April weather, thus we have had very little cold. Most people are anxiously waiting for snow and a great many teams are standing idle that would be rushed with work if we only had a few more inches of snow.

Scarcity of snow in this country at this time of year stagnates business of nearly all kinds, which makes money scarce and we all sit down and cry "hard times." Every country has its climatic necessities and it is just as necessary for this country to have three months sledding as it would be troublesome in some other countries; so, Mr. Editor, if you have any influence with the weather maker, please try and have him cover the Province of Quebec with twelve inches of snow immediately.

The S. P. C. E. and F. S. E. P. meet at Fred Merrill's Tuesday evening.

The service at the Episcopal Church next Sunday will be held at seven o'clock P. M. in the evening.

Mrs. Erasmus Gould started for Boston by first train after receiving a telegram that her grand child, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Fox, was dangerously sick. Everett had his goods at the depot and was coming back to Canada last Saturday when the little boy was suddenly taken with pneumonia; but we are in hopes that the next news will be that the little fellow has pulled through all right.

Mrs. Brown and children of Sherbrooke are here visiting friends.

There have been several accidents in this vicinity the past week. Mr. Bewit had one of his horses out for exercise the other day and the horse got frightened and spilled the contents of the sleigh all over the city. People were surprised to see Mr. Bewit fly so high as he did and strike the ground unhurt. Several teams had narrow escapes, but the horse finally fell and was secured before any serious injury was done. —Albert Chadeau had some of his ribs fractured while drawing wood on a cart Saturday. —Roden Smith was knocked down by a limb striking him in the face while chopping. He was insensible for some time all alone in the woods. There is a bad cut on his face.

There is to be a social at Mr. Farnes, Thursday evening, and one at W. H. Davidson's on the following Monday evening, the proceeds are to help buy an organ for the new church.

Henry Sargent has been at work in a Massachusetts shirt manufactory the past season. He is now home to see his friends.

Magog.

The weather is just splendid for winter, and but little snow lumbermen are complaining, but they complained for two winters because they had too much.

We have plenty of measles here.

A little boy of G. W. Ayer's came down with them at the Methodist Christmas Tree Service. He had a little fellow but he had measles enough to go all around. No one is to blame for nobody knew he had been exposed to them.

Alice, a daughter of Patrick Donegan, (who died four years ago) died very suddenly on the 26th inst. She had not been well since she came home from St. Leon Springs, (where she did dining-room work last summer) but was around until the day she died. She was a fine girl and her friends have the sympathy of all.

Christmas passed off very quietly. There were two Christmas trees well loaded with presents, which made the little ones glad, and your correspondent was made glad by the present of a fine turkey from the butcher, Mr. Jondro, and also for gifts from others.

Midnight Mass was held in the new Catholic Church. There were between fifteen and eighteen hundred present.

The schools open again on Monday.

The Patterson Boys on the West side of the Lake, came near being drowned on the 27th inst., together with a valuable horse, by breaking through the ice. Moral—Keep off the ice until it is safe.

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HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE desire to call attention to the fact that we have laid in a very fine assortment of goods for this holiday season, consisting of toilet sets, vases, cups and saucers, clocks, toys, and scores of other useful and ornamental things.

Beautifully adapted for presents. In addition to these you will find displayed a most extensive stock of Christmas and New Years' Cards.

These are very fine, being imported mostly from the old country. Prices are exceedingly low and within the reach of all.

Grocery and Provision Department.

Is more than ever crammed with new fresh goods. A glimpse at this exhibit must be conclusive that we are headquarters. Ten pounds of the

Best Fine Tea in the Market.

For one dollar will be in keeping with all our prices for these staple articles. Our

Fruit and Confectionery Department.

Takes the cake. Our cellars are packed full of the choicest varieties of hand-picked and native apples, ranging in price from \$1.50 per bushel.

Pure candies from 10c. per lb. Oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, cranberries, &c., at bottom prices.

We would also call particular attention to our

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Oversees, felt goods, leggings, and moccasins. In all these lines we can fit the smallest child or the biggest man, at a trifling cost. Heavy lumberman's rubbers for only \$1.

It cannot please you with all our prices on our immense stock of goods, then you are

BLIND.

And should secure at once a pair of our B. Laurence & Co.

Spectacles or Eye Glasses!

They are the best in the world. Their optical will be here early in January to examine and fit special cases of impaired vision. Due notice will be given through the *Journal* of the exact date of his visit here. Watch for it. This will be a golden opportunity for all without extra charge for examination.

DO YOU COUGH?

If so, then you are penny wise and pound foolish, so says your neighbor and friend of the best people in Canada.

"HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP"

Cured them and would gladly cure you or not pay. For sale by all dealers.

Our "Harvard" calendar for 1889 is a most beautiful work of art, and will be given you complimentary. Call for it.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.

Wishing you the best of the season, and hoping to see you.

AMOS J. LAWRENCE.
Stanstead, December 19, 1888.

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