

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washington upon religious matters. "Do you really believe, aunty," said he, "that people are made of dust?" "Yes, sah; de Bible says dey is, an' so I believe it."

Two Newport men went over to see Booth and Barrett in Obello a few nights ago. When the show let out neither of them said anything of consequence until they got down to the ferry, where, while waiting in the boat, one who never says anything unless he says it, said: "Ben, that nigger held up his end about as well as any of 'em."

TRUE CHICAGO AMERICANISM. "By the way, Frank," said a friend of the eminent Chicago statesman, as the two met for a moment in a Washington cold tra restaurant, "you didn't attend the concert last night. You missed a good thing. I think I never heard anything better rendered than that overture to the Caliph of Bagdad."

HOW NIC FORD WAS CURED. The Hon. Nicholas Ford, late Republican candidate for governor, has been lying at the point of death for a month or more. Hearing of his serious illness, his old friend John Finn went up to St. Joseph to see him before dying. Happily he found him well on the road to recovery. "Oh, Ford, Ford," said Finn, "why didn't you die?" "Why do you ask that question?" answered the sick man. "I'll tell you," said the ex-sheriff, "Chas. Green has just appointed me Marshal of the Knights of St. Patrick, and I had prepared for you the grandest funeral that any body ever gave a member. Oh, Nic, you missed the chance of your life, why didn't you die?"

MISS MARY REDMOND. From the editorial columns of the Dublin Freeman's Journal: We have much pleasure in stating that Miss Mary Redmond, the young Irish lady whose name is so widely known as a sculptor of great promise, has been commissioned through Lady Aberdeen to execute a bust in marble of Mr. Gladstone at Dohills Hill, the seat of Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Gladstone has arranged to give Miss Redmond sittings after his return from Naples. Miss Redmond has only recently returned to Dublin after having spent a period of nearly three years in study in Italy. A portion of the time she studied in Rome and the remainder in the celebrated Florentine School of Sculpture—the Bell Art—where Hogan, Barry, Foley and Maclellan gained the skill which rendered their works famous throughout the world, and made the names of Ireland and art almost synonymous terms.

"ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT." What we do, we had better do right away. The clock ticks now and we hear it. After a while the clock will tick and we will not hear it. Seated by a country fireside, I saw the fire kindle, blaze, and go out. I gathered up from the hearth enough for profitable reflections. Our life is just like the fire on that hearth. We put on fresh fagots, and the fire bursts through and up and out, and fire flash, and crackle—emblem of boyhood. Then the fire reddens into coals; the heat is fiercer, and the more it is stirred the more it reddens. With a snap of flame it cleaves its way until all the hearth glows with its intensity—emblem of full manhood. Then comes a whiteness to the coals. The flickering shadows have died along the wall. The fagots drop apart. The household hover over the expiring ember. The last breath of smoke has been lost in the chimney. The fire is out. Shovel up the white remains. Adieu!

The use to which Mr. Gladstone converted the "murdered" man who was put into the witness box at Clonmel, is a remarkably happy instance of the receptivity of his mind and his readiness to turn what he reads to practical account. The story has long been pretty well known to the public. A prisoner who was on the point of being convicted for murder turned the tables on his accusers by producing the "murdered" man. The judge then directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, but they, on the contrary, brought in a verdict of "guilty." "Of what was he guilty?" asked the Judge. "Surely not of murder?" "No, my Lord," replied the foreman, "but if he did not murder that man, he stole my grey mare."

THE LEGEND OF THE PALM-BRANCH. Why is this palm-branch the emblem of victory? Why are the martyrs represented with a palm in their hand? There is a pretty legend in answer to these queries. An angel, as we know, came to visit St. Joseph, and told him to flee into Egypt; therefore, at the cock crow, Joseph, Mary, and the Child Jesus were on their way. Having escaped the soldiers of Herod, they came into a great city. As soon as they entered it all the idols fell down, and the inhabitants, in great terror, began to rush to the streets in all directions. Joseph and Mary were frightened at this wild conduct of the people, and hurried out of the city without taking any provisions with them.

After the battle of Monmouth the American army was encamped on the farm of a certain John Vance, Washington, with his staff, was quartered in the farm house. A daughter of the farmer was seriously ill in an upper room. As soon as Washington heard this he gave orders that no guns should be fired or drums beat near the house.

During supper he set the example of caution to his officers by conversing in an undertone, retiring as soon as the meal was finished to his own chamber, which adjoined the dining room.

After he had gone, however, the spirits of the young men rose, and forgetting their orders, they began to sing and laugh uproariously. In the midst of the fun the general's door opened softly, and Washington entered the room and walked noiselessly on tiptoe.

He crossed to the fireplace, took a book from the mantel shelf, and as silently returned without a word, nodding a smiling good night as he closed the door behind him.

The officers stood aghast and rebuked, not only by his consideration for the sick girl, but by his gentle courtesy of silence toward themselves.

and the bearing of this, the noblest of gentlemen in that age, is worthy of study now, when careful and fine courtesy of manner is no longer so striking a characteristic of the time.

THINGS A FRIEND WILL NOT DO. My true friend never comes to me with the belittling and causeless gossip which he hears about me. He never says: "I know you will not care—" and then relate some malicious lies invented by the mind of envy. He never tells me anything disagreeable unless it is to warn me or put me on my guard against a secret enemy or against my own imprudence. He tells me the kind and pleasant words he hears spoken of me, and takes as much pleasure in hearing them as I do. And he defends me in my absence even against an army of accusers.

He will say things to my face which he would not say or permit to be said behind my back. Friendship of the highest order should banish all wearisome restrictions and formalities. If I happen to drop in upon my nearest friend as she is preparing to go out with another, she should be free to go, with no fear that I will be hurt or feel slighted.

We can bear with the tyrannies, anxieties, fears and turmoils of love, because its joys and raptures repay us for all it makes us suffer; but the calmer pleasures of friendship are jeopardized if we permit these other emotions to mar them. Love is like the mid-ocean, grand, beautiful and terrible, full of delight and danger; and friendship should be like the calm bay where we rest and do not fear; it cannot give us the exhilaration of love, and it must not give us the anxiety.

We feel rested and strengthened after an interview with a real friend, never irritated or worried. The worthy and worth-while friend never chides us for not loving him enough nor begs to be loved more; he makes himself so deserving and so unobtrusive that we must needs give him gratitude and affection. The wise friend never weighs us with his friendship—never burdens us with the feeling that he is living without our constant devotion. It is the privilege of love alone to do that.

Love may lean and cling forever, And forever grow more dear.

From the editorial columns of the Dublin Freeman's Journal: We have much pleasure in stating that Miss Mary Redmond, the young Irish lady whose name is so widely known as a sculptor of great promise, has been commissioned through Lady Aberdeen to execute a bust in marble of Mr. Gladstone at Dohills Hill, the seat of Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Gladstone has arranged to give Miss Redmond sittings after his return from Naples. Miss Redmond has only recently returned to Dublin after having spent a period of nearly three years in study in Italy. A portion of the time she studied in Rome and the remainder in the celebrated Florentine School of Sculpture—the Bell Art—where Hogan, Barry, Foley and Maclellan gained the skill which rendered their works famous throughout the world, and made the names of Ireland and art almost synonymous terms. In both Rome and Florence Miss Redmond achieved a success which surprised even the most sanguine anticipations of those who had had experience of her genius as an exhibitor in the Royal Hibernian Academy, her work obtaining the approval of such celebrated Italian masters as Signor Romanello and Signor Anderlini. At the bazaar held in the Rotunda last year, in aid of the Sacred Heart Home in Drumcondra, a statue of St. Judith, from the studio of Miss Redmond in Florence, presented by her as one of the prizes, formed one of the chief attractions, because of its exquisite finish. We are confident that Miss Redmond has a brilliant future before her, and that the bust of the great leader of the English home rule party, to be executed by her, will result in a splendid success, and will still further establish her reputation as a distinguished Irish sculptor.

journey, Jesus turned to the palm tree and said to it: "Good palm tree, I thank thee, and as a reward for the service thou hast done, My Mother, I command My angels to carry one of the branches into the beautiful Paradise of My Father; and, as a sign of My blessing, thou shalt be worn as a crown by those that have conquered for their Faith. It shall be said to them: 'You have deserved the palm of victory.'" So He spoke, and the angel flew around the tree, took a branch of it, and bore it away to heaven.

THE OTTAWA LAND MATTER

Expert Testimony, and What it Proves.

Reply of Hon. John Costigan.

Editor of the Citizen.

DEAR SIR—For many weeks I have borne silently the malignant attacks on various Opposition newspapers, inspired in their statements by a succession of slanders published in the Ottawa Free Press, in connection with alleged wrong-doing upon my part and that of my colleague, Sir Adolphe Caron, in the purchase of certain lands in the county of Ottawa. I could have rested satisfied with the verdict of those who know me; I could have felt safe in the regard and confidence of my friends; but as a Minister of the Crown I deemed it not only prudent, but a duty I owed to the country at large, to direct such an investigation into the matter as would enable me to place expert testimony, instead of mere casual denial, before those who desired to know the truth, and whose respect is dearer to

that gentleman an interest in the lot if it could be secured. Sir James telegraphed the lot had "already been applied for by the Hon. A. P. Caron." This then was on the 11th of August. Mr. Stewart returned to Buckingham, and singular but suggestively significant is the fact that after meeting Leclaire with Mr. Cameron at High Rock, Mr. Cameron proceeded to report, upon the 1st of September, 1884, that Leclaire had performed settlement duties! Cameron's first report was on the 1st of August, 1884, and Leclaire's visit to him was months after my application was in the hands of the Crown Lands Commissioner! I received a letter from Mr. Lynch stating that in view of Cameron's report he could not give us the lot, as Mr. Leclaire's right as a settler should not be ignored, and added that he did not suppose we wished to deprive a settler of any rights he might have. I very readily assented to the principle, but claimed it did not apply in this case, as Leclaire had no shadow of a claim to it, and that Cameron's report was wilfully false and misleading. Mr. Collins, an officer of the Crown Lands Department, being at the time on the Ottawa, was instructed to examine lot 14 with a view to sound on facts. The result of the examination showed that Leclaire had never made any improvements on 14 or even 13. In the meantime I had made further explorations and found good indications on lot 13, and as it might be inconvenient to get access to 14 if anyone hostile to us owned 13 I applied for 13 also. Now, 14 and 13 were long lots, containing considerably over 100 acres, and after the dispute had been settled in our favor, the fact having been established that Leclaire never had any claim to 14 or 13, I asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands

entered by the parties claiming to be aggrieved. A vindictive political motive, and not a worthy or honorable motive, dictated the entire agitation. I am not, however, content that my bald statement should go abroad, and, therefore, publish the authenticated diagram, to which is also appended the professional and expert report of Mr. J. B. Lewis, a gentleman of irreproachable character, who has for many weeks been engaged making surveys of the property in question and in locating the precise position of various lots under the original survey:

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

SIR—According to your instructions of 14th November last I have made a survey of lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, township of Wells, in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the improvements thereon. As I could find no posts at the front of said 2nd range (the east bank of the river du Lièvre) I drew my lines from the posts planted at the rear of said range. I have since ascertained from the Crown Lands Department that there are no posts planted at the front of said 2nd range. I find the improvements on the above-mentioned lots as follows:

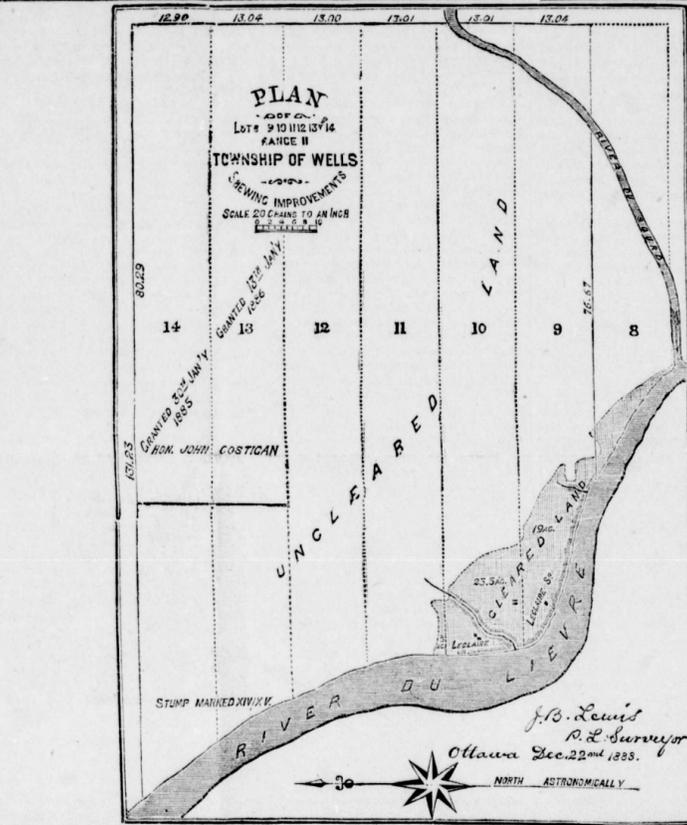
Table with columns: Lot, Acres Cleared, Houses. Lot 9: 15, 1; Lot 10: 15, 1; Lot 11: 15, 1; Lot 12: 15, 1; Lot 13: 15, 1; Lot 14: 15, 1.

The clearance of lot 11 is for the most part quite recent. The house on lot 9 is that of J. B. Leclaire, sen., and the house on lot 10 is that of J. B. Leclaire, jun.

I have now before me copies of two reports made by Mr. J. A. Cameron, Crown Lands Agent at Thurso, the first dated Thurso, 1st August, 1884, and the second dated "Thurso, 1st September, 1884," and both addressed to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

The reports dated 1st August, 1884, is a claim of J. B. Leclaire, sen., for himself and son, advanced by Mr. Cameron, who states that he knows J. B. Leclaire, sen., to have considerable improvements on several lots on the bank of the river du Lièvre north of his junction with the river du Lièvre.

It appears that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands on receipt of Mr. Cameron's first report, dated 1st August, 1884, instructed Mr. Cameron "to make an inspection of



me than any advantages likely to accrue from the ownership of two hundred acres of land in the township of Wells.

It has been alleged (1) that I disseminated a poor settler of his estate; (2) that I was assisted by the Minister of Militia; (3) that I wilfully perpetrated this act; (4) that it was with the connivance of the Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec; (5) that this settler's application was overlooked and pigeon-holed at my dictation; (6) that the Crown Lands Agent at Thurso reported in favor of the settler; (7) that an eviction took place, and the settler's family was dispossessed of twenty-four years' hard struggle at clearing the forest; (8) that Mr. Collins, at that time an Inspector in the Crown Lands Department, unduly favored me when reporting upon the lot. These are the charges, surmounted by a score of mean and ungenerous insinuations and innuendoes directed against all and singular who happen to cross the path of these clippers of reputation and organized gang of systematic scandal-mongers.

Now, sir, what are the facts? I say facts, because, after weeks' of investigation—hampered in my efforts, to some extent, by delaying in sending documents from Quebec—I am able to lay a plan of the lands in question before the public and the report as well, of a competent, trustworthy and disinterested expert upon the apocryphal claims to possession, set up by the alleged original pioneer—Leclaire.

During the summer of 1883—one year before Leclaire put in any claim—after exploring and prospecting at great expense, I decided to apply for lot 14, in the 2nd range of the township of Wells, and at my solicitation Sir Adolphe Caron advanced the money, becoming joint owner of the land. During the ensuing year, months after my application, G. Stewart and J. McCabe came to Ottawa to find whether or not the statement was true that I had applied for the lot in question. Stewart had already applied to Cameron, the agent at Thurso, who stated it was vacant. I showed McCabe my memoranda book, from which the application had been taken, especially marking lot 14 McCabe appeared satisfied, expressing himself as convinced there was no good going to Quebec now. Stewart then visited Sir James Grant, offering

if he would not extend a base line which divided the long lots above 14, so that the front of 14 or 13 could be left for settlement, while at the same time I would save payment for an increased acreage which—as we desired mineral property—would be superfluous. My desire to economize caused the division, not any design to get clear of Leclaire's claims. He has none now and had none then. That our applications were in months before Cameron reported is established by a letter in the Crown Lands Department—quoted in the Free Press and other Opposition newspapers—written by Sir A. P. Caron to Mr. Lynch, in whom he said (under date of September 3rd, 1884): "A little over a year ago, as far as I can remember, in July or August, 1883, Mr. Costigan went up and selected it, after having been put to considerable expense and labor." And yet Stewart and Leclaire only became cognizant of this after Stewart had visited Ottawa in 1884, and urged Sir James Grant to apply for the lot! I visited Leclaire's several times between 1883 and 1884; he never claimed the land, never objected to its exploration, never complained that he had been wronged, never stated that anything belonging to him had been injured, broken or taken away. He was the essence of contentment, until Mr. G. Stewart failed to get what he wanted—and then followed a wall about evictions, settlers' wrongs, mineral dispossession and Departmental outrage.

I now publish in connection with this statement a carefully-prepared diagram showing the position of the lots in question, the location of Leclaire's legal possessions, and the whereabouts of the land he desired to own, because Mr. G. Stewart wanted it. This shows in a nutshell the true position of matters, and I think will suffice to give explicit disproval to the assertion that an old settler had been deprived of his earnings and rights because I wanted them! I might add that after I had been decided to let up, I assumed Sir A. Caron's portion and repaid his advance deposit. There is another point worthy of notice, namely, that the deed of lot 14 has been in my possession since February 9th, 1885—nearly four years, and not until within three months ago has a syllable been published or an affidavit made, or a complaint

lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, Wells, and also lots 8 and 9 same range, and report nature of improvements on said lots, by whom made and claimed," etc.

Mr. Cameron makes a very full (of errors) report regarding lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, but for some reason does not mention lots 8 and 9, except in quoting his instructions.

Respecting with lot 8, Mr. Cameron finds it "occupied as pasture land and cropped for twenty-four years by J. B. Leclaire, sen., between two and three acres cleared," etc.

Mr. Cameron reports that he made his inspection in the same vicinity in November, 1884, and find no clearance whatever on lot 10.

On lot 13, 2nd range, Wells, Mr. Cameron reports fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 12, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 11, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 10, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 9, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 8, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 7, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 6, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 5, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 4, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 3, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 2, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 1, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot 0, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot -1, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot -2, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot -3, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot -4, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Cameron reports on lot -5, 2nd range, Wells, fifteen acres cleared, and partly occupied as a house, and partly as a house erected thereon as described by Mr. Cameron. J. B. Leclaire, jun., house is situated on lot 10, about half a mile further down the river than reported by Mr. Cameron.

Press of Leclaire, sen., having made a clearing around an old shanty, commonly known as Kennedy's shanty, and the shanty has evidently been written with the intention of confirming Leclaire's claim to lots 12, 13 and 14, and is most probably situated on lot 17.

For convenience I will tabulate the contents of Mr. Cameron's report regarding the improvements on lots 12, 13 and 14, and believe will give the actual condition of the said lots as follows:

Table with columns: Lot, Acres Cleared, Buildings. Lot 12: 15, 1; Lot 13: 15, 1; Lot 14: 15, 1.

When I state that there is no clearance on the above lots, I mean none except that made by the contrary notwithstanding on lot 11, near the rear of 2nd range, and about 100 ft. from the river du Lièvre, but this was not built for more than two years after Mr. Cameron made his report.

In conclusion, I must state, Mr. Cameron's report, and Mr. J. B. Leclaire's, sen., deposition, are entirely not trustworthy, as there are no improvements whatever on lots 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, township of Wells, and no signs of ever having been any.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. B. Lewis, P. L. Surveyor, Richmond, Jan. 3rd, 1889.

I now append the report of Mr. J. B. Lewis, in which he not only deals with the question of survey, but proves to a demonstration that Mr. Cameron, of Thurso, either through error or design, reported settlement duties performed, according to the act, which were not even commenced!

OTTAWA, Jan. 19th, 1889. Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

SIR—Since I handed up plans and reports of my survey and examination of lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, township of Wells, made in accordance with your instructions of the 11th of November last, I have received a certified copy of the plan of the said township, as surveyed by Richard G. Barton, P. L. S., 18th and 19th Nov. 1888, to inform you that it agrees in every respect with my plans and reports, showing that the clearances at that date (save with time, as far as I can ascertain, Leclaire has not made more than five acres of clearance), did not extend beyond lot 10.

My examination shows J. B. Leclaire's senior's house to be on lot 9, and his son's house on lot 10, 1884, and am informed, except that which has been made recently, amounting to about three acres, on lot 12, 13 and 14, 2nd range, township of Wells, except around house at rear, built within the last three years, and that made by lumbermen and parties in the woods, who mention that the western boundary of the rear 100 acres, as shown on plan, is constituted on one line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, of the township of Wells, which line in the original survey was intended beyond the southern boundary of lot 15.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. B. Lewis, P. L. Surveyor.

Now, sir, what becomes of Mr. Cameron's report? What should be thought of it? What motive imputed to it? Of Mr. G. Stewart but one opinion can possibly prevail, namely, that disappointed in not securing what he thought a prize, he has not scrupled to state what is utterly void of truth. In this instance, in the Free Press of October 26th, he said: "I have been told that in 1884 we came to Ottawa, where McCabe met the Hon. Mr. Costigan, and mentioned my discovery to him and he immediately telegraphed with Sir A. Caron to secure the lot." I have shown that one year before that we applied for the land, as will be found by telegrams republished in the Free Press of October 20th. Stewart further says that he did not know Leclaire owned the land when he was applying for it! This is proof that Leclaire did not own it, for Stewart has been his neighbor for fourteen years, and was conversant with the ownership of every lot in the neighborhood. He did discover Leclaire's claim, however, after Sir James Grant had received the Quebec telegram. Stewart stated to the reporter that he "never negotiated with Leclaire for the purchase of his interests. How come it then that the records in Hull show that deeds were executed by Leclaire (with right of redemption) to George Stewart, of lot 11, in 2nd range of Wells, and lots 11, 12 and 13, last range, same township, for an advance of \$220 at 8 per cent. Besides this a dozen other lots are decided the same way; and perhaps this George Stewart will say who directs him in the discovery of needy settlers, and how many acres of land he has secured by this process? The truth is, the land grabbed by the dragging of interest out of poor farmers, owe their origin to the very man who has, for personal reasons, attempted to damn my reputation.

Mr. Lewis has made a subsequent report, which, drawn from official sources, is simply unanswerable, and of itself disposes of the malicious allegation that either I or Sir A. P. Caron, individually or collectively, wronged Leclaire in purchasing land which belonged to the Province and not him. The following is the document:

What then becomes of the assertion that Leclaire was evicted? What remains of the base falsehood that Mr. Collins reported according to my suggestion? What tangible proof exists that the Commissioner of Crown Lands unduly favored anyone? What appearance has the affidavit of Leclaire? What color is applicable to the report of Mr. Cameron! What words strong enough to denounce the dastardly charges made by the Ottawa Free Press and other organs quite as degraded and quite as dishonest?

Yours, etc., JOHN COSTIGAN, Ottawa, January 23rd, 1889.

Imitation Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fall to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure, and painless. All druggists.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

To INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Stone the Woman—Let the Free. The noontide rests upon Jerusalem. The air is golden, and azure sky. The sun is low, and the shadows are long. The city is hushed, and the streets are empty. The only sound is the rustle of the wind, and the distant murmur of the sea.

The streets are silent, for the idle hands are at rest. The only sound is the rustle of the wind, and the distant murmur of the sea. The city is hushed, and the streets are empty.

But now the dreadful silence is broken. A group of soldiers and Pharisees are seen. They enter the city, and the streets are filled with their tread. The city is no longer hushed, and the streets are no longer empty.

They reached the temple; in a moment the altar steps were before the sacrificial stones. The people were gathered round, and the high priests were seen. The city was in a ferment, and the streets were filled with the sound of their voices.

The temple was in a ferment, and the streets were filled with the sound of their voices. The high priests were seen, and the people were gathered round. The city was in a ferment, and the streets were filled with the sound of their voices.

And Jesus speaks; the temple is no more. The people are in a ferment, and the streets are filled with the sound of their voices. The high priests are seen, and the people are gathered round. The city is in a ferment, and the streets are filled with the sound of their voices.

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