



Mr. Thomas E. Foster, of Knowlton, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday. Mr. Foster was an active promoter of the Southern railway, and was also connected with the South Shore railway and Tunnel Company.

The Governor of Pennsylvania requested that the Governors of other States appoint Tuesday, the 6th inst., as a day of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield. Proclamations have been received from the Governors of Ohio and Indiana appointing Tuesday, as suggested; from the Governor of Vermont, appointing Thursday, the 8th, and from the Governor of Illinois, appointing Friday, the 9th.

At the critical point in the crops the weather in England became very unfavorable, heavy rains setting in when the wheat was ready for the sickle. Consequently the crop is badly damaged, but not so bad as at first represented. The outlook for the farmers however is not encouraging, as this is the seventh year of poor or injured crops.

Fasse, the Greenback candidate for State Senator in Davis county, Iowa, who said that President Garfield was "a meaner man than Gaitan," has been compelled to withdraw from the canvass owing to the intense feeling against him caused by the remark.

The so-called Hartmann is a fraud. The real Hartmann is not in this country. He has, however, been living at the expense of Communists in this country, whose admiration will turn to disgust when they are fully persuaded that they have been wasting beer upon a fellow who is not guilty of the murder of a king.

The prohibitionist candidate for Governor in Ohio says that the elder and wine presses which he manufactures are "not intended" for the making of intoxicating drinks. Bad persons may have used them for that purpose, but he sincerely hopes that they never have.

The pleasing discovery has been made that the Ohio Penitentiary is converted by certain enterprising and skillful prisoners into a counterfeit-money factory. The prisoners have been counterfeiting small coins, and putting them into circulation through one of the number who was "trusted" by the officers and allowed to drive a team outside. This shows the humorous side of penal reform, and is quite beyond burlesque.

British Free Traders, who hold that trade should be allowed to regulate itself, now find that this cardinal principle of their economic creed is fast losing supporters. So long as there was a fair prospect that the doctrine of untrammelled commerce might find favor with other nations, it passed unchallenged in England, but at present there are few British manufacturers who would not employ retaliatory duties to compel France and other countries to lower their import duties. Mr. Gladstone is even warned by a London journal that unless he does something in that direction the political current will be against him.

Thomas C. Neal, who has been known in Chicago for some time as a "crank," but who heretofore was supposed harmless, became suddenly violent while at a cheap lodging-house Thursday night, and under the hallucination that he was protecting his wife and children shot a companion in the head and rushed into the street. Here he was accosted by the night watchman, whom he shot in the back. He then continued his wild flight, brandishing his revolver and shooting every person he encountered until his revolver was empty, when he was arrested by a policeman, but not without a fierce struggle in which the policeman fired three shots at the madman inflicting a severe wound in his neck. Five men were wounded by the maniac in his mad course. Two of the victims are not expected to recover while the wounds of all are dangerous. Neal is about 25 years old, and is said to hail from Greenbush, L. I., but he is unable to give an account of himself.

An attempt, partly successful, was recently made to blow up half a dozen families with dynamite, at Lille, in France.

Additional troops have been ordered to Arizona. A general rising of the Arizona and New Mexico Indians is feared.

A London cable says the inhabitants of Nicksa have risen against Derwish Pasha, and killed a number of the Turkish soldiery.

Speaking at a banquet on Sunday evening, Mr. Gambetta declared that the struggle for electoral reform would be postponed only, not entirely abandoned.

Later despatches from Limerick states that the soldiers fired on the rioters without the Riot Act having been read.

A scheme is being matured for obtaining land in Syria from the Porte, where persecuted Jews may find a home.

Fifteen persons were killed and several wounded by a railway collision at Charenton, France, yesterday forenoon.

President Garfield's two sons left Washington Monday to enter Williams College.

President Garfield.

The history of the past week in the sick President's case, is not very encouraging. While the swelling in his neck and face has apparently been doing well, suppurating freely, the condition of his wound has continued to be what the doctors call "indolent," making little progress in healing, the discharge being small in quantity and not very good in quality. But the worst feature in the case has been the fact that the patient gains so very little in strength. This, in connection with the fact that September is the most dangerously malarial month in the year, has compelled the physicians to face the alternative of removing the patient, acknowledged to be attended with great risk, or see him succumb to malarial fever, a touch of which Dr. Boynton says he is already suffering from. It is now said that on Friday the attending surgeons consented with some hesitation, to his removal to Long Branch as soon as possible, which is believed to be to-day, (Tuesday) or to-morrow. The Pennsylvania railroad has made the necessary arrangements, laying a temporary track up near to the White House, providing a special car fitted up for the occasion, and laying several rods of track at Long Branch. The distance is 220 miles, and by giving this special train the right of way, it is expected to do the distance six hours. The car is hung on springs which obviate much jolting, and his coach is also fitted with springs to overcome any unpleasant movement or jar. Yet with all the appliances of art the doctors are aware that the trip may prove fatal to their patient. Were it not that Mr. Garfield persistently pleads to be removed, they would scarcely consent to make the attempt.

On Saturday evening the President had two attacks of vomiting, and Sunday was a rather uncomfortable day for him, partly attributable to the atmosphere. On Monday at 12.30, he is reported as being in about the same condition as on preceding days, with some increase in rapidity of pulse, but not troubled with gastric irritability.

The President Removed to Long Branch.

President Garfield was removed to Long Branch yesterday (Tuesday). Arrangements had been quietly made beforehand; a special train with a car arranged for the use of the President, furnished by the Pennsylvania road, arrived at Washington on Monday. The Baltimore road laid down a track part of the way to the White House, over a roughly paved street, a large covered van on springs took the President on his bed from the White House to the train. The train was made up of a powerful coal burning engine and three cars, for the accommodation of the Presidential party.

The removal of the President was quietly and carefully made a little after 6 o'clock A.M., and the train left Washington at about 6.20 A.M., arriving at Long Branch at 1.40 P.M. Bureaux were dropped on the route at several points, indicating that the President was bearing the journey well, and that instead of increasing his pulse, it was lessened during the trip. At Long Branch a capacious cottage had been secured for the use of the President and his attendants, and a track laid to its vicinity, so that he was moved to his new lodging with less trouble than from the White House. He was accompanied by surgeons Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton, and Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Elson, Mrs. Garfield and the gentlemen nurses, Col. Rockwell and others, who have been with him from the first.

Another Indian War.

The Indians of Arizona and New Mexico are evidently bent on general mischief. The Apaches, a powerful tribe who have never been fully subdued, have lately been very aggressive, and recent reports indicate that a massacre, second only to that in which Gen. Custor lost his life, has occurred near Fort Apache. The number slain is not exactly known, but it is supposed to comprise the whole, or nearly the whole, of two companies of the 6th cavalry, together with Gen. Carr, and his aides. It is reported that the Indian scouts proved traitorous, firing first upon the officers. The force, totally inadequate for the purpose, were sent to remove these Indians to their reservation, from which, under the mistaken leniency of Gen. Howard's policy, they have been permitted to stray, marauding both in Mexico and New Mexico. Great excitement prevails in Arizona and troops and volunteers are being pushed forward to protect the settlers and miners.

THE APACHE MASSACRE.

The latest news from Arizona corrects the previous accounts. Gen. Carr's command were not cut off as reported, Capt. Henry and seven private men killed in the melee, the rest fell back and fought their way to Fort Apache, where they have since been beleaguered by the Indians, but have succeeded in keeping them off. It is believed that they have received reinforcements since.

Several persons were killed and others injured Monday at a fire on the Rue Port Mahon of Paris.

It is now estimated that 236 lives were lost by the foundering of the Teutonic off the Cape of Good Hope.

Drs. Bliss, Hamilton and Agnew are to go to with the President to Long Branch.

The Drought.

An extreme drought prevails in the Middle and Western States, and extending to the Province of Ontario. In some parts of the dry belt no rain has fallen for sixty days, and bush fires have been very prevalent, doing great damage to forests, fences and even the soil. In some parts of Ontario cattle are reported to be literally starving for want of food. While the crops of winter wheat, etc., have been good, the late crops and pastures have suffered severely. Last week there were heavy thunder showers in some sections of Ontario, lightning doing much damage to property and several persons killed.

International Sunday School Lesson, Sept. 12th, 1881.

Ex. 32: 26-35. Golden Text, 1 John. 5: 21. When the two-fold revelation was completed Moses was about to descend from the Mount to carry it into effect, but instead of an expectant people, eager to welcome the new revelation and ready to do all that is asked of them, the disappointed leader finds Israel in open rebellion, gathered round a golden image—worshipping a golden calf. Some have difficulty in realizing the possibility of such a lapse in so short a time. But the nature of the offence has often been misapprehended. It was not the substitution of a calf for the God of Sinai. The calf was intended, not as a substitute, but as a symbol of Jehovah, as is evident from Aaron's proclamation, "to-morrow is a feast to the Lord" (verse 5). It was in fact a breach, not of the first, but of the second commandment. This is bad enough. Forty days was a long time to wait without any visible token. While it was no excuse, it helps us to understand how the people were tempted to try Egyptian Apis worship with which they were familiar. As for Aaron's part it seems while his heart disapproved he had not courage to resist the popular demand, and so, timidly complied. This is Aaron's own account of the matter, and we ought in charity to accept it. In verse 19 this was evidently no "loss of temper" but righteous indignation; and the breaking of the tables was a solemn token that the covenant was broken and all its blessings forfeited. The grinding down of the calf, and mixing it with the water the people drank, showed his contempt for their idol. The slaying of the three thousand completed the lesson, by showing that loss of blessing, and the punishment which it brings with it, do not exhaust the penalty of such wickedness, but that positive infliction of the severest kind must follow.

There are those who raise an outcry against what they call the cruelty of the punishment; but they must consider that it was a case of high-handed rebellion of an entire people, and consider also that an opportunity was given to all to repent, by the calf, "who is on the Lord's side." There was no reason why any one should continue in rebellion after that. Only those who continued to harden their hearts against the Lord fell victims to the sword of the Levite. See Romans 2: 2-9.

LITERARY NOTE.—The publishers of Rev. Dr. Robinson's "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday School" have just issued a little book containing only the hymns of that work and selling for one-half the money. It will be a most desirable supplement to the large book, greatly increasing its usefulness, and placing it within the reach of the largest mission schools. The new edition is prettily bound in flexible red cloth, and costs but 20 cents. The complete edition, bound in stiff boards, covered with red cloth, with red edges costs 40 cents to schools in quantities. It is said that the sales of the latter work have mounted up into the scores of thousands since its issue a year ago. (The Century Co., New York.)

Sitting Bull, who has furnished topics for more newspaper paragraphs than any other Indian alive or dead, is likely to be forcibly retired from business as a manufacturer of sensational news. He and his followers are to be taken to Fort Randall, Dakota, and confined as prisoners upon a reservation. Evidently the fighting days of the famous old chief are over. He has had a hard time during his long stay in Canada, and will probably be contented now to draw his rations and blankets from our benevolent Government like all the other good Indians. The noble red man is generally satisfied to forego the diversion of killing white people, if he is given all the beef and flour he can eat, together with a moderate amount of clothing and an annuity in cash to buy what he needs. His wants are few, and it is cheaper to supply them than to fight him, though the morality of supporting a lot of lazy vagabonds in idleness to prevent them from plundering and killing industrious citizens is questionable, to say the least.—N. Y. Tribune.

LORD DUFFERIN'S GENTLE PERSUASION.—London, Sept. 3.—The Times commenting on the news that the Sultan has dismissed the financial administrator at Bajazid in Armenia, one of those immemorial curses of the Turkish Empire, says: "This exercise of authority on the part of the Sultan must be attributed to the influence of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and it may be regarded as the first fruits of the gentle persuasion which His Lordship is known to be exercising in regard to reforms in Asia Minor."

Work on four sections of the Panama Canal has been entirely abandoned, owing to yellow fever among the workmen.

The Southern Hurricane.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 29. A hurricane passed over here Saturday night. The damage to individual and railway property is heavy here and at Beaufort. Forty lives were lost—all colored—at Port Royal ferry. On account of the storm the ferryman could not convey passengers across the river. They were in the ferry-house, awaiting the abatement of the storm, when the sea was carried away by the high tide. Seven bodies were recovered to-day. The number actually drowned is uncertain, but is variously placed at from 20 to 40. One washer and one dredge of the Coosaw Mining Company in the Coosaw River were sunk. Considerable damage was done to wharves and lighters of the company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29. The lightship off Littleback Shoals broke from her moorings during the gale on Saturday, and is now anchored in six fathoms of water southward of Fort Sumter, three miles nearer Charleston than her former position. The sea buoy of Charleston Bar has drifted off Folly Island. The outer bar buoy has been lost and the middle buoy has been dragged out of position about a quarter of a mile to the eastward.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 29. A terrific hurricane visited Savannah on Saturday night. The velocity of the wind was about 80 miles an hour. Early in the evening the signal service office was unroofed and the instruments destroyed. A portion of the roof of the Morning News office was blown off and the building flooded. The City Exchange was badly damaged. A number of firms on the bay lost heavily. About 50 private dwellings were more or less injured. The sheds on the wharf of the Baltimore Steam-Ship Line were entirely down. Several flour and rice mills were unroofed and their contents flooded. A large portion of the city was under water for several hours. The Central Railroad wharves were badly damaged. The public parks were denuded of some of their finest trees and other trees were injured. The destruction of shade trees was very great. The bridge infirmary was wrecked and the patients barely escaped, a number being bruised by falling bricks and plaster.

The German brig Maria Louise, Capt. Mintie, had her stern badly smashed and her rudder, bowsprit and jibboom broken. Her sides were also injured. The pilot boat Maid of the Mist collided with a schooner and sank, and several tugboats were injured. The steamer City of Bridgeton had a hole punched in her side. A house was swept down the river, and three of the occupants, Mrs. Stokes and her two children, were drowned. Mr. Stokes barely escaped. Engineer Richard Fitzgerald, of the steamer H. B. Plant, was drowned.

The loss of life among the colored people occupying little huts on rice plantations and along the river was very great. On Tybee Island the house of Henry Solomon was blown down and the ruins caught fire. Three persons perished. The family of David Bowers, colored, comprising seven persons, were drowned. A colored woman and her four children were washed away in their house. All the people at Shad Island were drowned. Several other persons were known to have perished. At Fort Pulaski the officers' quarters were flooded. The telegraph lines to Savannah are all down.

It is apprehended that, notwithstanding the warning given of the approaching storm, some vessels along the coast have suffered, and news of disasters will be received during the week. The loss is being very large and partly due to the fact that the wind shifted frequently, blowing from the north, east, north-east and west.

A REPRISAL OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE.—TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 3.—Fort Grant advises state the couriers have come into camp this morning bringing news that Gen. Carr and his command had all been massacred by the White Mountain Indians, thirty-five miles from Camp Apache. A hundred and ten men and seven officers were killed. The officers named were Gen. Carr, Capt. Healey, Lieut. Carr, Gordon, Stanton, Orne and Dr. McCarty. The White Mountain Indian reservation is located 160 miles north of Wilson, near the line of New Mexico and the tribe number 1,500. They can muster 400 warriors. This is the only tribe of Apaches which has not been whipped into subjection. They were moved in 1876 into San Carlos reservation, but recalled, and returned to the old hunting grounds, where they have been ever since.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette of this evening says: "Mr. Dillon's frankly expressed conviction that the Land Act offers tenants such great and tangible boons as cut the ground from beneath the feet of the revolutionary agitation, which the Land League has been conducting, will be regarded as the strongest possible confirmation of the soundness of the Government policy. The speaker is an agitator, whose policy is dictated by the necessity of raising American money, and his estimate of the Act must be accepted as the real opinion of one of the bitterest enemies of the British connection."

New York Public puts the wheat crop for 1881, taking the agricultural bureau courses as a guide, at 416,000,000 bushels. This is about 60,000,000 bushels, say one-eighth, less than last year. Russia and adjacent countries will add to the European supply from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 more bushels than last year. The actual difference between the supply of wheat coming into the great point of demand, England, now and in 1880, is therefore scarcely large enough to justify the present prices, but it is great enough to make an advance on last year's average certain.

Lighting killed Thomas M. Douglass near Agate, Col., recently, tearing his clothing into narrow strips and stripping him naked, destroying his boots melting his watch and chain and badly tearing and burning his pocket-book and its contents.

Respect.—The Gray Hairs of old age demand and should receive respect.—The Gray Hairs of young people require attention.—In the way of using Gray Hair Renewer. Sold by J. F. Flint, Rock Island, 50 cents per bottle. 1881-4—No 2.

Mr. Parnell again.

Mr. Parnell is not so wise as his colleague, Mr. Dillon. Dillon sees that the Land League agitation cannot be maintained with the new Land Law in its present operation. He has thrown up his occupation as an agitator and announced his retirement from public life. Parnell, who is in his element in a period of popular excitement, does not relish the prospect of quiet times in Ireland and uneventful sessions of Parliament in London. He feels at home in the midst of shouting crowds, and no doubt likes to see his name in the newspapers as well as any other man. It is reported that he is coming to America again to raise funds to keep the League alive. If he does, we hope he will go back with empty pockets. We recognize the fact that the League has done a great deal for the people it has made, to call the attention of the British classes in England to the desperate condition of the Irish peasantry, and that the Land bill may fairly be said to be the result of its work. If there had been no agitation in Ireland there would assuredly have been no action in Parliament, however great the injustice and however pitiful the condition of the Irish farmers. The Law does not fully meet the demands of the League, but it goes a long way in that direction. No one can doubt that if fairly administered it will prove a remedy for the chief evils which afflict the Irish tenants, such as the uncertainty of their holdings and the inability to pay increased rent on account of improvements made by themselves. Indeed some of its clauses trench so far upon the property rights of landlords that it may be doubted whether they could pass the Legislature of any American State. Yet the bill comes from a British Parliament, a body proverbial for its conservatism and composed for the most part of large land-owners who have a personal interest in upholding the rights of the landlord class.

What is now the plain duty of genuine Irish patriots? Is it to keep up the agitation which will prejudice the ignorant against the new Land Law, and deprive them of its benefits by making them think of it no account? Is it not rather to make the best of its provisions and give it the fair test of one or two years' practical operation under favorable conditions? If the answer is in the affirmative, it can be amended at a future session of Parliament; if it is wholly inadequate to remedy real Irish grievances, there will then be time for Mr. Parnell to summon the League to fresh activity, and to embark for America with new designs on the savings of laborers and servant-girls.

Americans love fair play. They believe Mr. Gladstone's Land Act is not the work of a shifty politician seeking to tide over a present difficulty but the ripe fruit of the best judgment of a statesman and philanthropist. They are convinced that Mr. Gladstone desires the welfare of Ireland just as much as Mr. Parnell. They remember how sturdy Mr. Parnell's bill against the attacks of the House of Lords, and how he pushed it through that body at last by the sheer force of his own great influence and lofty resolution. They want the law to have a chance to justify the hopes of its author, and while it is being put to the test of a trial, they would like to see all honest Irish agitators take hold and help make it a success.—Tribune.

Appalling Marine Disaster. CAPETOWN, Aug. 31.—The Mail steamer "Teuton," with 200 souls on board, including passengers and crew, has been wrecked on Quoin Point. Only 21 persons were saved in the steamer's boats. A British corvette has proceeded to the scene. The "Teuton" arrived at Capetown from England on Monday, landed some passengers and embarked other persons and proceeded on her voyage to Algoa Bay and other ports. Quoin Point is the scene of the previous wreck of a Union Mail steamer. LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Standard's dispatch from Cape Town, states that the wrecked steamer "Teuton" had 147 passengers and a crew of 80. The vessel struck a rock, but floated off to port, when she sank. The majority of those on board perished. All the officers were drowned. Lloyd's correspondent says three boats were lowered, one of which foundered alongside the steamer, and the other two arrived at Simonstown with twenty-three of the crew and four passengers. The Union Mail Company states that 12 passengers were saved.

A later dispatch from Cape Town says that the "Teuton's" boats, which arrived at Simonstown, lay on their oars till daylight, but nothing was then seen of them, and it is feared the third boat, with fifteen women and children, has been lost.

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Another boat belonging to the wrecked steamer "Teuton" has arrived in Simonstown with the second, third and fourth of the three seamen, two firemen and a cook. The occupants believe another boat with thirty women and children, may still arrive. The steamer "Danubius" goes in search of the survivors. It is hoped the loss of life is not as great as first estimated. It is stated 506 passengers for Krynna landed here to proceed in a smaller steamer. Most of the passengers were emigrants.

A terrible accident occurred at the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Station Ottawa this morning about ten o'clock which resulted in the death of Mrs. Lett, wife of Mr. William Pitt Lett, the station agent. It is stated that she was driving across the Dalhousie street track in company with Mrs. Robert Hinton and a boy when the end of a box car, which was being shunted, struck the carriage and killed Mrs. Lett instantly. Mrs. Hinton was seriously injured, but it is thought she will recover. The boy escaped unhurt. Mr. Lett is out on a duck shooting expedition an hour before communicating with.

Is It Possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buobu, Mandrake, Pansy, etc., makes so many and such various cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer.—Post.

Ayob Khan is reported to be making overtures of peace to the Amer.

Brief Mention.

Herrman Hillson shot and instantly killing his father-in-law, Paul Kimmer, and mortally wounding his mother, Mrs. Paul Kimmer, at Kimmer's dwelling in Milwaukee last week.

St. Petersburg despatches state that the New York Hartmann is a fraud.

The total value of taxable real estate and personal property of New York City is \$1,185,000,000.

The King of Denmark has commuted the death sentences of 39 negroes implicated in the Santa Cruz riots.

MILL STREET, Ireland, Sept. 2.—While a party of men were raising a house for arms the police arrived. The raiders fired and probably fatally wounded a policeman. Another party of police arriving fired at the raiders, and killed one Hickie, who was not concerned in the riot.

Four arrests have been made in connection with the raid last night. Hickie received a bullet in the temple and a charge of buckshot in his side.

The supposed presence of a box of dynamite on the steamer Adriatic of White Star line at New York Monday night a good deal of alarm.

The rumored sale of the North Shore Railway by the Quebec Government to a Parisian syndicate is semi-officially denied.

Four little children have been drowned at Hay Lake, Ont., by the upsetting of a boat. They were all four members of the same family.

An Ottawa despatch of 18th inst. lumber is being shipped over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (formerly the Canada Central) to Brockville for shipment to the United States, at the rate of 75 carloads a week. Each car averages 10,000 feet of lumber.

The statement is made that early in September the Canada Copper and Sulphur Co. will commence its own smelting operations. By this means large savings are expected to be effected. The shares, 25 fully paid, are considered by Hearnshaw's Journal cheap at £1 10s the present price.

A girl, thirteen years old, told her father in Ramsey's canon, Tombstone, Arizona, that in passing a Mexican wood cutting camp she had been insulted by a Mexican boy. A mob went to the camp and compelled nine Mexicans to whip the boy with knotted raw-hide whips, so that he died a few hours later. The girl afterwards told her father that she had been told for fear of retaliation is feared from the Mexican side.

IMMENSE DANGER threatens any one troubled with a hacking cough, inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, usually with periodic rapidity. It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold. To do so is simply to invite consumption and premature death. Battle with and overcome the disease in its infancy, and avert the peril. Do not allow the lung-tingling tubercles to develop themselves before resorting to medicine. Experience has shown that the preparation adapted to subdue a formidable cough is both safe and the most effective—its name Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda—a safe and sure specific for bronchial and lung affections, laryngitis, and the various forms of scrofula. It is not pretended that this favorite remedy will cure a fully developed consumption, but that it will avert it, and that it will give to the sufferer a reasonable doubt. The fact is equally known and appreciated, both by the public and the profession, that the article is an admirable fertilizer of the blood, imparting to those constitutions which are essential to the complete nutrition of the system and its preservation in a state of health. In an emulsion system, phosphorus—being a principal element of bodily substance—is deficient. This constituent, as well as lime and soda (important in bone formation) are supplied by Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion, and sold by all druggists. 1822-4

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Commissioners of the Township of Stansfeld, at the house of W. T. Knight, Smith's Mills, on MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. D. A. MANSUR, Sec'y-Treas. Stansfeld, Sept. 7th, 1881.

CATTLE SALE.

Great Auction Sale on Monday, Sept. 12th. THE undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. H. & T. Leonard, of Cookshire, without reserve, the following valuable lot of Cattle in lots to suit: 40 head working and fat Oxen, 60 head three year old Steers and Heifers, 50 head two year old Steers and Heifers, 50 head Cows and yearling steers and heifers. Particular attention is called to this great sale, it is the largest and most important auction of Cattle ever held in this part. They will be put up in one or the lot of a kind. Must all be sold. Terms being cash, look out for bargains. Terms of sale cash. Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN J. GRIFFITH, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS MILCH COWS. C. J. SMITH. Cassville, Stansfeld, Aug. 29, 1881. 32w6

NOTICE.

UNTIL the 1st of October the undersigned will give \$5 per cord of 125 cubic feet for sound White Birch, delivered at their Mills Beek Plain. For further particulars as to size required, &c., Apply to McLEISH & WRIGHT. 1861w2

Just Received,

I CAR CORN,

I CAR FLOUR,

I CAR SHORTS,

I CAR DUDSWELL LIME.

I CAR IN SPITE OF

Nearly Lost My Breath!!

Tweeds, Dress Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

Will do Wonders Here, Just Come & Try.

MY FALL LINE OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Is Complete and I Shall Sell Them

Cheap For Cash!!

I Buy Of Only the Best Manufacturers

In this line and am confident that these goods will give

GOOD SATISFACTION.

D. A. Bullock, GEORGEVILLE.

New Advertisements.

Barnston Academy. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will be commenced on September 12th, 1881, under the management of

Mr. Henry Campbell. The Scholastic Year will consist of Terms of fourteen weeks each. Pupils taken at Tuition at the usual rates. MR. CAMPBELL being an experienced teacher, the Managers feel confident that the high standard of the school will be fully maintained. For further particulars apply to the Principal, or

JOHN GRISHAM, S. H. HILL, O. J. CUSHING, Managers. Barnston, Sept. 5th, 1881. 1861w2

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the building of a road to the lowest and best level of Stansfeld, the 17th inst. at the locality named, at 2 o'clock, P. M., but no bid will be accepted from the school will be full.

H. C. HILL, A. S. PEASLEY, Committee. Stansfeld, Sept. 6th, 1881. 1861w2

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS TAILOR. One that is well versed in the latest styles and can give a good fit every time. Address D. A. BULLOCK, Georgeville, 1861

ESTRAY. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 25th of August, an Ewe Sheep, marked with a "T" on the side.—The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FULLMAN HARRIS, Barnston, Sept. 5th, 1881. 1861w3

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! F. R. COLE, 418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Manufacturer of Lamps and Brackets, Coat Oil Chandeliers, &c. Fine American Kerosene. 60w3

Magog Academy. FALL TERM OPENS Monday, Sept. 12th. JOHN PROCTOR, Principal Magog, Aug. 30, 1881. 60w2

LOST! SATURDAY, Aug. 29th, on the road between Jewell Mills and Charles W. Humphrey's, Barnston, a large sized heavy brown single woolen SHAWL, with gray stripe on the border, also a little red print of the border near one corner. Any one finding the same and leaving it at the Journal Office will confer a favor on the owner. TRUSLA C. BOWKER, Way's Mills, Aug. 29, 1881.

BUTTER. THE undersigned has made arrangements for buying Butter for this season, and for the convenience of makers will be at John Phipps's Store, Magog, Tuesday, H. A. Channell's, Stansfeld Plain, Wednesday, C. E. Kennedy's, E. Hatley, Tinker's, Beek Plain. Choice butter a specialty. H. S. BEBEE, Agent for M. LAING, Beek Plain, June 8, 1881. 48

NOTICE. Dressmaking! Dressmaking! MRS. G. H. SUMNER and MISS EMMA KNIGHT, beg to announce to the public that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment in the rooms over the E. K. Station, Smith's Mills, where at all times they will be prepared to attend to all classes of Dressmaking in the latest styles and at low prices. Also, a complete stock of MANTLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. Give us a call before going elsewhere. MRS. G. H. SUMNER, MISS EMMA KNIGHT, Smith's Mills, Aug. 29, 1881. 60w3

"BUSTED ENTIRELY." I HAVE sat quietly by and seen my property go to rack and ruin, and have been consoled in only one way, and that was the thought that my property was "PRINCESSED" would do something wonderful and fix me so I could pull through the mill and get out before me. But alas! I now find those hopes have been scattered to the winds, the mere water in a match race in your SIXTIES, my stable here falling into decay, the only hope I have left is the

Little Stable at Georgeville. I think my friends should feel for me and my enemies pity me. Derry Lane, Vt., Aug. 9, 1881.

E. S. MAZURETTE, NOTARY CONFYANCER, Agent for the Sun Mutual Life and Accident Company, of Montreal. Office, opposite the Registry Office, Stansfeld Plain. Will be at Beek Plain every Wednesday. Charges moderate. 58y1

Memphremagog Ferry Co. New Steamer, "MEMPHREMAGOG," WILL MAKE two regular ferries daily (as follows) on and after MONDAY, August 15th, 1881. FIRST TRIP—Leave Georgeville for Knowlton—Leaving at 8.30 a. m. Returning—Leave Knowlton for Georgeville at 4.30 p



**Farm and Fireside.**

**NINETY-NINE IN THE SHADE.**

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!  
Oh for an iceberg or two to control it!  
Oh for a vale that at midday the dew cumb-  
bers!  
Oh for a pleasure trip up to the pole!  
Oh for a little one-story thermometer,  
With nothing but zeros all ranged in a  
row!  
Oh for a big double-barreled hydrometer,  
To measure this moisture that falls from  
my brow!  
Oh that this cold world were twenty times  
colder!  
(That's irony red hot it seemeth to me!)  
Oh for a turn of his dreaded cold shoulder!  
Oh what a comfort an ague would be!  
Oh for a groto to typify heaven,  
Scrapped in a rock under catarract vast!  
Oh for a winter of discontent even!  
Oh for a wet blanket judiciously cast!  
Oh for a soda fountain spouting up boldly  
From every hot lamp-post against the hot  
sky!  
Oh for a proud maiden to look on me cold-  
ly,  
Freezing my soul with the glance of her  
eye.  
Oh for a draught of a cup of 'cold pizen'!  
Oh for a resting place in the cold grave!  
Oh for a bath in the Styx, where the thick  
shadow lies on  
And deepens the chill of its dark, running  
wave.  
—Rossiter Johnson.

**Be Kind to the Children.**

This may seem like a needless ex-  
cubation in these times of sadly lack-  
luster government. I do not mean  
foolish indulgence, letting them do as  
they please, yielding to every whim;  
there is quite too much of this, what I  
mean is this: Make their lives as  
pleasant, and painless as you can fair-  
ly and lawfully. While requiring and  
insisting upon prompt and cheerful  
obedience to your commands and wish-  
es, faithful attention to the various du-  
ties and responsibilities belonging to  
their age and station, kind and respect-  
ful behavior towards others, at the  
same time take an interest in whatever  
interests them, help them in carrying  
out their little plans and schemes, in-  
dulging them in all that you can con-  
sistently with your own authority and  
their real good. An incident in my  
own experience will show better my  
meaning, than any thing else I can  
say. I once had a darling bright-eyed,  
red-headed little boy; the pet of my  
family. I was one day just starting  
with my wife on a short journey,  
when he eagerly asked to be allowed  
to "ride a little ways." Carelessly and  
thoughtlessly, I refused him, though  
quietly urged by my wife to grant his  
small request I foolishly persisted,  
though the picture of his fearful eyes,  
and disappointed face haunted me all  
the day spoiling all my pleasure; and  
now, although that was near a score  
of years ago, and for more than three-  
fourths of that time, the little fellow  
has been sleeping in the grave-yard  
not far off, the remembrance of that  
circumstance never comes to mind  
without giving me keen pain. And I  
never see parents refuse to grant such  
little, harmless indulgences, as they so  
often thoughtlessly do, but I long to  
cry out, don't! You are planting  
thorns in your pillow to pierce you by  
and by. And it seems too, to weaken  
in them, that respect for us and that  
confidence in our love for them that  
it is of the greatest importance that  
they should ever cherish. In restraining  
them from the numberless avenues to  
evil that open all round them, and cor-  
recting the wrongs that naturally ap-  
pear in them, we have ample room for  
the exercise of our authority, and of  
their patience, and the doing of this,  
as well as the indulgence in whatever  
is innocent, will only make them feel  
more confidence in our love, and ten-  
der care for them. What we want is,  
when all done with them, to be able  
to know that we have never weakly  
allowed them to run into evil, nor  
carelessly, or selfishly denied them any  
pleasure which we could reasonably grant.

If we knew the rosy fingers  
Pressed against the window pane  
Would be cold and stiff, to-morrow,  
Never trouble us again.  
Would the bright eyes of our darling  
Catch the frown upon our brow?  
Would the print of rosy fingers  
Trouble us as they do now?  
"Then scatter seeds of kindness  
For your reaping by and by."  
C. L. P.

**How the State Microscopist of Pennsylvania Went to Work.**

[From the Philadelphia Press.]  
"Give me a little old brandy, doc-  
tor," replied the reporter.  
"Very well sir," replied Dr. Left-  
man, who is the state microscopist  
of Pennsylvania. "You shall have a  
bottle to put in your pocket. As you  
see, I take about half a pint of recti-  
fied spirit and mix with it a few drops  
of coloring solution and concentrated  
essence of brandy—that is, the brandy  
flavor prepared by the druggist, and  
brisk agitation the mixture acquires  
the appearance of cognac. You like a  
little brandy? Very well; I add a little  
of this, a preparation of nitro-  
benzoin, or artificial oil of bitter al-  
monds. Now, as I pour it out, the  
bubbles remain for some time at the  
top. However, it does not taste ripe  
or full-bodied yet, so I add a few drops  
of a preparation principally compos-  
ed of glycerine and called by the trade  
'age and body.' Another good shake  
and all I need is a label certifying that  
the article is '10-year-old Cognac brandy,'  
and there you have my brandy  
ready for the market. Of course, the  
experiment has been a very hasty one.  
I simply intended to show you the  
principle. In practice about a half a  
pound of each of the substances I have  
not made use of would be added to 40  
gallons of rectified spirits, and a very

respectable and by no means injurious  
brandy is the result. In brief, the  
adulteration of spirituous liquors—that  
is, the artificial production in a few  
hours by a chemical process of a simi-  
lar result to that attended by nature  
in the course of months, or even years  
—has every claim to be regarded as a  
triumph of science."

**How SHE CURED HIM OF SWEARING.**

—The husband of a certain Nashville  
lady was, before his marriage, a fur-  
ious swearer. Through his wife's in-  
fluence he left off this bad habit, ex-  
cept one favorite eus word, which  
clung to him under all circumstances,  
and which to the great annoyance of  
his good wife, he would unconsciously  
use every where—the word "damn."  
Several months since he arose one cold  
morning, before the servant came in  
to make the wood fire, and after a  
long effort and fruitless burning of  
many matches, turned and said "Sal-  
lie, this damn fire won't burn." To this,  
the good wife earnestly said, "Yes,  
the damn wood is too green, and the  
damn servant has forgotten to start  
up any damn kindling wood to start  
the damn fire with." He looked at  
his wife in absolute dismay, but at  
once saw the point and said nothing.  
A longer period than usual passed  
without the favorite expletive being  
used, but later on he wanted a basket  
and said, after looking for it, "Sal-  
lie, where has the damn basket got to?"  
The wife quietly, as if putting a child  
to sleep, said: "Ask the damn cook to  
get the damn basket—damn her, she  
keeps it." As before, he said nothing,  
months have passed, and if he damns  
anything it is not where she is. She  
says it was like taking quinine, and  
she always went and washed out her  
mouth afterward, but he is cured.

**MAKING ALCOHOL.**

—When barley or  
other grain is steeped in water till it  
sprouts, and is then carefully dried, it  
becomes what is termed malt. By this  
process, part of the starch of which  
the grain is mainly composed has been  
converted into sugar, and a new sub-  
stance has been developed, known as  
diastase, a nitrogenous body which im-  
mediately, when the malt is mixed  
with water, reacts on the remaining  
starch and transforms it also into  
sugar, the liquid consequently soon  
assuming a sweet taste. We have now  
in fact a solution of sugar which is  
known as wort; but we may attain  
the same end by using unmalted grain  
—potatoes, peas, beans, or other  
starchy materials, which by the ad-  
dition of dilute sulphuric acid, is con-  
verted into a soluble of sugar. Having  
thus obtained a solution of sugar from  
any of these sources, or still more  
directly from beet root or the "tooth  
some cane," yeast is added to the wort,  
and the process known as "fermenta-  
tion" is rapidly set up, by which the  
sugar is decomposed into two chief  
products, alcohol and carbonic acid  
gas, and several minor ones, glycerine,  
succinic acid, etc., 95 out of every 100  
parts sugar being transformed into al-  
cohol and carbonic acid, four parts go-  
ing to form glycerine, etc., and one  
part as nourishment to the yeast plant,  
which has multiplied immensely, and  
now forms a frothy scum upon the  
surface of the liquid. By the fermenta-  
tion spirits have been produced, and  
the object of the next process, the dis-  
tillation of the fermented wort or  
wash, is to separate the spirit from the  
liquid in which it exists. The  
produce of this operation is an impure  
spirit known as "low wines," which  
has to be redistilled at a lower tem-  
perature to get rid of part of the water  
and the oils with which it is contami-  
nated, the product of this second dis-  
tillation being the mixture of alcohol  
and water known as "whiskey" or  
"spirits of wine," because it was by  
the distillation of wine that spirits  
were first obtained.—Chambers' Jour-  
nal.

**LORD CLYDE'S TEMPER.**

—At the cap-  
ture of the Scudder-Bugh, Gen (then  
Major) Ewart, after a desperate en-  
counter with a couple of native officers  
whom he slew with his sword, cap-  
tured a color, receiving in doing so  
one cut on the right arm and another  
on the right hand. The defenders of  
the building being all killed, and he,  
as imagined the senior officer present,  
thought that Sir Colin might like to  
know of the success. He accordingly  
ran toward Sir Colin, who was sitting  
on his horse surrounded by a group of  
staff officers. He saw Maj. Ewart  
coming, and before he could speak  
called out, "Go back to your regiment,  
sir." It was evident that something  
had gone wrong, for he was very ir-  
ritable, and would not let Maj. Ewart  
speak. At last the latter angrily ex-  
claimed: "I have just killed the last  
two of the enemy with my own hand,  
and here sir, is one of their colors." Maj.  
Ewart said: "I almost think he dam-  
ned the colors, but at last had the civi-  
lity to thank me." We long ago learn-  
ed from another source that there was  
no question about damning the colors.  
What Lord Clyde did say was, when  
Maj. Ewart came up: "Damn the col-  
ors! Rejoin your regiment, sir. At the  
Kala Nudde affair, where, Lord Clyde  
received a contusion in the stomach  
from a spent musket-ball, the Fifty-  
third, contrary to orders made a dash  
at, captured a toll-house occupied by  
the enemy. Justly indignant at this  
breach of discipline, he rode up to the  
regiment, largely composed of Irish-  
men, in order to reprimand it. A  
each attempt, however, to speak, his

**TAKE NOTICE!**

—Three cheers for the commander-  
in-chief, boys! until, finding it was  
impossible to obtain a hearing, the  
stern countenance which he had re-  
sumed for the occasion gradually re-  
laxed, and the veteran chief turned  
away with a laugh. His personal  
courage was conspicuous, but at the  
siege of Lucknow, he, as he considered,  
made a display of nervousness at  
which he was much irritated. A heavy  
fire was going on, but Sir Colin was  
usual close up to the front. Coming  
across a regiment lying down under  
cover, he remembered that in it was a  
young officer from whose mother—an  
old friend—he had that morning re-  
ceived a letter. He sent for the young  
officer and began talking to him in his  
customary kind manner. Suddenly  
whizzed a round shot close over their  
heads. Involuntarily the ensign  
bobbed, and in sympathy Sir Colin  
imitated him. The next moment, re-  
collecting himself, he furiously assail-  
ed the luckless lad in the strongest  
language, telling that he had been the  
cause of his (Sir Colin) doing a thing  
which he had never done before, and  
of which he was ashamed. He exhorted  
the ensign never in future to duck  
at a shot, and his wrath cooling, invited  
him to dinner.—Edinburgh Review.

**GEO. S. CARPENTER**

—Has a good—

**Assortment of Goods,**

—And is—

**SELLING CHEAP**

—No old—

**SHOP-WORN STOCK,**

But just what you want, and your

**MONEY'S WORTH.**

He is alive to the interests of his customers  
and has put in a large Stock for

**summer Trade.**

And all other goods in this line. Shall en-  
deavor by

**Fair Dealing. Honest Weights,  
and Prompt Delivery,**

to secure a large share of the public  
patronage.

**FARMERS,  
LOOK AT THIS!**

THE HOLLINGSWORTH IMPROVED

**MONITOR RAKE,**

The best Self and Hand Dump Rake in the  
market. Dumps from both wheels and is  
just what you want.

Two Cars Flour, One Car Corn,  
One Car Shorts, One Car Lined Meal,  
One Car Factory Filled Flour.

**DAIRY SALT,**

Oats, India Wheat, Dried Apple, Dudsell  
Lime, Hair, and a complete stock of

**HAYING TOOLS,**

which I shall sell CHEAP. Bring in your  
Butter and get the highest market price for  
it in CASH. We are shipping every Satur-  
day, and will buy any time in day light.  
5000 Extra Good Butter Tubs which I am  
selling CHEAP.

Paris Green in sure death to Potato Bugs.  
Two Hundred Pounds just received.

**CALL AND SEE ME.**

Remember the place, the old stand of

**C. S. CARPENTER.**

Derby Line, June 21, 1881.

**BOOTS**

—AND—

**SHOES!**

Is making a specialty of the above  
lines, and will keep on hand the

**D. A. BULLOCK**

Is making a specialty of the above  
lines, and will keep on hand the

**LARGEST ASSORTMENT**

to be found in the county.  
I have a very nice assortment of

**DRY GOODS**

—AND—

**GROCERIES,**

which I will sell

Cheaper than the Cheapest

—FOR—

**CASH!**

—AND—

**NOW IS THE TIME**

—AND—

**HERE IS THE PLACE**

to lay out your money to the best  
advantage.

**Bullock's Old Stand**

is bound to lead. Please call and price my  
Goods.

Allow me to express my thanks for the  
liberal patronage I have received from all  
my old customers, and, if continued, as I  
hope it will be, I shall endeavor to give  
them better bargains than ever.

D. A. BULLOCK.

Georgeville, June 1, 1881.

**STARTLING  
DISCOVERY!**

**LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.**

A victim of youthful imprudence causing  
Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost  
Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every  
known remedy, has discovered a simple safe  
cure, which he will send FREE to his fel-  
low sufferers, address J. M. KEENE, 43  
Chatham St., N. Y.

321

Watches, Stem Winders \$35.00—  
White Metal Hunting Case \$5. Imi-  
tation gold \$6. Solid gold \$12—  
Cheapest and best for your own use or  
speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue  
free. THOMPSON & Co., 152 Nassau St.,  
New York.

321

**GLOBE TOBACCO CO.,**

DETROIT, Mich., and WINDSOR, Ont.

**THE GOLD FLAME  
CIGARETTES**

THE BEST MADE FROM THE  
BEST SELECTIONS OF  
TOBACCO AND  
CIGAR  
OLD  
VIRGINIA  
LEAF

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**TO THE PUBLIC.**

—HAS FOR SALE—  
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE  
FOR CASH OR SHORT APPROVED  
CREDIT,  
Soft and Hard Dash Leather,  
Trimming and Collar Leather, Wink-  
er and Skirting Leather, Enamelled  
Mushin, Drill and Duck, 18, 25  
and 28 oz. Rubber Drill,  
4 and 4 yard wide

**OIL CARPETING,**

Pigs Hair, Ready-Made Harness Saddles  
Coach Pads, a good assortment of

**Silver Plated, Nickel Plated**

Rubber Covered, Japan and Tinned

**Trimnings for Harnesses,**

Team and Patent Buggy Collars, a large  
line of

**Winkers, Fronts and Rosetts,**

all sizes of Wood Hames from 1 to 10.  
Other Goods too numerous to mention  
usually kept in my line.

—Also, a few good—

**Nickle, Tinned & Japan Trimmed**

**DRIVING HARNESSSES,**

for sale cheap.

L. C. BATES.  
Rock Island, March 28, 1881.

**Flag and Cavass Lined**

Collars, Fly Nets and Covers, a new  
lot of Dusters and Horse Sheets,  
very cheap for Cash, at  
BATES'S.

**Carriage Umbrellas**

From \$2.50 to \$8.00 South side of the Line,  
at \$2.75 to \$9.50 North side of the Line,  
L. C. BATES'S.

**NORTH BRITISH**

**MERCANTILE**

**FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital. £2,000,000 00 Stg.  
Paid-up Capital. 250,000 00  
Revenue for 1879. 301,561 01  
Accumulated Funds. 1,091,910 13

**Insurances Against Fire**

Accepted at the Ordinary Rates of Prem-  
ium.

D. A. MANSUR,  
Agent for Stanstead County.  
Stanstead, Oct. 15 1878.. 71

**FOR SALE.**

THREE GOOD BEDROOM SETS,  
cheap for cash or trade.

GEO. GALE & SONS.  
Smith's Mills, Feb. 22, 1881. 33

**The Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

OF THE COUNTIES OF STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE.

ESTABLISHED..... 1835.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Lt. Col. B. T. MORRIS, GEO. H. ALLEN, J. S. L. TERRILL,  
Fox, W. W. LYNCH, J. BEDARD, F. P. BUCK,  
I. N. GALE, C. A. BAILEY, W. WILLIAM WHITE,  
WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., GEO. ARMITAGE,  
President, Secretary & Treasurer.

ISRAEL WOOD,.....Inspector.

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

**A CARD.**

**T. & C. O'ROURKE,**

WOULD ANNOUNCE,

That owing to the blunder of some one their PHOTOS did not embellish the New  
Dominion Atlas, and in consequence, several parties have refused to take the Atlas.  
However disappointing this may be to our many friends, the mistake will be more  
than atoned for by inspecting our

**NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS,**

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots

—AND SHOES,—

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON AND MONTREAL,  
which are far more pleasing to look at than Photographs, no matter how well executed

**OUR BRANCH STORE AT DERBY LINE,**

Contains some Splendid Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing for  
Boys, Youths and Men, at Wonderfully Low Prices.

**GARMENTS**

Made and Trimmed by Competent Workmen, will make no  
Mistake in Calling on us

**CORNER OF MAPLE AVENUE.**

Latest Style Hats just received from Boston,  
also, Ties, Scarfs, White Shirts, and French Cambric Shirts.

Give us a Call and compare Goods, Prices & Workmanship.  
Rock Island, April 5, 1881. 39

**F. D. BUTTERFIELD**

Manufacturer of  
Taps & Dies  
of all descriptions  
Send for Price List.

**YOUNG'S NEW AXLE CUTTER.**

This machine, represented in the cut at one-tenth size, patented in the U. S. Aug. 17,  
1880, and in the Dominion of Canada Dec. 1, 1880, is a very simple hand-lathe,  
using the ordinary lathe tool and cutting same way, the axle nut being used to feed the  
tool against the shoulder as the machine is revolved around the axle, and will cut  
back the shoulders for the nut on all sizes of  
carriage and wagon axles, quickly and easily, allowing the threads  
to be extended and the nut screwed further on fitting the box to the  
axle, obtaining the disagreeable wadding of the wheels when worn,  
without the use of extra washers. With each machine we give one  
of Holroyd's best stocks and ten dies, cutting from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, 8, 9,  
10, 12 and 14 threads, right and left hand, equally useful for all other  
work. This is the only machine for the purposes that needs no re-  
pairs, and is fully warranted.

We have no hesitation in saying that no machine has been in-  
vented for a term of years that has, uncollected, received an equal num-  
ber of testimonials as its merits and the short time it will pay for  
itself. We can give the names of over one hundred blacksmiths