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APRIL JESTING.

I heard two robins singing in the wood

One April day

And what they said my heart well understood

"That April day"

"Oh, love is sweet through all the busy days of time"

"Oh, love is true in Winter and in May-time"

But then, you know the hour was Folly's play-time"

"Twas April day"

And I, to keep in tune the merry birds

That April day

Sang with them thoughtlessly some foolish words"

"Twas April day"

"My love is good, I could not help but choose him"

My love is wise, oh! what could I refuse him"

This April day?"

"But should he hear me sing, let him be wiser"

"That April day"

"I say, 'I love him, I have no care—'

"That April day"

"And if he sends it not, I sorely miss it; But promise, soon or late, now pray what is it"

"Oh April day?"

Singing and laughing through the woods I came"

That April day

Until a clear, strong voice sang back again: "Oh, April day!"

This girl of smiles and tears, this little ro-ver,

With pleasant jesting does her heart discover, Thy mirth is wisdom; I her happy lover; Thou, April-May."

He clasped my hand, and through the wood we went

That April day

Singing like robins in our glad content

That April day

O golden sunshine, and oh silver raining! O earnest jesting, O sweet complaining! Two happy hearts stood watching daylight's waning"

That April day

From All the World Round.

MY ONE GLEAM OF ROMANCE.

I am afraid that I am only a prosaic creature of being. Now and then the young ladies whom I meet in society think me unromantic and perhaps uninteresting. The gay hues of morning come into their cheeks, and their eyes sparkle with the light of common sense, which belongs to the afternoon of life. For me it is a quiet, cheerful, happy afternoon; with the music of the voices that I love, the fragrance of the flowers I tend. I know, too, that for me the bracing evening breezes will rise, and the evening skies be flushed with immortal hopes.

Once I had gleams of romance, which grew, indeed, into a steady radiance; and plain and prosaic as I am now—and it is mainly the ordinary episode of a woman's life—I think it perhaps more romantic than happens to most young ladies of the period, and I hope that they, too, may have a gleam equally propitious.

We were the six daughters of a country vicar, we lived four miles from the cathedral city, which was also the cathedral city. We were a very happy nest of girls, save for certain unpropitious love affairs, which, however came all right before the end of the third volume.

Our Squire's son was very attentive to my elder sister, and our Squire, though very civil to us, was not supposed to like it, for he had trotted off his son for a long tour, and nobody knew how long it might be. My second sister was engaged to my father's curate; helplessly, hopelessly engaged. He had only a hundred a year, and was not to think of marrying until he had at least another hundred. I came last. The rest of my younger sisters have become engaged to the series of subsequent curates. My father could not afford to send us to school, but we grew up somehow, and like flowers, we grew up toward the sunlight. The education our good mother gave us was something like Shakespeare, taste and music, and a few practical lessons, and a robust fiber. He considered that boys and girls ought, to a certain extent, to have the same education. Like Shakespeare and flowers, we had little Latin and less Greek. As far as Greek goes, I never got beyond the irregular verbs—those rocks which the shipwrecked mariners use as a guide, and in Latin I read several of the easier classics. I did not compose any Latin verses, because my father very properly said that young ladies should not write verses, but have verses written to them. I had done the first three books of "Eucled," and in algebra had gone as far as quadratic equations, but not into them. I do not mention these humble attainments boastfully, but because it will be soon seen that they have something to do with my little story.

My father was able to give us a good home, but then I knew that it was not a home that would last always. I did not see that there was any necessity in the nature of things that a country gentleman should be living together. Of course, it is necessary that one or two girls should always be at home looking after the father and mother, but half a dozen were really more than sufficient.

I made up my mind then: I should like to go out as governess. My father and mother did not at all like the notion. The living was a fairly good one, and the notion had never entered their heads; but it had fully taken possession of mine. I was naturally fond of teaching, and had done more than my share in teaching the younger ones. Moreover, I should like to see a bigger world than that which our village made up, except that on Saturday we went to the neighboring city, where we did some shopping and marketing, walked about, and went to hear the anthem in the cathedral.

One day I saw an advertisement which seemed to suit me precisely. A governess was desired by a country gentleman in the Midlands, to teach three little boys. Now it was, that my boyish education came in excellently. These ladies were intended to go to Rugby, and it was discovered, after some little correspondence and comparing of notes that I should be able to educate them up to the point of

entering Rugby; even my father said so, and my father was a man who was sternly just and particular in these things, and would not for worlds, let any of his children fly false colors.

Then this gentleman and lady wanted my photograph, and I was rather ashamed to send it, for I was only a poor small brown little creature. Those who loved me said that I had loving eyes, just like our dog, Pompey, who, I am sure had eyes that were simply magnificent, only eyes do not come out very well in photographs.

However, the matter was ultimately arranged between my father and these people. I suppose few young ladies would so good a start off in the governess world as I did at nineteen, and all because I was able to teach the boys Latin and mathematics. I was to have fifty guineas a year, with laurels and traveling expenses, so that I really should not have to pay for anything out of my salary. In fact, the Reverend Jones, who was engaged to my sister Fanny, told me that I was a great deal better off than he was. When he had paid all his expenses he had hardly fifty shillings to the good. If it had been guineas instead of shillings he thought he might be tempted to perpetrate matrimony on the strength of it.

In order to get to my "place" as we laughingly called it, down in the shires, it was necessary that I should go up from our cathedral city to London, and then down into the country by another line. Donnington was a very long way from the railway. At this time our railway system was still young, but even at the present time, though there are four or five railways in this neighborhood, none come within four or five miles of Donnington. I was to go down to Manningham Road Station, which was ten miles from the market town of Manningham itself, and then the village of Donnington was five miles on the other side of Manningham.

It was late in a September afternoon when I came to Manningham Road Station. The station itself was in a little village, but it ambitiously presented its title from the market town, which was many miles off. The arrangement was that I should be met by one of the Wilmsons in their trap, which should take me and my belongings over to Donnington. Everything was taken out, but unfortunately the Wilmsons' conveyance had not arrived. The porter knew them very well, and said that they were sure to be there before very long. It was a long way to come, and they might have business at Manningham. So after waiting a rather long time, I left my luggage on the platform, where the porter assured me it would be quite safe, and took a stroll about the village, which was a very pleasant one. There were two remarkable features. The churchyard was very much timbered, almost grove-like in character, and with an avenue of fine branching elms. Moreover, the church doors were unlocked, and every appearance of that being the normal state of things, and the church was generally filled with a dim suffusion of pious light.

I paced that avenue, and sat quietly in that church, and my eyelids being heavy with a little wholesome crying, it was just possible—I admit this confidentially—that I may have slumbered for a few minutes in a most comfortable and pleasant way, which I gratefully recall to the present day.

At last the thought occurred to me that I might in my turn be keeping the Wilmsons waiting at the station, and so somewhat hurriedly I retraced my steps.

When I got once more upon the platform I noticed with dismay that my luggage had vanished.

"Well, porter," I said, "what about my luggage? I suppose you have put it in the cloak room?"

"Eh, miss, be that you?" said the porter. "Who'd have thought of seeing you here?"

"But where is my luggage?" I answered, "and I wonder how long I shall have to wait?"

"The luggage, miss—why, Mr. Wilmson's got it. He is not been out of the station yard six minutes."

"Gone, and without me?" I exclaimed perfectly thunderstruck.

"Why, no, miss, he came and asked after you. I said you had left your luggage here, but how it was my belief that you had walked on because he had kept you so long a waiting. Whereupon his man whisked up your luggage and they started off after you."

I was in absolute despair, and asked if he could by a short cut get to any point where he could attract their attention by shouting or waving a handkerchief. At our place at home, it was possible to resort to a move of this kind; but the railway porter only grinned, and explained that it was quite impossible. Then, having caused me this inconvenient annoyance, the fellow touched his cap, and unconsciously expected a tip. What would it be best to do? Surely, Mr. Wilmson would return after he had gone a few miles and found that I was not overtaken. Perhaps it would be best, after all, to hire a fly and go after him. It would be annoying to spend one of my few precious sovereigns; and it would be also annoying to meet Mr. Wilmson returning to meet me, perhaps as soon as I had started. This part of the question was speedily set at rest by the porter informing me that it was impossible to hire anything. No fly was to be obtained nearer than Manningham; so I determined to walk, if necessary, to Manningham itself, and hire from there. We Leslie girls were strong, and I had done my ten miles' walk often before to-day. But it would be much pleasanter to be picked up, and I persuaded myself that it was this which was going to happen. I did not know that a few miles before you came to Manningham there was a road which left the town on the left, and went on to Donnington saving three-quarters of a mile.

It afterward transpired that Mr. Wilmson, with a man's natural stupidity, took this by-road, supposing that every one must needs know the road which he knew best himself. If a girl

had been driving she would have more sense.

So I walked on, a solitary damsel, along that interminable country road. I walked in good spirits, and am almost delighted when I first see a new prospect unfolding before me.

But I had somewhat miscalculated my physical strength. It is one thing to walk out in the fresh morning, and another thing to make a forced journey after the morning's work is done. I got quite angry with myself for feeling tired almost on the outset of my walk. I felt that I should be very glad if I could make friends with any good natured driver who could give me a lift. Sometimes when we came back on a market day father did not at all mind our carrier, who was also a parish clerk, giving us a lift in his covered wagon. But this seemed to be a lonely road through an uninhabited country. There drove up a perfectly white horse in a cart full of meal-bags; but among his bags, and I besides did not want to be perfectly white. By the irony of fate there also came a coal wagon, but I had a little wish to be black to be white. Then I came to a little roadside inn which had a board with a painted remark about being "drunk on the premises." I rather quickened my pace, for such a announcement suggested that there might be roughs ahead.

Then I listened, but listened in vain. I should have been glad of the company of any good old market woman with whom I could have chatted as I walked along, and in fact I would not at all have minded carrying her eggs for her company's sake.

Presently I heard the sound of wheels, the sound of rapid driving. A young man driving a tandem. The horses were spirited and fresh, and he had some difficulty in pulling them up when he came close to me.

"Well, my pretty maid," he cried, "are you all by yourself? Shall I give you a lift? Take a drive with me, my trap."

"I was really very tired," but he was very impertinent of him to call me a pretty maid, which, indeed I was not. Then I knew that my father quite disapproved of young men driving tandem. Then it was disrespectful to say the least of it to make that remark about "a lift." Besides, the young man's eyes and voice and manner were not all to his credit. They suggested the idea that he had been at the inn which I had left behind me, and had carried out the idea of getting "drunk on the premises."

"So I made up my mind in a minute. 'No thank you, sir, I had rather walk.'"

"Where are you going?"

"It was no business of his, but I answered quietly: 'I am going to Manningham.'"

"So am I. And it is more than seven miles. You will never be able to do it. Get up, my dear; I'll lend you a hand."

This was very insolent—I mean calling me "my dear." I gave no answer but walked forward bravely. He was up in a moment and jumped out of his gig, keeping the reins in his hand.

"At any rate you will give me a kiss?"

I shrieked and ran away from him as fast as I could in the opposite direction, going over the ground which I had toilsomely traveled a little while before. My knees bent under me, and I fell headlong. I should have fainted. A glance showed me, however, that he did not dare leave the two horses, which were champing and fretting to be off. How, in my heart of hearts, I blessed those horses. Then the wretch actually shook his fist at me uttering ugly words.

Presently, and with a feeling of great joy and relief on my part, was out of sight behind his two horses could carry him. In the meanwhile, I had sunk down exhausted by the wayside. The road had a wide margin of grass which rose at this point into a hillock shadowed by a copse of trees. There was literally a mossy couch where I reclined, and all I needed was a little rest. In all my life I had never been so grossly degraded and insulted. Was this, indeed, the beginning of my entrance upon the world? Surely the world was something infinitely more vile and evil than my father's sermons had ever told me that it was.

I felt like some poor damsel in the days of Arthurian romance, whom some knight had rescued from a dragon, but was a knight Geriant "riding a brood, redressing human wrongs," saving fair ladies when they are lost in perilous paths. But it will be seen that I did the Victorian days an injustice.

The shadows were falling faster and longer as I, once more summing up my energies, resumed the walk. It was not quite clear to me that I should not get to Donnington till midnight; and what in the world would be the time of me? And I am not partial to walking in the dark in a perfectly strange country; but though I lost my spirits, my courage kept up wonderfully. I kept on bravely for another three-quarters of an hour, but instead of persevering in the walk, I had to sit down and rest myself, which all good walkers know to be a bad sign.

Presently I once more heard the sound of wheels, and looking back I saw that there was a young gentleman in a dog cart, and I perceived that he was lighting his side lamps. That alone would be enough to remind me that the evening was fading into night. He came slowly up hill, but easily overtook me, and might have passed me unregardingly, only happily, his eye fell on me as I was nervously trying to crouch out of view.

"Ah," he said, "my poor girl, you seem tired. Have you far to go?"

I thought it best to put a good front on matters. My pride revolted at being called a poor girl, although such a word exactly described me as I then was.

As I came into view by the light of

the carriage lamps, he most respectfully took off his hat and said:

"I venture to ask, ma'am, if I can be of any use. It will soon be quite dark, and there is no moon to-night."

I have missed a carriage that was to have met me," I said, "and I am walking on."

"This is the road to Manningham, where I am driving. You are going there too, I presume. I think you had better allow me to drive you into the town."

There was something very courteous and easy in his voice. There was sufficient light to discover a bright-eyed and handsome, kindly face, with thick curly hair. My instinct told me that I need not be afraid to be driven by him. At the same time, I had a horror of being driven by solitary gendarmes, especially after what had happened such a short time before, and answered, not, perhaps, in so firm a tone as I ought:

"No, thank you. I shall manage to walk on."

He moved his hat, and with a sinking heart he proceeded on his way. It came into my mind that I would call after him and accept his proposition. Pride, however, came to my help, and I refrained from doing so. Fortunately, however, he stopped his horse, and waited till I should come up.

"I hope, ma'am," he said, "that you will accept my offer. It is really not fit that a lady like yourself should be out after dark, in a country you don't know, and evidently very tired."

I stammered out some kind of refusal.

"But you must come," he said, with an air of authority. "My horse will not wait any longer, and it is impossible to leave you here. No one could answer for the consequences. Please jump in at once."

He was positively ordering me to get in, and I had not sufficient strength of mind or body to resist his orders. If he had tried to beg and entreat and coaxed me to get in, I know I should have walked on till I dropped; but being peremptorily told to get in, my girlish instinct of obedience came to my help, and I was lifted in by a strong arm before I quite knew what was being done with me.

I was so thankful when I was being comfortably driven along, the swift motion and swift air bringing me back my spirits as they always do. I told my deliverer what was my destination. He knew Donnington, and he also knew Mr. Wilmson very well, but he did not think that I should be able to get there that night. He questioned whether at that time of night I could get a vehicle to drive me to Donnington. He was not right to travel up to the Wilmsons' at the late hour when I should arrive. Unfortunately, he himself had to go five miles in another direction. He was already past his time, and his horse was nearly used up. Perhaps, too, we both doubted how far it would be in good taste for a young lady to drive a young man to his house at midnight to a sedate household where she was to be an exemplary governess.

"But we had a very pleasant talk. He told me all about the gentleman to whose house I was going, a country squire, and at the same time a practical farmer, cultivating a thousand acres of land, and I heartily liked the place and people, and he certainly amused me very much by the way in which he described all my future surroundings. But all the time it was easy for me to see that his mind was not quite at rest, that he was not quite certain what was best to be done, and was rather anxious as to the upshot of the adventure."

At last the town of Manningham came in sight, pleasant streets, and a broad marketplace full of twinkling lights. We drove up to the principal inn, and entered beneath an archway. Here he asked me to hold the reins while he went to drive a young lady to the inn. He told me that he had spoken in kind and confident terms as we came along. Now it so happened that there was a little window underneath the arch, opening into the landlady's private room, from which she could look out into the yard and see what was going on. A little corner which turned out to be of a very unpleasant character. At first there was an indistinguishable murmur of voices, and presently the accents made themselves clear.

"No, indeed, Mr. William you must go somewhere else. I can not find accommodation for this person."

William appeared to be speaking in a remonstrating tone, but I could not make out

A destructive tornado passed over some portions of Missouri on Sunday night, leaving death and desolation in its track. The loss of life was heavy, but not yet definitely known.

There was an attempt made to conclude the Pacific Railway debate on the 16th, but the House sat until an early hour on Saturday, the debate being continued by several members, when finally the Government yielded and the debate was adjourned.

The election for Chautauque took place on Saturday. Mr. Edward Holton being returned by a majority of 125. The result is regarded not so much as a political victory as a mark of respect for the late Hon. Mr. Holton, who served the country so long and so well.

Immense damage has been done by bush fires in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the latter States the fires have been extinguished by rains. In Virginia they were still progressing the first of the week. Houses and other buildings were consumed as well as the wood and lumber of the regions where the fire prevailed.

The operations of the Hochelaga cotton mill, near Montreal, are on a strike. They ask for a reduction of time and an increase of 15 per cent. of wages. The proprietors claim that the wages are 10 per cent. higher than last year and that the extra time claimed is to make up for extra holidays the operatives take. Their time is about 65 hours for a week. The work is mostly piece work and able hands make very good pay. It is thought the hands will mostly return, as the employers have notified them that other help will be employed if they continue to stand out.

English Politics.

The great question in England now is in regard to the leadership on the incoming administration. Mr. Gladstone is just now the idol of his party. His successes in the canvass had very much to do with the result, and his admirers are very urgent that he shall accept the position in the House which his recognized abilities and influence justify entitling him to. He has throughout the election struggle and in the discussions prior to it, frequently declared his intention not to again take office. It is reported, however, that he has consented to accept the Premiership. The cabinets formed and telegraphed to the press are purely conjectural, as there has yet been no meeting of the leaders.

The moderate wing of the Home Rulers are very much pleased at the return of Mr. Shaw for the County of Cork, by a great majority, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of Mr. Parnell to defeat him.

The Parnellite members are said to number 24. Mr. Shaw's followers 36 which shows that Parnell's schemes will find little support in the House. It is intimated that concessions will be made to the constitutional Irish demand, and that acceptable appointments will be made. Mr. Forster's name is mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of Ireland; and Lord Dufferin with that of Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Beaconsfield called upon the Queen on Monday, at Windsor, upon her return from the Continent, and it is believed placed his resignation in her hands.

Prince Gortschakoff is rapidly sinking. Diphtheria is prevalent in Moncton, N. B.

Spotted typhus has broken out in St. Petersburg.

Cattle are dying in Antigonish, N. S., for want of food.

Gold mining is being successfully prosecuted at Moose River, N. S.

Intense hails of snow are being made off the shore of Newfoundland.

Otero left a confession, in which, he says he was forced to do the act by a secret society.

A number of the Afghan chiefs are aiding the advance of the British troops on Ghaznee.

Over 52,000 emigrants have been landed at New York since January, against 16,000 for the same period last year.

The Bulgarians are attacking the Mussulman villages in Eastern Bulgaria, and Montenar Pasha has demanded reinforcements to protect them.

Several persons are reported killed at Mineral King, California, by a landslide which crushed a boarding house.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone has consented to accept the Premiership if offered to him.

By an explosion of the Giant Powder, Works across the bay from San Francisco on Friday last twelve whites and twelve or fifteen Chinamen were killed.

It is positively asserted that Mr. Tilden has withdrawn from the Presidential canvass.

A little girl, the child of John Crodon, was murdered in Malden Mass., last Thursday afternoon and the body was found Saturday morning near the railroad track, where it had been placed by the murderer to mislead the detectives. Mrs. Driscoll, a neighbor, has been arrested on suspicion. There was a bitter feud between the two families, and as the little one was seen to enter the Driscoll house and not seen alive afterwards, it is supposed she was murdered by Mrs. Driscoll and the body hid in the cellar until Friday night.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, April 13.—Sir Charles Tupper's bill to confirm the purchase by the Dominion of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the agreement made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada with respect thereto, was read a second time, considered in committee, read a third time and passed.

Sir John Macdonald's bill for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba by occupancy under the Act 33 Vic., ch. 3, was considered in committee of the whole, read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee of supply, and passed the following items:—Military, \$680,200.

Mr. Strange thought that, in view of the large expenditures that would take place in the North-West during the next few years, it was not probable that the Militia vote would be increased; but if it was expected that the Militia Force would be of any service to the country, there would have to be a radical change in the mode of managing the forces.

The small sum that was now being granted was just money thrown away; and that the force should be decreased from 30,000 to 20,000 to secure greater efficiency.

Hon. Mr. Masson said his impression was that the Volunteer Force was in a better condition today than it has been for years. The force was so popular that the Minister could not undertake to refuse the present assistance, nor could he discriminate between the various regiments. The policy of the Government had been to secure greater efficiency of the service.

After recess, the House went into Committee on Supply and passed the following items: Public Buildings, Ottawa, \$10,400; Land and cable telegraph lines for lower river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, \$200,000; Public Buildings, Ontario, \$71,542.07; Quebec, Quebec Island quarantine station, new hospital, shifting building, \$13,000; Quebec and Lewis fortifications, including Dufferin improvements, \$40,000; Durium terrace extension, \$5,000; Securing cliff under Citadel, Quebec, including purchase of property, \$35,000; Quebec Marine Hospital, \$2,000; Quebec Custom House, \$10,000; Quebec Artillery barracks and artillery factory for small arms, \$2,000; Three Rivers, fitting out old barracks for public offices, \$2,500; Sherbrooke Post Office, Custom House and Inland Revenue Office, \$12,000; Montreal Inland Revenue Office—additions to present buildings, \$9,000; St. John's Post Office, Custom House, \$2,000; St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary new dormitory, \$20,000; Public Buildings, Nova Scotia, \$5,500; Public Buildings, New Brunswick, \$151,000; Public Buildings, Prince Edward Island, \$4,000; Public Buildings, Manitoba, \$9,000; Public Buildings, Northwest Territory, \$15,000; Public Buildings, British Columbia, \$22,000; Rents, repairs, etc., of public buildings generally, \$260,800; Harbor and river improvements, Ontario, \$59,850; Quebec, \$45,500.

Ottawa, April 14.—In answer to Mr. Kranz, Sir John Macdonald said there had been no recent correspondence on the subject of the naturalization law, but the Government intended to re-open the question.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked, 1st, Whether it is the intention of the Government to levy a differential duty on teas imported from the place of growth when ordered under the Imperial act, part by "overland," part by Suez canal, and the balance, with duty of the whole, via the United States by sailing vessels round the Cape of Good Hope? 2nd, In the case of teas bought at the same time and imported by two or three routes as above, and their arriving at different times, would the Government consider such division as breaking bulk? 3rd, Will the whole purchase be held by the Customs until completed by the arrival of the duty? 4th, In the event of part of the said teas being unsaleable in Canada, will importers be allowed to dispose of such teas at New York market prices, or to rates of duty levied on the balance.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said—1st, It is not the intention of the Government to levy any such duty. The question of route is not considered other than that the teas shall be a direct importation from the countries of growth. 2nd, The Government will not recognize an importation of teas as direct when bulk has been broken in a foreign port, but in the case of a consignment of tea to Canada from the place of growth, the Government does not insist on the whole consignment being brought to the country in one vessel, or by any particular route, or that Customs does require that all teas so direct referred to in the original invoice be entered for duty. If parts of such consignments only had arrived, the balance might be entered to arrive, or the tea which had arrived might remain in warehouse until the whole consignment should have been received. 3rd, The third question is covered by the answer to the second question. 4th, After teas, whether of a direct or indirect importation into Canada, have had the duties required by law paid thereon, the owner thereof is at liberty to dispose of the same in whatever market he pleases, and to interfere on the part of the Government. The teas may, however, be entered for warehouse and afterwards entered for export or for duty on the option of the owner.

After recess.

The following private bills were passed through committee, read a third time and passed:—To authorize and provide for the winding up of the standing committee on Banking and Commerce. To amend the act to incorporate the Ontario & Pacific Junction Railway Company, as amended by the standing committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines. To amend an Act respecting the Port of Whitby Harbor Company. Respecting the president, directors and company of the Bank of New Brunswick (from the Senate).

Mr. Gironard moved the consideration of the bill to legalize marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and made a long speech on the subject in bringing his motion before the House. Mr. Charles Tupper moved the bill.

Mr. Gironard moved an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that, instead of legalizing the marriage, the laws prohibiting such marriage be repealed. His amendment was intended to meet a difficulty in the Civil Code of Quebec.

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Hinde, resulting in a vote of yes 10, nays 130.

The House then divided on the amendment of the member for Leeds (Mr. Jones), the vote standing yes 34, nays 102.

On motion for a third reading of the bill, Mr. Charlton moved that the bill be referred back to committee of the whole, with instructions to strike out the clause legalizing marriage with a deceased brother's widow.

The House divided on the amendment of Mr. Jones, resulting in a vote of yes 40, nays 102.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend Supreme and Exchequer Court Acts. The amendments relate to the taking of evidence before the Court, investing it with full discretionary power in its respect. The bill was reported by committee, read a third time and passed.

[The debate on Sir Chas. Tupper's Railway resolutions commenced on the 15th and is likely to continue at some length. As our space will not admit of a full report, we yet deem it important to give our reader a fair understanding of this important matter, we take the carefully prepared condensed "Parliamentary notes" of the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.]

Ottawa, April 15.—The floor and galleries were early filled this afternoon, and an unusual air of respect and interest was noticeable. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise honored Sir Charles Tupper by coming to hear him at that most important of all subjects just now, the Canadian Railway. The routine business was quickly run through, so that by half-past three Sir Charles was fairly well equipped for his morning's deliberation, and held the ear of the House at once, he put in a few well chosen words as to the magnitude and gravity of the question.

Then followed a sketch, historical and polemic, of the policies of the preceding Governments. He established in the most incisive manner Mr. Mackenzie's assumption of the Pacific Railway and the Pacific Railway and the vast extension of that previous liability which had been so much condemned and distrusted by the Reform party when on the wrong side of the House. The Georgian Bay branch and the Canada branch added four millions at one end, the Esquimaux & Nanaimo branch the same sum at the other. Then there was a hard hit at the famous "Carnarvon terms," which have now become so proverbial that, like most adages, their original meaning is often forgotten. Some of your readers may be astonished to be reminded that they mean (1st) the construction of the Nanaimo and Esquimaux branch; (2d) the pushing on of the surveys on the mainland of British Columbia; (3d) the building of the wagon road and telegraph; (4th) with two millions of dollars a year to be the minimum expenditure within the province; (5th) the completion of the whole line from Lake Superior to the Pacific in 1890. After all this, Sir Charles Tupper's enquiry whether this Government is not entitled to at least the support of the Opposition for a policy which promises but a comparatively moderate results, had much appropriateness, and all the more when the enormous Reform expenditure upon works which remain useless without the completion of the missing links and the construction of enough of the main line to serve as a feeder, is taken into consideration. Sir Charles began to take a little of the wind out of Mr. Blake's sails by reminding him that he abetted all this expenditure by entering the Ministry which undertook it. A point which will meet with welcome in the statement of the reduction of cost that is expected on the works already undertaken. Instead of "basing contracts" upon guess work and hypotheses, Sir Charles has brought his engineers down to work with such precision, and delivered in the style of Parliament, an oratory. He continued until past midnight, when at the suggestion of Sir Richard Cartwright, promptly assented to by the First Minister, the House adjourned, to give him every opportunity to finish his great effort. He had been occupied for half of three months, and he had taken with less than that constraint which was plain to be seen yesterday, and which caused both friends and foes no small degree of surprise. But Mr. Blake had a hard road to travel; tramping over his allies impeding him even more than the gathering of his foes out of the way. At every step he had to contend with the reverse of his propositions, or Mr. Mackenzie's deeds contradicting the interpretation sought to be put on his policy. Freedom from party was the spirit in which Mr. Blake proposed to discuss the whole question; patriotism was his motive; but he was not to be taken in by the reader can judge whether the ever-recurring unfavorable comparisons of the Dominion with the United States, the belittling of everything done by the present Ministry, the polished sneers at everything he could use as material upon which his ready tongue and his ready pen could be exercised, showed the patriot. The history of the Pacific Railway necessarily took a long time. Mr. Blake had not only to go over the same ground as Sir Chas. 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Tupper's anticipations prove true, it will not be long before public feeling, the development of the Northwest, and the competition for its enormous grain trade will demand the completion of the great national thoroughfare. Mr. Fleming's estimate of its cost is \$40,000,000 per mile; Sir Charles thinks it might be fairly put at \$30,000; but taking the larger figure, it would cost \$24,000,000, and would make a grand total of \$88,870,000. At the lower figure it would be \$69,000,000, taking the mean, say, in round numbers, at \$55,000,000. Where is the money to come from? Sir Charles, taking Sir John Macdonald's figures, and backed up by the *Globe* is doing so, shows that if only 550,000 people settle in the Northwest during the next ten years—and this, it must be remembered, is an estimate based on the actual immigration of the past few years—the country will receive from the sale of lands \$28,000,000 in cash, and will have \$32,000,000 falling in for the balances remaining, secured upon the land sold—\$60,000,000 in all, or enough to build the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific. In defence of the undertaking of the Yale-Kamloops section, Sir Charles found the *Globe* again a potent ally. For that newspaper, counting upon the settlement in British Columbia of 1000,000 people only, which it argues is a number which is reasonable to doubt, shows that they would pay the cost of the line in the Pacific province. The commercial prospects of the railway were ably discussed. If Sir Charles Tupper seems to take a sanguine view, he has abundant information for it in the receipts of the Pembina branch for March of this year, \$34,771, or equal to 17 per cent per mile on its capital. With this example, the 700 miles that will be in operation in 1882 bid fair to at least pay the interest upon their cost. That year readers may appreciate the progress of railway communication with the Northwest, it may be as well to state these 700 miles are made up as follows: 400 from Thunder Bay to Selkirk on the Red River, the branch thence to Winnipeg 13 miles, 200 west of Winnipeg, and the Pembina branch south 85 miles. The Sault Ste. Marie project, its importance and its superiority over the United States lines, with which it would contend for the coasting trade, were touched upon. Sir Charles frankly owning his former doubts of its usefulness, and accounting for his change of opinion. Montreal will read with satisfaction his remarks on this subject.

A speech remarkable as much for its solidity and accuracy of statement as for its easy delivery and the readiness with which it covered every point dealt with, was wound up by a peroration patriotic not political, and as brilliant as it was broad in scope and statesmanlike. The applause that followed was beyond the usual measure that the House accords. It is seldom indeed that a national event, such as the completion of the whole line from Lake Superior to the Pacific in 1890, has been so thoroughly brought home to the people of Canada and so ably impressed upon the minds of their representatives. Never, I believe, since the days of 1873, with one exception only, that of the introduction of the National policy of the Government, has there been such intense general interest in any political topic.

Mr. Blake followed at once, speaking with all his accustomed firmness and force. He was evidently sadly hampered by the difference of opinion between himself and his party. He became the central figure of his own opening remarks, which ran to some length in the attempt to bridge the gap on one side of which stood the Reform party, on the other himself alone.

It is by no means an easy matter to summarize Mr. Blake's speech, lasting as it did for five hours and a half, covering such a time and matter, being so full of such precision, and delivered in the style of Parliament, an oratory. He continued until past midnight, when at the suggestion of Sir Richard Cartwright, promptly assented to by the First Minister, the House adjourned, to give him every opportunity to finish his great effort. He had been occupied for half of three months, and he had taken with less than that constraint which was plain to be seen yesterday, and which caused both friends and foes no small degree of surprise. But Mr. Blake had a hard road to travel; tramping over his allies impeding him even more than the gathering of his foes out of the way. At every step he had to contend with the reverse of his propositions, or Mr. Mackenzie's deeds contradicting the interpretation sought to be put on his policy. Freedom from party was the spirit in which Mr. Blake proposed to discuss the whole question; patriotism was his motive; but he was not to be taken in by the reader can judge whether the ever-recurring unfavorable comparisons of the Dominion with the United States, the belittling of everything done by the present Ministry, the polished sneers at everything he could use as material upon which his ready tongue and his ready pen could be exercised, showed the patriot. The history of the Pacific Railway necessarily took a long time. Mr. Blake had not only to go over the same ground as Sir Chas. Tupper, but to explain how it was that the Mackenzie Cabinet did it was not what Mr. Mackenzie's Minister of Justice said. Mr. Mackenzie—nominal the *Globe*, *bien entendu*—was nominally Mr. Blake's Old Man of the Sea, and would not be shaken off; however much Mr. Blake might try, he could not get himself free, nor, when he settled down to the burden, could he carry its weight. The explanation of the Carnarvon terms was the first heavy stumbling block. Mr. Blake attempted to qualify them by asserting that they were assented to only as limited by the promise not to increase the taxation of the country. Lord Carnarvon's despatch expressly says that Mr. Mackenzie proposed the conditions. That was made evident was that Mr. Blake had not taken their rejection, and his subsequent analysis of all the votes upon the British Columbia question only goes to show that the Conservatives have been thoroughly consistent in their desire to do as much as possible, but to do nothing more than the Dominion can afford to do. Mr. Blake himself says, by the strict letter of the law, to be interpreted in British Columbia's favor. Mr. Blake is an equity lawyer, and would doubtless prefer to go into ethical considerations with her. Pure morality has always, we know, been the pride of the Reform party. The mission of the Ministers to England last year was the subject of much discussion, but was not dealt with in a manner calculated to convince the House that Mr. Blake knew more about the intentions of the English Government than did the First Minister or Sir Chas. Tupper, whose positive assurances could not be laughed out of the way nor interpreted into the diplomatic humbug which no doubt Mr. Blake, as a quondam Minister, understood as well as any one else. The English liberal feeling with regard to Canada, as exemplified by Sir Charles Tupper in his citation of Mr. Forster, Mr. Blake did his best to weaken. He quoted Mr. Forster's remarks about Canada's adoption of a protective policy as a complete counterweight. He did not go on to show the order in which these ideas were declared by Mr. Forster, nor to show that there was anything to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Forster made British aid depend upon Canada's free trade. Mr. Forster, who, of all Englishmen, is the least likely to be deceived, seldom takes part in the heavy debates but when he does, leaves his impression upon the opinion of the House. Mr. Casgrain, self-elected leader of the French Liberals since Mr. Laurier's retirement in disgust from the attempt to perpetuate the glorious memory of Baldwin and Lafontaine among the Ranges of Quebec, followed, and Mr. McInnes held the floor at midnight.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The prize list of the Stanstead County Agricultural Society will be found on the fourth page.

The ladies of the Congregational Society will give a Social on Thursday evening, 22nd, at the Vestry. Refreshments at 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members and friends is requested as matters of an interesting character will be introduced.

Members of Oriental Lodge, I.O. O.F. are notified that the meeting on the evening of the 26th is the anniversary of the Order in this country, and a general attendance is requested.

The maple tree juice business is sagging off better than was anticipated early in the season. There have been several good runs and a fair average crop is now anticipated.

The reported breaking into Spalding & Coy's store, some days ago, is attributed to an accidental breaking of one of the large window panes. No evidences of a burglary appear.

The Printer's devil and his "imps" return thanks to Mr. A. S. Pensey for a nice present of waxed sugar. And still the door is open to a man with a pail!

In consequence of frequent accidents to brakemen, the Grand Trunk Company propose to have a railing on the top of their freight cars. A humane and sensible arrangement.

The concert at Coaticook for the benefit of the band netted the sum of fifty-five dollars and is said to have been very good musically.

Mrs. McKinstry preaches in the Adventist church at Beebe Plain, next Sunday, April 25th, at 10.30 a.m., and will lecture on the "Roman Empire," its strength and weakness, glory and downfall, its relation to history and prophecy. Lecture to commence at 7 p.m.

Mr. E. B. Chase, of Derby, left on the 16th inst., for New Mexico. He goes on a prospecting tour for one year, in the interests of a mining association here, composed of the following gentlemen: A. P. Ball, Geo. D. Wyman, C. O. Brigham, Wm. Spaulding, Geo. W. Bixby, J. T. Flint, Wm. M. Pike, Geo. A. Pierce, S. Stevens, H. S. Taylor and T. W. Wyman. They all expect to be made bonanza Kings.

Sussex Encampment of Knight Templars, which was first organized here, has returned to Stanstead, and was re-organized at Masonic Hall on the 13th inst. The following are the officers:—E. R. Johnson, Eminent Preceptor; F. D. Butterfield, Constable; J. T. Flint, Marshal; S. W. Taylor, Chaplain; C. H. Kathan, Treasurer; Geo. D. Wyman, Registrar; R. C. Parsons, Sub-Constable; T. Leet, Almoner; H. D. Pickle, 1st Standard Bearer; Fuller, 2nd Standard Bearer; Dr. Wood, Captain of Guards; J. S. Snow, Herald; I. B. Seeley, Gmrd.

Georgetown. At a Church meeting held last Monday evening, Messrs. Murray, Merrick and Beach were appointed a building committee to complete the tower of the Episcopal Church, and the contract was let to Mr. F. G. Merriman to complete the tower, paint the same and repair the wall.

Mr. N. A. Beach will open the Chateau da Silva about the 15th of June with entirely new furniture, and proposes to keep a first class house, and he will do it.

Mr. H. Traver has purchased the Union House at Magog. We learn the Central Vermont R. Co., have been trying to purchase the two hotels at Magog, but as the prices asked were thought to be too high they have abandoned the project.

We learn that the little Steamer "Gracie" will be run in connection with the Waterloo and Magog Railway between Magog, this place and Chateau da Silva the ensuing season.

The Assignee has released the Steamer "Minnie" and Mr. W. W. McGowan of this place is now her sole owner, and he will soon commence repairing her and will run her the ensuing season.

There is no crossing here upon the ice with teams as they can not get on. Foot passengers cross safely but the ice is fast wasting. The wheeling is very bad.

Derby, Vt.

There were no services at the M. E. church last Sabbath, as Mr. Johnson was away attending Conference.

Rev. Mr. Buzzell, of Troy, preached at the Baptist church last Sunday.

A. L. Adams is putting on a new oil part to his house.

E. E. Silver has gone to Claremont, N. H., where he is to teach the coming year.

William Hazeltine has rented and will take possession of immediately, Capt. Roberts' house.

Quite a number from this place attended the Conference at Barton Landing last week.

Although many have prophesied that we should make but little sugar this year, the farmers are making a good quantity.

HAIR WORK.—Mrs. J. Christian begs to inform the ladies of Stanstead and vicinity that she has returned to Rock Island and is prepared to take orders for Braids, Switches, Curls, Fronts, etc. A good stock kept on hand. Hair taken in exchange or bought at fair prices. Call and get her prices. Rooms in last house on the hill toward Stanstead Plain. Rock Island, January 20, 1880.

Ben Provost's "Epistle to the Journal."

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass that in those days the Oueknezo were in power and it was going from them, and they wished to strengthen their hands.

2. And they ordered their scribe to make a new voter's list, which he did, but did therein that which he ought not to have done and left undone that which he ought to have done.

3. But the Oueknezo did not regard the look of the law-givers, but added more names of their kind to the voter's list upon a day which the law-givers had said was not legal.

4. Then there arose a mighty cry among the Dountrodden against the yoke of their oppressors; and the yoke was heavy; yea, verily.

5. And they said: Verily the yoke is burdensome and hard to bear. We will revolt and engrave upon our escutcheon the legend: Yet will we be Unterrified; and upon their banner they engraved it.

6. And they said: It shall be written that the Dountrodden were Unterrified, and they shall prevail. And we will lay our complaint before the dispenser of Law and he shall decide between us.

7. And it came to pass that one Joseph was employed by the Unterrified to plead their case before the dispenser of law. Then sent he his nephew-in-law, Michael, to the scribe of the Municipality of the Yylagh of the plain of Be Be to inspect the records made by the scribe.

8. And it came to pass that when Michael saw the sixteen new names added to the list by the council on the last day of their sitting, he spake unto the scribe and said:

9. Who ordered these names put on? Where are their requests? Of course you have them on files.

10. Then answered the scribe: No requests were filed: Not a thing but what you see on this list, and in the council book.

11. And it came to pass that a copy of the voter's list and a copy of a part of the records was asked for of the scribe by Boss Toowede, surnamed Ousnel, who offered two pieces of the money of the land of Kanagidag for the same.

12. Then said the scribe: Pleadventure if I have changed my mind. O Boss, and hath resigned mine office, then must thou not have the copies I promised thee yesterday.

13. For I do assure thee that I cannot enjoy the religion of my Fathers and be scribe to the Municipality of the plain of Be Be.

14. And it came to pass that Boss Toowede hastened away and departed unto the land of the Stansteadites; upon the plain thereof, where resideth Joseph the chip of law.

15. And Joseph sat him down and inscribed an epistle to the scribe of the plain of Be Be. And the epistle was not lengthy and contained no honey.

16. And it came to pass that when the scribe of the plain of Be Be read the epistle of Joseph he bethought him that it was meet that he should give the copies; and the copies were made and bore the solemn oath of the scribe that they were after the self same pattern of the records in his charge.

CHAPTER II.

1. But the Oueknezo were not happy and were ill at ease because of a "lengthy document" which had been served up by their scribe by Joseph the Stansteadite.

2. And the "document" set forth that certain names had been inscribed on the list of the voters contrary to the laws of the Province of Kwebeek, and that certain names had been erased from the list of the voters without the formalities prescribed by the book of the law-givers.

3. And great was the lamentation among the Oueknezo; and the whisperings, and the buzzings was like unto that of a hive of enraged bees.

4. And they said: Are we to be bees, or are we not to be bees; if we are to be bees of spirit then let us polish our weapons of war, and sharpen our stings and corer them with honey, and be the boss bees of the plain of Be Be.

5. And the bees of the plain of Be Be flitted hither and thither, and great was the buzzing, and the king of the buzzers was Buzz L, the worker in iron.

6. Yea, verily. He did hang up his hammer and lay down the law; and his eloquence was like unto the mighty rushing of many waters.

7. And it came to pass that a public meeting of the councillors of the municipality of the Yylagh of the plain of Be Be were gathered together to counsel upon the great insult that had been put upon them by their slaves, the Unterrified.

8. And Mathew said unto them: We have met together to decide what shall be done: If we are to be browbeaten in this way, we want to know it.

9. But there were some of the Unterrified in the council room—Pharm L, surnamed Kympt On, and those the son-in-law of Kaleb, and Boss Toowede surnamed Ousnel, and there was also Hugh, the Elder, and David, the tiller of land, and John the Baptist treasurer of petitions, and Hugh the writer of puns, the father of Macklyn Talk.

10. And the Councillors were bawling and did not discuss the object of the meeting in a loud voice, but they gathered together and whispered.

11. And the Unterrified present were oppressed and trembled with an exceeding great fear, because they knew not what was being done.

12. And the Councillors privately drew up a resolution and presented it to Mathew, who gave it to the scribe.

13. But the scribe was also bawling and asked them, saying: Do you wish me to read it out loud?

TO LET.

The J. F. Magee

premises at Derby Line, Vt., consisting of Tin Shop, Tenement, Stable, Store Houses, &c.

Possession May 1st. For terms inquire of the undersigned. MARK HALL, Rock Island, P. Q., March 31, 1880.

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the residence of W. A. BAIRD, on Saturday, April 24th, 1880.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the following property: 1 pair driving Harness, 1 single driving Harness, 1 new driving Harness, 1 new work Harness, 2 pair Traverse Sleds, 1 Pung Sleigh, 1 single Sleigh, 200 good Cedar Rails and staves, 2 good Hay, 1 Express Wagon, Whittiers, Chains, Evening, &c., &c.

E. F. O. BOWELL, Auctioneer. Fitch Bay, April 12, 1880. 88w2

The above Sale is postponed to SATURDAY, May 1st, 1880.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session for the passing of an act to enable THEODORE DAVID WITTECHER, of Beebe Plain, in the County of Stanstead, to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Province of Quebec.

TERRILL & HACKETT, Solicitors for Applicant. Stanstead, Feb. 23, 1880. 88w4

Millinery! Millinery!!

Grand Opening of New Goods. AT DERBY CENTRE, Vt., CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLE of Spring and Summer Hats and Bonnets, of all kinds, Ostrich Feathers, and Trimmings, Gauze, Lace, Silk Velvets, all colors, Velveteens, all colors, Ribbons of all kinds and qualities, Silks, large variety of Ornaments for Hats, Jet Trimmings, Edgings, Silk and Lace Neckties, Bows, Cuffs and Collars, Corsettes, Berlin Wool, Card, Bonnets, Canvases, Stationery, Thread, Needles, and other goods in this line too numerous to mention.

We thank our friends and patrons for the liberal patronage we have received, and solicit a continuance of the same in the future. We guarantee all goods sold by us to be as represented, and of the best quality. Style and prices are bound not to be outdone by any one in Vermont.

We are daily in receipt of new goods, and will be used after the Spring and Summer trade is past. We buy for cash, thereby getting a discount and give our customers the benefit. Come and see. Respectfully yours, BRYANT & ELDER. Derby Centre, April 13, 1880. 88w2

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3d day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 87w9

A short time since Calvin Fay, of Sharon, discovered that a heifer was daily growing poorer, and finally he was obliged to kill her, as she had become almost too weak to get up. Upon examination he found that from some cause the teeth in the upper jaw shut over those in the lower jaw, thus preventing the animal from eating, and literally starving her to death.

Diphtheria is raging at Richmond and vicinity, ten deaths having already occurred.

In Lowell, recently, five generations sat at one table, at Judge Paine's, being a daughter, a mother, a grandmother, a great grandmother, and a great great grandmother.

Green grass was cut in front of the Calabon office, St. Johnsbury, the 17th, ten inches long.

Mrs. Elizabeth Novell of Burlington overturned a lighted kerosene lamp, her clothes immediately igniting.—The flames were soon extinguished, but not, however, until she had suffered severe burns on her hands and elsewhere. She died the next morning.

A young man by the name of Frank McCollum, some twenty years of age, subject to fits, went out of his uncle's house, that of Alden Parlo of Plymouth, the other evening, and wandered in the darkness and rain until he perished. His body was found some time the next day in a pasture.

A new depot is to be built at White River Junction. President Raymond of the Passumpsic road will have charge of the improvements, the Central Vermont and the Northern corporations contributing equally to the expense. Plans of a structure worthy of the place are in the hands of the architect.

1. And the resolution empowered Mathew, the Junctionite, to employ the son of John, whose encampment lies over against the ruins of the house of Studdert, on the plain of Stanstead.

2. For the son of John is an exceedingly cute lawyer and a great friend of Macklyn Talk, the son of Hugh, the writer of puns.

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4. And it shall come to pass that when a new voters list is made the valuation roll of the place shall be the basis. Then began he to expound unto them the law, and explain why he had not put the names (which were wrongly added) on the voters list at the time the list was made.

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WANTED.

PLAIN SEWING to do at home.

Call on Mrs. GEO. W. BANGS. Rock Island, April 7, 1880. 87w4

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructure.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of SATURDAY, the 15th of MAY, next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 87w6

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Tanks and Pumping Machinery.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of SATURDAY, the 15th of MAY, next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the general watering places along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, Forest-rail Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 87w6

\$160,000

MONEY TO LEND on First Mortgage on Farm or City property.

Rate of Interest 7 per Cent. per Annum and lend for 5 years. Apply at the Liberal Mortgage Bank Building, No. 102, St. Francis-Xavier St. Address JOHN THOMPSON, Post Office box, No. 1738, Montreal, and I will reply.

JOHN THOMPSON, Real Estate and Commission Agent. Montreal, March 31, 1880. 86w10

BULLOCK BROTHERS

Georgeville. Cotton and Woolen Rags taken for Goods. Butter taken for Goods. Cake Sugar taken for Goods.

MONEY

not refused when offered for Goods. Some Special Bargains given through April to cash buyers.

Come and See. BULLOCK BROS. Georgeville, March 31, 1880.

Millinery & Dress Making.

MRS. GEO. PECK and MISS SARAH M. BARNES would respectfully inform the ladies of Smith's Mills and vicinity, that they have opened a Millinery and Dress Making shop at Smith's Mills, N.Y., and will be pleased to receive the most liberal patronage in these lines. Also, a full line of

Millinery Goods from Toronto. All orders will receive prompt attention. Smith's Mills, April 1, 1880. 86

A. H. CUMMINGS,

MANUFACTURER OF Window Blinds, Sash, Doors, Window Frames, Moldings, House Finish, Matched Flooring, Clapboards, &c. Kiln dried Manufactures, warranted not to shrink.

Prices low for Cash or Ready Pay. Coaticook, March 15, 1880. 84w6

J. P. CLEVELAND,

Barnston Corner. BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to furnish any kind of Coffin or Casket

at lower figures than the same class of articles can be got elsewhere. A large stock of Coffins on hand. A first-class HEARSE always on hand.

He is also manufacturing the Paragon Washing Machine. Please give me a call, and examine my manufactures. Barnston, March 8, 1880. 83

Welland Canal.

Notice to Bridge-builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western Mail, on TUESDAY the 15th day of JUNE, next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those who wish to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY the 31st day of MAY, next, where forms of Tender can be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion

Farm and Fireside.

Stanstead County Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of prizes offered for competition the present year, subject, however, to the contingency of sufficient funds.

First Class—Horses.

1. Stallions over 3 yrs old, 5 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
2. Stallions 3 yrs old, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
3. Brood Mares, Foal by her side, 5 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
4. Three yrs old geldings or fillies, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
5. Two yrs old colts, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
6. One yr old colts, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
7. Pairs Matched Horses, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
8. Single driving horses, 5 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.

Second Class—Pure Blood Cattle.

1. Durham Bulls, 2 prizes, \$5, \$3.
2. Durham Cows, 2 prizes, \$4, \$3.
3. Hereford Bulls, 2 prizes, \$5, \$3.
4. Hereford Cows, 2 prizes, \$4, \$3.
5. Yorkshire Bulls, 2 prizes, \$5, \$3.
6. Yorkshire Cows, 2 prizes, \$4, \$3.
7. Jersey Bulls, 2 prizes, \$5, \$3.
8. Jersey Cows, 2 prizes, \$4, \$3.

Third Class—Grade Cattle.

1. Grade Bulls have been ruled out by the Council of Agriculture since the prize list was adopted.
2. Milch Cows, kept only as such, 7 prizes, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
3. Two yrs old heifers, 3 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
4. One yr old heifers, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
5. Pairs Working Oxen, 5 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
6. Pairs three yr old steers, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
7. Pairs two yr old steers, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
8. Pairs one yr old steers, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
9. Pairs Steer Calves, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
10. Pairs Bull Calves, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
11. Heifer Calves, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.

Fourth Class—Sheep and Swine.

1. Grade, or Long Wool Bucks, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
2. Grade, or Long Wool buck lambs, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.
3. Grade, or Long Wool ewe lambs, 2 to compete, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.
4. Grade, or Long Wool aged ewes, 2 to compete, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, 2, 1.
5. South or other Downs—Bucks, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.
6. South or other Downs—Ewes, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.
7. South or other Downs—Buck lambs, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
8. South or other Downs—Ewe lambs, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
9. Best Bear—any age or breed—3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.
10. Best Sow, with Pigs—any age or breed—3 prizes, \$3, \$2, 1.

Fifth Class.

1. Tub Butter, 9 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
2. Table Butter, five prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
3. Factory Cheese, (to factory) 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
4. Domestic Cheese, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
5. Maple Sugar, unrefined, but stirred off dry, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
6. Maple Sugar, refined and granulated, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
7. Bee's Honey, 3 prizes, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.

Sixth Class.

1. Ploughs, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
2. Buggy Wagons, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
3. Farm Wagons, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
4. Single Light Harness, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
5. Single Heavy Harness, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
6. Single Sleigh, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
7. One-half dozen Saddle Snaffles, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
8. One-half dozen hand rakes, 2 prizes, \$2, \$1.
9. Collection of Fowls, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.

Seventh Class.

1. Rugs, 5 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
2. Yarn Rug, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
3. Rugs, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
4. All Wool Plaid Flannel, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
5. All Wool White Flannel, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
6. All Wool Frocking, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
7. Pairs Mens Mittens, 4 prizes, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
8. Pairs Mens Socks, 4 prizes, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
9. Pairs Ladies Hose, 4 prizes, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
10. Fancy Crochet Work, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
11. Fancy Cardboard Work, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
12. Fancy Berlin Wool Work—on cloth, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
13. Fancy Embroidery, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
14. Fancy Bed Quilt, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
15. Wheatens Bread, 4 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.

Eighth Class.

1. Bouquet of Flowers, 4 prizes, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents.
2. Specimens of ornamental painting, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
3. Specimens of ornamental drawing, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
4. Specimens of Waxwork, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.
5. Collection of Apples, 3 prizes, \$2, \$1, 50 cents.

Ninth Class—Farms and Crops in Each Township.

1. Farms, reference being had to improvements, 6 prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
2. One acre of Wheat, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
3. One acre of Oats, 3 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
4. One-half acre of Corn, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
5. One-half acre of Barley, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.

Why Boys Don't and Should Learn Trades.

6. One-half acre of Peas, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
7. One acre of Potatoes, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
8. One-fourth acre of Beans, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
9. One-fourth acre of Turnips, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
10. One-eighth acre of Carrots, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
11. One-fourth acre of Sugar Beets, \$3, \$2, \$1.
12. One-fourth acre of Fodder Corn, 3 prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
13. Kitchen Garden, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
14. Apple Orchard, 4 prizes, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

General Rules and Regulations.

1. No person shall offer anything in competition for any prize above specified unless he is a resident of this county, and has become a subscriber to the society to the amount of one dollar or more, and has paid the same to the Secretary-Treasurer at least three days prior to the day fixed for the exhibition, which sum so paid will enable the subscriber to compete at the fall exhibition, but an additional sum of one dollar will be required from competitors for prizes upon farms and field crops, or other, to be paid as above mentioned before entry is made for such competitors. Members must comply with these rules, as they will be strictly enforced.
2. All persons intending to compete in classes of full blood cattle, shall deposit with the Secretary-Treasurer at least three days previous to the exhibition, a certificate of pedigree, showing the same to have been recorded in the English or American Herd Books, or in the Canada Stock Register, which certificate shall be made upon oath, and shall be entered upon the records of this Society, before entry shall be made of such animals for competition.
3. No premiums will be awarded unless the article offered shall be deemed worthy of it, of which Judges shall determine.
4. All animals and other property entered for competition, must be in their respective places before 10 o'clock a.m. on the day of the exhibition, and no person will be allowed to be present during the examination by the Judges, unless by request.
5. No animal or article shall be entered for more than one prize in the same year, and no competitor shall be entitled to more than one prize in the same section.
6. No animals or other property shall be removed from the pens or other places occupied by them, before 4 o'clock p.m. on the day of exhibition, unless by permission of a member of the committee of management.
7. Seed animals must have been kept for use as such within the limits of this county at least four months next preceding the exhibition, and brood mares must be accompanied by their foal of the present season.
8. No competitor to speak to, or interfere with the judges, in the performance of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their right to any premium to which they might be entitled.
9. No Bull will be allowed upon the exhibition grounds, unless so secured with a ring in the nose as to prevent the possibility of accident or injury.
10. Pens will be provided for sheep and posts for horses and horned cattle.
11. In addition to the stated premiums offered for articles enumerated in the list, the Judges will have power to award discretionary premiums on such articles not enumerated, as they may consider worthy, and the Directors will determine the amount of premium.
12. The Judges will be appointed by the Directors of the Society previous to the exhibition, and will receive a circular informing them of the fact, and inviting them to act.
13. On the entry of each article, a card will be furnished the exhibitor specifying the class, section and number of the entry, which must remain attached to such article during the exhibition.
14. In the absence of competition in any of the classes, or if any of the articles be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion whether they will award the first, second or any premium. This rule applies to farms and field crops.
15. Each award must be written in a plain, careful manner, on the blank page opposite the number of the entry; and the reason of the award should be stated when convenient.
16. All parties competing at this exhibition must be the bona fide owners of the animals or articles exhibited, and that for a period of not less than thirty days previous to the exhibition.
17. All parties using deception or fraud in competing for premiums, shall refund the same, on proof thereof.
18. No manufactured article to compete for a premium unless manufactured by the competitor in the County of Stanstead, within the twelve months preceding the exhibition, and all exhibitors must make oath to that effect if required.
19. Farms having drawn prizes last year will be excluded as follows: a first prize for three years, a second prize for two years, and a third prize for one year. An Orchard having drawn a first prize last year, shall be excluded for two years, and one having drawn a second prize for one year thereafter.
20. The programme of exercises on the day of exhibition will be published by posters previous to the exhibition.

Secretary-Treasurer.

"Slow and Sure."—This in the end is a safe motto. In the clerkship it is better to begin at the lowest round of the ladder, as Mr. Dodge did, and Mr. Stewart did, and Mr. Vanderbilt did, and thousands of rich men did, and work steadily on, year in and year out, and learn to wait as well as to work. Almost any honest employment, faithfully and perseveringly pursued, will bring a competency to energetic good men with an average amount of sense. And if he has brains, with tact, he will be recognized and put forward by those whom he can serve to their advantage, while he helps himself upward in business. "Stick to your business" until you are called to something else because you have done so well in what you are at. But a rolling stone gathers no moss. Going from one thing to another makes one perfect in nothing, and this explains why so many young men illustrate another proverb about "coming out at the little end of the horn."—[Ironics, in Observer.]

TAKE NOTICE.

The place to buy just now is at

SPALDING & COY'S.

They are

STOCKED UP

with almost everything, bought before the recent

HEAVY ADVANCE.

In goods, and will give their customers the benefit of

THEIR BARGAINS.

We Have

everything in the way of warm

WINTER GOODS.

Cloths, Cloaking, Flannels, Dress Goods, Ladies and Gents. Colors or White, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Nubias, and all kinds Knit Goods. Fine Line Ladies Cloaks.

Large Line

HATS & CAPS.

The best line Boots and Shoes in Town. Genuine Pure Gum Rubber Boots. Warranted. Horse Blankets and Lap Robes, Buffalo Robes, lined and unlined.

Choice Groceries

of all kinds. A bang up Tea for 50c.

Oils and Paints.

Varnishes and Painters Materials of all kinds. Ready mixed Paints in Colors or White. Crockery and Glassware. Downer's Kerosene Oil, Hardware.

The Razor Blade Axe.

We are agents for the

Gilt Edge Butter Maker.

a preparation highly endorsed by N. Y. butter makers. Gives good color and improves the keeping

We want in exchange for Goods Maple Sugar, Beans and other Country Produce.

1500 lbs. Dried Raspberries

wanted at once.

SPALDING & COY

Derby Line, Oct. 28, 1879.

SAWING THE LOG.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY

CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE

REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore

Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza,

Croup, Whooping Cough,

Asthma, and every

affection of the

Throat, Lungs, and Chest,

including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

"It does not dry up a cough, and leave the cause behind, as so many of the most popular remedies do, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY ARTICLES bearing a similar name. Be sure you get DE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY with the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. 50 cents and \$1.00 a Bottle. Prepared by DE WISTAR & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

Rock Island, Jan. 22, 1880. 77m6

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WISWELL'S

International Patent Agency,

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Patents, Designs, Trade-Mark, Copyrights and Re-issues,

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

COATCOOK, QUE.

The best Fanning and Separating Mill in use.

Plans and Estimates for Building on application.

4

Stanstead Wesleyan College.

WITH A FULL STAFF of experienced and successful teachers, will re-open on

Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1879.

Tuition—

\$3 to \$8 per term of ten weeks, payable in advance.

Board with furnished room, \$2.50 per week. Light and Washing, 50c per week. Special advantages offered pupils preparing to teach. For circulars or information, address,

REV. A. LEE HOLMES, M. A., Principal.

or REV. A. HARDIE, M. A., Moral Governor.

Stanstead, Aug. 12, 1879. 53

GOOD TIMES

—HAVE—

COME AGAIN!

See what a small amount of

—MONEY—

it takes to buy a large amount of

CLOTHING.

SUITS FOR MEN.

All Wool Sacks or Frocks, \$7.50. English Worsteds Suits, \$12.50, worth \$18. Splendid Beaver Over Coat for \$6, worth at least \$8.

Youths Suits at \$5, former price \$7. Boys Suits at \$3.50, the cheapest yet.

The Assortment of Cloths

is complete.

MOSCOW BEAVERS.

FUR BEAVERS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS

FANCY DIAGONALS, for Over Coating

Made up in the latest and best Styles, by experienced workmen, trimmed with suitable material.

LADIES

will find some choice patterns for Cloaks Also, a splendid lot of MANTLES, different from what is usually found in the county, at reasonable prices.

Get the lowest prices elsewhere, then come to us.

All Wool heavy Tweed 55 cents. A No. 1 Seal Cap \$1.00, worth \$1.25. Seal has gone up. Coat Coats, \$30, worth \$35.00.

Buffalo Coats made to order.

Rourke's Drift still Holds Out

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

MERCANTILE

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 00/100 Stg. Paid-up Capital, 250,000 00/100 Revenue for 1869, 901,661 00/100 Accumulated Funds, 1,001,910 15/100

Insurances Against Fire

Accepted at the Ordinary Rates of Premium.

D. A. MANSUR,

Agent for Stanstead County.

Stanstead, Oct. 15, 1878. 1711

WHY WEAR OLD BOOTS & SHOES

When you can get new ones at such low prices at PIKE BROS. Rock Island.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY

CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE

REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore

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Stanstead Wesleyan College.

WITH A FULL