Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 10, 1886.

The Local Government.

The Local Government organs are terribly touchy on local political questions. Their extreme sensitiveness at the present time, may be due to the vulnerable character of the policy pursued by their patrons, or it may indicate that the organs, in view of the approaching discussions on Provincial affairs in the Legislature, and the certainty of a general election in a few months, are so liberally fed, that they consider it a part of their contract to indignantly resent even the mildest criticism of the Government policy. Now a great number of people agree with the FARMER and other newspapers that are in a position to express an entirely independent opinion on local politics, that the present Government has come far short of the expectations centred upon it, when its elements were gathered from the regions of political obscurity, and so fearfully and wonderfully combined. While the public could not have reasonably anticipated any startling or original legislation, knowing as they did, that outside of the leader, political ability and statesmanship, were matters to which the members of the administration were strangers, they did expect some degree of honesty in the carrying out of the professions these gentlemen had made while in opposition.

What then has been the result of the four years reign of the Local Government. Have they increased the efficiency of the public service? Have they reduced expenditures, and cut off extravagances where such retrenchment was possible? Have they placed legislation on the statute book that will lead to the advancement of the country, and the better government of its people? Have they reduced, or even controlled the public debt, or made the cost of legislation less expensive? Have they dismissed useless officials, or instituted any reforms that have resulted to the advantage of the Province? Nearly, if not all these matters were contained in the great policy of reform and retrenchment so many times, and so vigorously urged by the Premier, while in opposition, and which eventually, with the assistance of methods to which we need not now refer, succeded in placing him and his followers, in the long coveted possession of the treasury benches. But the promises were fraudulent; they were never intended to be kept, and they have been entirely disregarded. The policy was a sham and a delusion. No honest or concerted attempt has been made to carry it out. True, the Government endeavoured to reform the lumber question, and the schools, and they succeded in placing new burdens on the lumbermen, and in reducing the teacher's salaries, But they have not reduced the number of the Executive, as was promised. Mr. Ritchie, Solicitor General, still lives, and draws a $1,200 salary and travelling expenses. They still pay out a large sum for criminal prosecutions, to Mr. Gregory and other legal friends. This was an outrageous practice in the old Government; it is quite the proper thing with the new. In short, every profession the Government made before succeeding to power, has been disregarded. They have thrown their policy to the winds, and their political course has been guided solely in their own interest, and without respect to the necessities of the people.

A Distinguished Lawyer Dead.

The Canadian Bar has suffered a great loss by the death of Joseph Doutre, Q. C., the distinguished French Canadian lawyer of Montreal. Mr. Doutre's reputation was almost world wide. He first came into prominence in 1869, in connexion with the famous Guibord case, of which no doubt many of our readers have a very distinct recollection. Jos. Guibord, a resident of Montreal, was a member of the Institute Canadian, a Montreal society of liberal thinkers, which was under the ban of the Roman Catholic church. He was the owner of a lot in a Catholic cemetery, where his wife was buried, but after his death, the ecclesiastical authorities refused him burial in consecrated ground. Doutre undertook to compel them to do so by process of law, and after a fight of several years and an appeal to the Privy Council of England, he succeeded. Guibord was buried in 1875. During the latter stages of the matter, intense excitement prevailed in Montreal, and every precaution was taken lest the event should culminate in riot and bloodshed. Archbishop Bourget, with whom the contest was waged by Doutre, died a few years ago. Mr. Doutre also became distinguished for the part he took in the great International arbitration at Halifax, on the fishery question. He was the leading counsel for Canada, and had associated with him our own S. R. Thompson, and Hon. L. H. Davies, now M. P., for Queen's Co., P. E. Island. For his services in connexion with this matter, Sir Albert J. Smith was knighted, though the case had really been prepared by his predecessor, Hon. Peter Mitchell, but there was no official recognition of the able services rendered the Canadian cause, by Mr. Doutre and his associate counsel. Mr. Doutre, however, got an immensely large fee, some thousands of dollars. In the Quebec Courts he had a very large and lucrative practice. He was a Catholic by birth and education, but lived and died a free thinker. He was sixty years old.

The cold wave of last week extended over nearly the whole of the United States and Canada. The lowest recorded temperature was at Mattawa, Ontario, where the mercury touched forty four degrees below zero. In Fredericton, the thermometer dropped to twenty-six, the lowest we have heard of in this Province. The Southern States suffered great damage from the excessive cold. Eighteen inches of snow, the heaviest fall ever known there, covered Texas, and the loss of stock is unprecedented. In Virginia, the mercury went down to twenty-five below zero, the lowest point ever touched there, and there was a six inch snowfall. New York experienced a genuine blizzard, the snow completely blocking the street railways. In fact, from almost every point comes the intelligence of the intensity of the cold.

A Veteran Legislator.

Hon. David Wark, Senator, of this city, is a veteran legislator and politician. He commenced his public career forty-one years, and has been in active political life ever since. He was born near Londonderry Ireland, in 1804, and is thus in the eighty-second year of his age. It is not given to many men to reach an age over four score years, and still retain their mental and physical faculties to the degree Senator Wark does. His knowledge of political events for the past half century, and his power of recalling them, is remarkable. He is an old man, but a vigorous one, and his speeches delivered every sesssion in the Senate, Gritty though they are, give evidence of a matured intellect, and the ripe wisdom, borne only of experience. Like many of his contemporaries in public life in Canada, Senator Wark hails from the old country. He arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland in 1825, and cast in his lot with the people of this Province. During the greater part of his life, he resided and did business at Richibucto, Kent County. He was first elected to the Assembly for that constituency in 1845, and he sat in the popular branch till 1851, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council, remaining there till the Union in 1867, when he was called to the Senate. He was a member of the Executive Council of this Province from 1858 to 1862, and served as Receiver General for a few months in the early part of 1867. He is a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, a devoted Presbyterian, a most agreeable gentleman socially, and a good citizen. Though the weight of four score and two years, have began to tell on him, he is yet in excellent health, and will start for Ottawa in a few days, to attend his parliamentary duties, as active and enthusiastic as many men half his great age. While the FARMER cannot commend Senator Wark's politics, it yields respect to his long and honorable public career, his great integrity, and the many other excellent qualities for which the veteran gentleman is distinguished.

They are Seven.

We have had frequent occasion to note the rapidity with which the Quebec agitation is disappearing. The indications now are, that by the time Parliament meets, the national party which was to dethrone the Government, because it had the courage to hang Riel, will have sunk entirely into oblivion. The latest deserter from the bolters' camp, is Mr. Vanasse, M. P. for Yarnaska, and editor of *LeMonde*, a prominent French newspaper published at Montreal, and his withdrawal brings the number of discontents down to seven. The bolters are said to find themselves in a very disagreeable and embarassing position; they belong to neither party, and of themselves are powerless to avenge Riel's death, by injuring the Government. They propose, it is alleged, to keep quiet on the Riel question, till they see what action Mr. Blake and the Opposition take, but if we are to accept Mr. Blake's own statement in his London speech, the bolters have nothing to expect from him. Mr. Blake said he "declined to construct a party platform from the Regina scaffold, or open the portals of the future, with the blood rusted key of the past." Hon. Mr. Chapleau is said to have expressed the opinion, that the remaing seven bolters will not come back to the Conservative fold, and that the Governmet isn't particular, anyhow, as they have a large majority assured. The defection of seven supporters from a Government majority of over seventy, will not materially affect the Government's position in the Commons. The influence of Langevin, Chapleau and Caron in Quebec, and the hearty support of the Church, soon knocked the bottom out of the Riel agitation.

Wicked Chicago.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, having the largest membership of any church society in Chicago, delivered a sermon recently, in which he made an extraordinary attack upon the administration of justice and the supposed immoralities of Chicago. Our wives, he said, are not safe from the hands of the thief on the principal streets in broad daylight; garroting is an event of every night; burglars ply their nefarious business with little fear of arrest. Our police courts are, with a few exceptions, a burning disgrace to any civilized community. Many of our justices are in open league with the criminals; their decissions are bought and sold, and men who have been entrusted with the high duty of enforcing the law, are hand in hand with the criminal classes; their ermine robes are covered with the filth of corruption, and it is well nigh an impossibility for one to gain an honest judgment. The majority of our aldermen, he said, are in the market to the highest bidder, and legislation on any matter is controlled by the price you can pay to these caricatures of rulers. Our country board is notoriously corrupt. Of the takes with which the community is burdened, one third at least goes into the pockets of corrupt men. The speaker predicted for Chicago the fate of ancient Babylon.

We observe by the *Globe*, that Mr. George McLeod of St. John, Mr. W. J. Robinson of Moncton, and Mr. B. S. Palmer of Queens, who respectively sign themselves Presidents of the St. John, Westmorland and Queens County Liberal Associations, have issued a call to the other counties to organize a Provincial Liberal Association. Mr. McLeod and Mr. Robinson are both defeated candidates, and their appeal, we suppose, is issued largely in their own interest. The *Globe* editorially endorses their course. Our contemporary thinks something ought to be done, to revive the Grit party in New Brunswick, and we cordially agree with it. With Mr. Weldon for a leader, and Messrs. Gilmor, Irvine, King, and Burpee, for the rank and file, the party is not in an enviable position. In case a County Association is formed in York, we conceive there will be no difficulty in filling the Presidency quite as efficiently as it has been done in St. John and Westmorland

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Blake's mother died at London, Ontario, last week.

The Orangemen of Ireland are resolved to resist Home Rule to the bitter end.

Rev. P. G. Gregor, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman at Halifax, is dead.

An exchange remarks that Mr. Kiro Shiro, the editor of the Yokohama *Jigi Ghimbo*, has been converted to Christianity, and that his is a good example for the party editors of Canada.

Mr. Moody the evangelist who has just completed a series of very successful services in Chicago, was offered a $40,000 residence and $15,000 a year to remain in that city. He declined the offer.

Mr. J. E. B. McCready, editor of the *Telegraph*, lectured in the Mechanics Institute, St. John, Monday evening on "scenes in the Canadian Parliament," handling his subject in a very interesting manner.

The mouth of the Moira river, at Bellville Ontario, became blocked with anchor ice, last week, and the back water flooded the town, rendering one hundred families homeless, and paralyzing business for the time.

Pierre and Baptiste Vandal, two of the half-breeds sentenced for treason-felony in connection with the Northwest rebellion, have been released, owing to the condition of their families and their own good conduct. The release of all other rebel prisoners will soon follow.

Our scientific reporter has handed in the following, for which he is responsible:—

"Creation" says Darwin, "is pyramidical in shape, with man for the apex, also ex-ape."
"Man was an ape in the days that were earlier,
But his hair soon became first curly, then curlier.
At last a thumb grew out of his wrist,
And man became a Positivist!"

A short time ago, one George R. Johnson, a Halifax merchant, failed under rather suspicious circumstances, and an inquiry has resulted in his receiving six months imprisonment for fraud. He failed for $60,000 immediately after obtaining $10,000 worth of goods from Montreal houses. He preferred his mother for $14,000, and the Bank of Montreal for $8,000. Other creditors never got a cent. He is alleged to have manipulated tenders for the estate, got the whole thing into his hands and so defrauded his creditors. Judge Johnston, in sentencing the prisoner, reflected upon his conduct in the severest terms.

The composition of the new English Cabinet, is as follows:—Gladstone, Prime Minister and first Lord of the Treasury; Sir Farrer Herschell, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council; H. C. H. Childers, Home Secretary: Earl Roseberry, Secretary for Foreign affairs; Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Kimberley, Secretary for India; Hy. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary for War; Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Marquis of Ripon, first Lord of the Admirality; J. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board: G, O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland; A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade; John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Edison, the inventor and electrician, has struck a big thing in the matrimonial line, one that in some points takes front rank to his discoveries. He is going to marry a beautiful twenty-year-old brunette, whose pa is worth a couple of millions. Pretty good for a deaf man thirty-eight years old. But then Edison does not need money. He is a millionaire himself and the attachment is from love. The prospective bride is a daughter of Louis Miller of Arkon, Ohio, who is interested in an immense mower and reaper manufactory in that city. She is highly educated, accomplished, and possesses rare social graces, which have made her very popular. The wedding is fixed for the 24th inst., and the bridal tour will be a direct journey to Mr. Edison's winter cottage at Fort Myers, Florida.

Great excitement prevails in English social and political circles regarding the Dilke case. The outlook is very dark for Sir Charles Dilke but much sympathy is expressed on all sides at the cruel fate which cuts him off at a moment which otherwise would have been the triumph of his life. The evidence to be produced against Sir Charles consists of two points: first, a responsible witness will be produced who will swear he saw Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Crawford together under circumstances of great suspicion; second, Mrs. Crawford's confession to her husband, which she afterwards repudiated. So bitter is Mr. Crawford said to be, that it is reported he offered to show Mr. Whitemore, Sir Charles Dilke's Tory opponent at the Chelsea general election, all the papers in the case. Mr. Whitmore declined to see them, saying his fight with Sir Charles Dilke was public and political, not private and personal.

Prof. Theodore H. Rand of the Baptist oollege, Toronto, formerly Superintendent of Education for this Province, writes as follows to the Toronto *Mail*: "In your interesting article of this morning on 'Canadians Abroad,' you speak of the late Prof. Hartt as having held 'an important position' in connection with the geological survey of Brazil. Kindly permit one of his old classmates while at Acadia college to say that Prof. Hartt was appointed by Dom. Pedro II to be chief of the Imperial geological commission of Brazil. His salary was $10,000 a year, and seven years were allowed him to conduct a geological survey of the empire, embracing an area of 3,288,000 square miles. This was surely one of the greatest of tasks ever committed to a man of science For nearly three years Prof. Hartt prosecuted his work with a zeal and ability which elicited the encmoious of scientific men everywhere. In March, 1878, he fell a victim to yellow fever, but there stands to-day on one of the principal streets of Rio, the museum of the commission, rich in the product of his genius and toil, a fitting memorial of his great work."

The affairs of the Halifax Sugar refinery as disclosed at the annual meeting of the company the other day, are not of a very cheerful nature. The report showed that the refinery owed the Merchants' Bank and the Government the sum of $550,000 which, with the subscribed capital, made the total liabilities $905,000. Against this stood the refinery plant, costing $500,000, sugar on hand, $185,000, and other assests about $50,000. The whole capital is lost and, besides, the refinery is about $300,000 in debt. The directors have closed the refinery. A very lively discussion ensued. The present position was charged (1) to the disastrous declines in the price of sugar last year; (2) the undervaluation of sugar in Montreal and the consequent unfair advantage of Montreal refineries over Halifax; (3) to discriminating freights over the Intercolonial against Halifax and in favor of Moncton and Montreal refiners, etc. It was alleged that Halifax importers paid twenty cents per 100 pounds higher duty on some sugars than Montreal importers did on the same sugars. Messrs. A. G. Jones, John S. McLean, A. W. West, Mayor MacIntosh and Dr. Lewis were appointed a committee to co-operate with the directors in devising means for continuing the refinery. It is proposed to issue preferential stock, as to sell the property would be ruinous just now. Prompt action was urged, as the company are paying over $100 per day interest to the banks. Mr. Kenny mentioned that English capitalists were ready to purchase the refinery. The majority of the stockholders who spoke at the meeting, asserted that the failure of the Refinery was due to want of capital. The institution was nearly $100,000 in debt when ready to run, and the material with which to operate it was purchased on credit.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Record of the two Political Parties on this great Enterprise.

Benefits arising from rapid Construction.

(From Hon. Thos. White's speech at Dunville.)

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was, according to the testimony of leading men of both parties, an essential factor in the building up of a united Canada. It was part of the compact with British Columbia, a compact dictated not simply as an inducement to that colony to join the confederacy, but from considerations of the highest national impartance. It is contended now that the wise policy would have been to have built the railway gradually, a hundred miles or so a year, as the growth of settlement required it, leaving the mountain and the Lake Superior sections for the future, when the growth of population would enable the country to undertake so important and expensive a work. But the argument is based upon a false idea of the movement of population. Experience in the United States, and the same experience has obtained in our own Northwest, shows that people always move far ahead of the railway. On the mere survey of a railway line through Prince Albert and Edmonton

SETTLERS PRESSED FORWARD

to those districts, hoping that the railway would some day reach them. Before the present line was ever thought of, settlement had commenced on the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. So that even on the principle that it was desirable to deter settlement from scattering, by a slow construction of the railway, experience has shown that there is nothing in that argument. Mr. Blake, however, as responsible for Mr. McKenzie's Pacific railway policy, was not in a position to condemn the rapid construction of the railway. When the late Government came into office they found the country forced to construct a railway to the Pacific ocean, as part of the terms of union with British Columbia. They confirmed that arrangement. They went much further, and made the Imperial Government a party to the compact by agreeing to the Carnarvon terms, under which Canada was to complete the railway to the Pacific by 1890, undertaking as evidence of good faith, to spend at least $2,000,000 annually within the boundaries of British Columbia. Will you say that the construction of the line by 1886, by means of a company, involving less cost and less responsibility on the Government, is not infinitely better than its construction by 1890 as proposed by Mr. Mackenzie and assented to by Mr. Blake? But we are told that the

LINE NORTH OF LAKE SUPERIOR

should not have been built. That a public man in the face of the events of the last twelve months, should take such a position is at least astonishing. What would have been our position in Canada last spring if we had not had, even in its then imperfect state, the line north of Lake Superior? There was a rebellion in the Northwest in 1869, and we had then an experience which certainly should make us unwilling to repeat it. Happily it was in the season of navigation when we sent troops to suppress the first revolt. But the steamer had to unload its troops and munitions of war on this side of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which happens to be in United States territory. These had to be portaged across while the steamer passed through light, and be re-barked on the other side of the Sault in Lake Superior. This rebellion broke out in the winter when navigation was closed, and one shudders to think what would have been the result if the settlers had been left, as they would have been, to the mercy of the rebels and their Indian allies, because of the impossibility of conveying troops to their assistance.

NO COUNTRY CAN EVER BECOME TRULY UNITED

or truly great whose country is separated, one portion from the other, by the territory of a foreign country as far as means of communication is concerned. Mr. Blake mistakes the patriotic sentiment of the Canadian people if he thinks he can rouse popular feeling against the Government because it has succeeded in connecting the two oceans by railway on Canadian territory, so that a man may enter a Pulman car at Halifax, and disembark at Port Moody, without once leaving Canadian soil. On the highest ground of national interest this railway was a necessity and on the ground of commercial expediency, it was scarcely less so. By means of this eastern section, whose construction forms one of the complaints of Mr. Blake, the trade of the Northwest has been made tributary to the growth and prosperity of the eastern provinces. Merchants in Montreal and Quebec, and Halifax and St. John, and now happily, by the event which has just taken place, of Toronto and Hamilton, can trade with the people of the Northwest, as they never could have done if dependent upon American routes.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

There are two facts in this connection worth referring to, and both of which form grounds of public congratulation. Canada undertook in 1872 to connect the Pacific ocean with the Canadian system of railways within ten years. This contract was denounced in most unmeasured terms; it was declared to be "the mad scheme of a mad Government," and at the elections of 1872 it was the chief ground upon which condemnation was sought for the ministers who had been so foolish as to make such a bargain. Even the best friends of the Government hardly anticipated that the arrangement could be literally fulfilled. At the dinner given to the British Columbia delegates in the Russell house in Ottawa Mr. Trutch, referring to this agitation, declared that they had no hope of the absolute, literal fulfillment of the ten years' contract; that it was necessary to put in some time, and that ten years was named as an assurance of the early commencement and a steady, honest prosecution of the work of construction; but that the completion of the work within fifteen or twenty years would be regarded as a substantial fulfilment of the compact. Since then nearly seven years were practically lost. The failure of the Allan contract postponed the commencement of the railway for a couple of years, and during the five years that Mr. Mackenzie was in, very little progress was made, not a mile of railway being open for traffic when he left office, and not a mile of contract let west of the city of Winnipeg; and yet the last spike has been driven which connects the Pacific ocean with the system of railways in old Canada, within between three and four years of the time fixed in the original compact, thus almost literally fulfilling the terms of agreement with British Columbia. This is a fact of which a young community like this, which ought to be jealous of its honor, may well be proud. Then the other fact is that the railway has been.

BUILT WITHIN THE TERMS

agreed upon in the contract of 1880. I know it will be said that the Government has loaned to the company $30,000,000, and Mr. Blake says that that is a violation of the original arrangement. It would be so if the $30,000,000 were a gift and not a loan, or if, being a loan, there were not abundant security for its repayment. For $10,000,000 of that loan we have the security of over 20,000,000 acres of land in the North-West, and for the other $20,000,000 we have precisely the same security as the moneyed men in England regarded as sufficiently good to induce them to invest their money in the purchase of bonds at a figure which must be regarded as indicative of the greatest confidence in the enterprise. The company has paid the Government regularly the interest upon this loan, and ar long as they continue to do that, and they must continue to do it, or be in default to their English bondholders as well, it cannot be said that Canada has given the company anything beyond what was specified in the orginal contract. Last year an additional loan of $5,000,000 was made, and Mr. Blake, with a strange forgetfulness of what has taken place, cites that as an evidence of recklessness on the part of the Government. That was a loan of $5,000,000 for a year. It was to be given in the form of treasury notes, and was to be repaid by July 1, 1886; and yet the bill sanctioning that loan had scarcely more than received the royal assent when news came from England that the moneyed men of Lombard street had purchased the bonds of the company, and the $5,000,000 was repaid to the Government. But Mr. Blake complains that the company have been permitted to

BRANCH INTO OTHER UNDERTAKINGS.

Quite true. They have leased the Ontario and Quebec system, which gives to Canada a competing line from Montreal to the boundaries of the western peninsula. They have leased the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, which secures a Canadian line to the waters of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and they have placed upon those waters magnificent ocean vessels, the finest upon the inland waters of America, as an additional route of our North-West. They are spanning the St. Lawrence with a new bridge, and are extending their line by the short route to St. John and to Moncton, and thence by the Intercolonial to Halifax. Except as to the short line route, which was a local enterprise, important for the development of the trade of the Maritime Provinces, and to which Parliament had granted a subsidy, all these other enterprises of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been secured without a dollar's additional charge to the Dominion treasury. It is too absurd to suppose that the people of Canada are going to join Mr. Blake in condemnation of a policy which has secured two great railway corporations for Canada, competing with each other for the business of the country, instead of the monoply of one which must have existed but for these enterprises. So much for the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, as I have already said, upon that point, as upon the question of a National Policy, the Government have no objections to the issue presented by Mr. Blake, and to an appeal to the people upon these two questions.

Canadian Winter Sports

As seen by Bob Burdette at Toronto.

Tobogganning, Curling and Snowshoeing.

The toboggan is a sled with a single runner, which spreads clear across the bottom of the sled. The top of the toboggan is just lide the bottom. It is somewhat thicker than a sheet of writing paper and about as long as an after-dinner speech. Its seating capacity is limited only by the number of people who can get on it. The urbane and gentlemanly conductor sits aft and uses one of his lithe and willowy legs for a steering apparatus by which he guides the toboggan some way or other. It is easy to slide down hill on a toboggan. In fact, after you start down, you can't do anything else. True, you could fall off. That is easily done. The flying machine is not high, so you haven't very far to fall. Still, if you have to fall from a toboggan half way down the slide, or else fall down stairs with a kitchen stove, you take the stove and the stairs every time. It isn't so exciting and it isn't so soon. I walked up the stairway for the purpose of sliding down the banister on a toboggan. The president of the club took his place aft; somebody said "let her go." Then we stopped, and the president said "How did we like it?" I left my breath at the top of the slide and we had to go up and get it. There it was, a gasp 3½ inches long, sticking in the air like an icicle, just where I gasped it when we started. I took it down, stuck it into my left lung and began to breathe again with great freedom. The toboggan is to any other way of getting down hill what flying is to going to sleep. If I was in a hurry and it was down hill all the way I would rather have a toboggan than a pair of wings any day.

P. S.—There is usually an angel on the toboggan with you, which has a tendency to confirm the impression that you are going down with wings.

N. B.—A young Canadian of broad experience assures me that Toronto angels really and truly have wings, insomuch that often he has to drive with one hand, using his other arm to hold the angel from flying away.

Addenda—I have known the same thing to happen in this United States.

We went to the Granite rink and watched the curlers. Curling is a game that will probably never become a general popular sport. The maddening excitement attendant upon this thrilling pastime, which seems to be its great fascination, debars any except the strongest heads and steadiest nerves from venturing into the seething maelstrom of its reckless gaiety. It is called curling because it makes your hair curl to watch it. A man takes a boulder of polished granite with a handle to it, and pushes it away from him. Then it slides along on the ice. Two men with brooms walk along in front of it and sweep a clean place for it to slide in. Another man says, "Ay mon." He also remarks at intervals, "Soup her oop." A stranger once in a reckless hour joined a company of desperate curlers. In an unguarded moment he said "man" instead of "mon." The frenzied curlers at once tied a "stane" about his neck and chucked him through a hole in the ice.

But then, nonsense aside, everybody knows who knows anything at all, that a man must be to the manner born to appreciate and enjoy curling. A stranger intermeddleth not with the joy of the curler. The barbarian can never be taught to understand it, and so his life must ever remain incomplete. And even an alien can see that it is more of a game than chess. I hold it to be a solemn, self-evident, heaven-born truth, that a man who will play chess for amusement would saw a cord of wood for a joke.

The snowshoe is to the Canadian lightsomeness, and to all the rest of the world a stumbling block. A man who has tried snow shoes for the first time is disqualified from writing about them for six months afterwards. He might say something he would not only regret, but which he could not prove, and for which his church would subject him to severest discipline. The best way for a beginner to wear snow shoes is to imitate the Indian who sell them. He carries them on his shoulder. I am now carrying mine in the baggage car. I will continue to carry them there until we reach the Custom House. Then I don't know where the inspector will carry them. I don't want to pay duty on a pair of vile conspirators that have held me up to ridicule, thrown me down in the snow, torn my clothes and ruffled my temper. But I would like to get them home. I tried to slip them inside my trousers legs, but if you ever saw a snow shoe you will readily understand how, with the present style of pantaloons, that scheme would be a colossal failure.

A New York Bank Swindler in Quebec Society.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY ENO'S ATTENDANCE AT A SNOWSHOE CLUB BALL.

A Quebec despatch of January 30th says: John C. Eno and his young wife, ever since their enforced exile among the easy-going French population of the quaint old fortress city, have been pressing themselves into the set of society which centres around the garrison, the local Cabinet Ministers and the Government officers. At first Eno merely sauntered around the rotunda of the Russell House; a year later he was occasionally to be seen at the Garrison Club, and now he is a regular habitue of the resorts patronized by the "best people." His formal debut into society, however, may be considered to date from last Wednesday evening, when he attended the annual ball of the Aurora Snowshoe club. This is one of the social events of the season. The Lieutenant Governor and the Ministers generally attend, and during the stay of the Princess Louise in Canada she was one of the most enthusiastic patrons of the organization. Eno was accompanied by his wife, who was looked upon as one of the belles of the evening. She fairly glittered with diamonds. Among the notables present was Sir Adolphe Caron, the Canadian "War Minister," the dandy of the Cabinet, and the one peculiar minister on whom the Princess Louise, and in fact the ladies in general, have always bestowed their special favors. The Lieutenant Governor, although he accepted the invitation, was not present, and it is said on good authority, that his absence was owing to the fact of his aide-de-camp, Capt. Sheppard having informed him of the presence of the American bank-wrecker.—The circumstance has caused no end of gossip, and several leading members of the club have sent in their resignations. How Eno managed to get an invitation has not yet been learned, but it is said that his lawyer, who was on the Committee of Management, secured him a ticket.

Success in Life

There are some who seem born under a lucky star. Everything they touch is a success, and what is ill luck to others is a find to them. But such geniuses are no patterns. The most of people must depend for success in life upon some plain common sense every day gains and savings. Some men will live better on one dollar than another will on a dollar and a half or even two dollars, will wear better clothes, eat better food, and have more time for improvement and leisure. A dollar in one woman's hands gets more living and comfort for the family, than two dollars expended by another. And such people always get on in the world. They save in the little things; know how to provide comforts, and know how to save sickness and doctor's bills. They waste not, and want not. A few shillings expended for HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS for the Summer Complaint, for Malaria, for Fever or Rheumatism, or Cough or Cold or Whooping Cough, for Croup or other illness, at once cures the child and saves the sickness, and the druggist's and doctor's bills. Such people know what they buy, and they save every time, knowing that the dollar saved is not only one dollar in money, but another dollar in the habit, and they always gain. HUMPHREY'S MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in Cloth and Gold, will be sent post paid upon application to the Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Bald heads never dye.

Philadelphia has 2,000 lawyers.

A Virginia curiosity is a woodchuck with a hare-lip.

Evening funerals are becoming fashionable in New York.

A grocer calls his scales "ambush" because they lie in weight.

The death rate from chloroform is, according to a recent estimate, 1 in 1,600.

The Mississippi River is blocked by a solid mass of ice for a distance of 65 miles.

The numbers of deaths in Boston in 1885 was precisely the same as in 1884—9622.

A journalistic problem is whether to put toboggan items under sporting or society news.

Sam Jones tells his hearers that the devil is a gentleman, and will get up and go if he is told.

A Georgia farmer reported after the recent cold snap 16,000 cabbages hard frozen as a packed snowball.

A Philadelphia man has invented something that is said to effectually prevent trousers from bagging at the knee.

Paris is diverted by a Russian countess who drives with three horses abreast, each horse having a Siberian fur blanket.

Baird's French Ointment will cure the Itch in a few days, cures Salt Rheum, Chapped hands, Scald Head, Obstinate Sores and Wounds—Sold by dealers.

Men are capable of most anything, and so are horses. The latest sensation is a real, live horse that skates on roller skates, and does lots of other wonderful tricks.

A farmer in New Hampshire has been fined for cruelty in not providing shelter for his cattle during the late cold weather. He was the richest man in the neighborhood.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes is that of Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which repeats a bugle-call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments.

Peat is used as fuel by one of the Russian railway at half the cost of wood or coal. The peat is found chiefly near Moscow, and is cut by steam machinery, which can penetrate to a depth of 20 feet from the surface of the bog.

The civil engineers of New York have decided that the obelisk with have to be housed and kept at an even temperature to prevent desintegration. Five years' residence in New York has changed the obelisk more than 3,500 in Egypt.

"Have you any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed upon you?" asked the Judge of the female pawnbroker, who had been arrested for extortion. "Please, your Honor, I thrown myself on the mercy of the Court. I am a poor loan woman."

It is claimed that *Johnsons Anodyn'e Liniment* is almost an infallible the cure of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and hard dry coughs, This may all be true. We know it will prevent diphtheria and that it will cure the croup instantly.

What is heralded as the champion story of the recent snowstorm comes from Kansas. It relates to a rooster that is said to have been buried several feet deep in a drift for two days and two nights, with the farm animals travelling over him, and to have come out alive and crowing.

It is only twelve years since the diamond fields of Cape Colony were discovered and the export now amounts to more than $15,000,000 a year. Diamond mining has become an established and prosperous industry, with the local belief that the supply will continue for at least a century.

A sporting paper says that during the last last $973,013.50, was given as purses and added stake money by the different Jockey Clubs in the United States for horse racing. This is supposed to be "professional," and does not include the amounts given by agricultural horse-trotting associations.

Dr. William A. Hammond says that at the end of a thousand years men will have no hair on their heads. In fact, in those hairless days a theatre will be all front row. There will be no bangs, no curls, no shampoos, no hair tonic, nothing but a monotonous similarity of shining polls. It is a sad prospect.

A clergyman who was officiating at the funeral of a young girl began his discourse with: "Oh, may this bereaved father find consolation for the death of his only daughter —" and then, happening to remember their was another daughter, the offspring of a second marriage, he added hastily—"by his first wife."

A Sacramento Grand Jury declares that evidence was laid before it that there was a number of Chinese female children in that city being forced to undergo the barbarous tortune of having their feet compressed. This torture, we are told, continues from infancy to ten or twelve years of age, and is a process sickening in its details.

A story is related of a Connecticut infantry company in the war of the rebellion which is believed to be without a parallel. The company, which was recruited in the town of Greenwich had no less than twelve pairs of brothers in its ranks. There were, in addition, three instances in which father and son stood side by side, and three brothers-in-law.

Squeaky boots having proved a source of annoyance at pharmaceutical meetings, the *Chemist and Druggist* suggests their cure by the injection of powdered French chalk through a perforation in the inner sole, and adds that the free use of the same substance between the soles when the boots are being made will effectually prevent any trouble of this nature.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

Snooks was a hard case, but he took a turn about and joined the church, expecting great spiritual regeneration from the act. Next day he was perambulating his shop in a deep study and soliloquizing *sotto voce*, yet so loud as to be overheard by his workmen:—"I hain't experienced any conversion. I don't see any differene. I don't feel any change, and, —— it, I don't believe thers is any."

Mr. Labouchere says:—The best temperance drink is milk. This the Americans have discovered, and they consume it largely at their mealt. In England this would be regarded as "odd." I was at an hotel the other day and drank milk with my dinner; the waiters and the guest stared at me as though I were a calf. Those who find milk indigestible should put a little lime water in it.

The Salvation Army in Chicago have now a banner under which to fight. It has a blood-red ground, a blue border, a big yellow sun in the centre, and a reduced copy of the American flag in the upper left-hand corner. The red, we are informed, is for blood and the blue for truth, the sun for the light of the world, the stripes on the American flag for those we must wear and stars for those we shall win if we do as we ought.

In a recent sermon the Rev. Sam Jones said:—"I think the finest tombstone I ever saw, and the prettiest epitaph I ever saw was when I was visiting an old friend of mine. Aftea dinner he took me into the garden, and in a most prominent place there was erected a beautiful tombstone of white marble, in memory of his wife, and on it I read her name and the date of her death, and her simple epitaph was this line: 'She made home pleasant.'"

In the Island of Trinidad is a large lake of asphalt. A Sotchman who owns a small corner of this lake receives an income of $25,000 a year from it. He holds it under a grant given by Charles II. to one of his ancestors. A Chicago capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of the corner. A square yard af this "Pitch Lake," as it is called, is just as good as a square mile, for no matter now much asphalt is taken out of the course of the day the hole fills up again at night.

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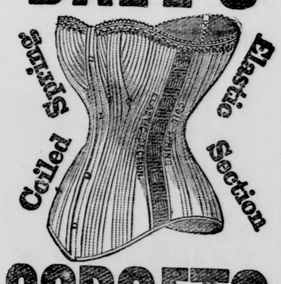

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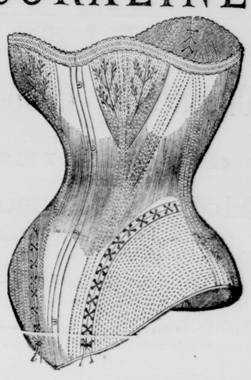

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