## POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1904.

### **ENGLISH SWAY ON** THE RIVER ST. JOHN.

Interesting Period in New Brunswick History-How Trade With the Indians Was Arranged—Beaver, Skin the Basis -Review of Conditions on the River When French Rule Ended.

> REV. W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XIV.

AUKPAQUE, THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT HEAD OF THE TIDE

During the session of the House of Assembly held at Halifax in the winter of 1750-60, Governor Lawrence urged the House to make provision for the establishment of "truck-houses" for the Indians; he also recommended legislation for the purpose of preventing private trade with them, and the Assembly soon afterwards person an act for that purpose.

Indians Make Treaty With English. On the 11th of February, Colonel Arbuthnot came to Halifax from Fort Frederick, with two Indian chiefs of the Passamaquoddy tribe, to make peace on the basis of the old Indian Treaty of 1725. Representatives of the St. John river tribe arrived a few days later. The Indians appeared before the Governor and Council with an interpreter. They were received with every courtesy and presented with gold lace blankets, laced hats, etc. It was agreed that the treaty should be prepared in English and French, that the chiefs should be sent back in a vessel to St. John, and that Col. Arbuthnot should accompany them, taking the treaty with him to be ratified. After a fortnight's deliberation the treaty was signed, on the 23rd February, by Ballomy Glode, chief of the St. John Indians, and Michel Neptune, chief of the Passamaquoddies. The treaty was based on those of 1725 and 1749, with an additional engagement on the part of the Indians not to aid the enemies of the English, to confine their traffic to the truck-house at Fort Frederick and to leave three of each tribe there as hostages to ensure performance of

the articles of the treaty. In order the bester to carry out the provisions of this treaty, and of similar treaties made at this time with the different tribes of Acadia, Benjamin Gerrish was appointed Indian commissary. Gerrish agreed to buy goods and sell them to the Indians for furs, he to receive 5 per cent on goods purchased and 21 per cent furs sold, and the prices to be so arrranged that the Indians could obtain their goods at least 50 per sent cheaper than hitherto.

How Trading Prices Were Arranged.

ir conference with the Governor and his council the Indians agreed on a tariff of prices for the Indian trades the unit of value to be one pound of the fur of the spring beaver, commonly known as "one beaver," equivalent in value to a dollar, or five shillings. Under the tariff the following articles were to be sold to the Indians at the following prices: Large blanket, 2 "beavers"; 2 yards stroud, 3 "beavers"; 14 pounds pork, 1 "beaver"; 30 pounds flour, 1 "beaver"; 21 gallons molasses, I 'beaver'; 2 gallons rum, 1 'beaver'; and other articles in

Furs and skins sold by the Indians at the "truck-house" were to be valued by the same standard: Moose skin, 13 "beavers"; bear skin skin, 1 1-3 "beavers"; liver fox skin, 2 "beavers," and so on for furs and skins of all descriptions. By substituting the cash value for the value in "beavers," we shall obtain figures that would amaze the furrier of modern days and prove eminently satisfactory to the purchaser, for example: Bear skin (large and good), \$1.35; moose skin( large), \$1.50; lucifiee (large), \$2.00; silver fox, \$2.50; black fox, \$2.00; red fox, 50cts.; otter, \$1.00; mink, 15 cts.; musquash, 10 cts. And yet these prices, ridiculously low as they appear, were considerably better than the Indians had received from the French traders. It was no doubt on such terms as these that Mesers. Simonds,

White and Hazen traded with the Indians after they came to St. John.

Benjamin Gerrich soon afterwards took steps to establish the "truck-house" promised the Indians, and by order in council of July 19, 1760, Captain Doggett instructed to proceed directly to the River St. John and deliver the stores that Mr. Gerrish had shipped on board his vessel for the truck-master at Fort

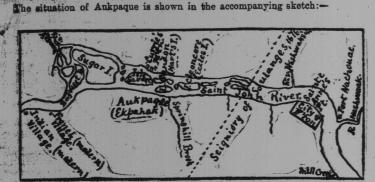
Colonel Arbuthnot reported that the Indians behaved well and came to the for to trade. The delegates from the River St. John, who went to Halifax, seem to have acted in accordance with the advice of their missonary Germain, who accepted the logic of events after the fall of Quebec and advised the Indians to submit to their conquerors. The establishment of a "truck-house" at St. John was of adventage to them and the missionary determined to cultivate friendly relations with the English.

Governor Lawrence reported that he had induced the Assembly of Nova Scotia to pass a law, with severe penalties, against private trading with the Indians. The provisions of this act, however, found little favor with the Lords of Trade, by whom it was considered "an improper and unreasonable restraint upon trade. Their objection found expression in the proclamation of George III., at the Court of St. James, Oct. 7, 1763:—

We do by the advice of our privy council declare and enjoin that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians do take out a license for carrying on such trade from the governor or commander-in-chief of any of our colonies where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit to direct or appoint."

The proclamation required the governor to issue such licenses without fee or reward, the license to be void and the security forfeited if the person to whom it was granted failed to observe the regulations preacribed.

We have now arrived at the period when the first permanent English settlement was to be made on the St. John river, but before proceeding to the consideraion of that event a glance at the general situation on the river is necessary. The only foot-hold the English had as yet obtained was at Fort Frederick on the west side of St. John harbor. A considerable number of Acadians still lingered furtiveby in their hiding places up the river, the majority of them near the Indian village of Aukpaque. For their benefit, as well as that of the savages, the missionary Germain desired to remain at his post. He accordingly made overtures to the Nova Scotia authorities to be allowed to continue his ministrations, promising to use his influence in the interests of peace. To this proposition the Governor and Council cheerfully assented, promising the missionary a stipend of £50. A year or two afterwards he wrote acknowledging the receipt of his salary and stating it was his desire to inspire the Indians with the respect due to the government. He complained of their irregularities and says that in spite of his efforts to promote rmony he feared "they will shortly pay no regard to what he says."



In Kidder's 'Military operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution," the statement is made that Aukpaque signifies a beautiful expanding of the river occasioned by numerous islands, but, while this is perfectly correct as descriptive of the locality, it is more probable that Aukpaque er its Indian equivalent Ek-pa-hawk-means "the head of the tide," or beginning of swift water. Kidder speaks of the site of Aukpaque as "almost unknown and difficult to locate." Commenting on this statement, the late Sir John C. Allen (whose grandfather. Colonel Isaac Allen, purchased of the Indians the site of the village of Aukpaque),

makes the following remark:-"It is an error to suppose that there is any difficulty in locating Aukpaque. It is laid down, under the name Opack, on a plan in the Crown Lands office in Fredericton of a survey of land in the old Township of Sunbury while this province formed a part of Nova Scotia, In addition to this there are several persons living who can point out the place that was used as the Indian burial ground and who remember that a large piece of cleared land adjacent to it and separated

from it by a deep ravine, being a part of the tract of land reserved for the Indi-This tariff of prices is given in full in Murdoch's Hist. of Nova Scotia, Vol. II.,

ans, was formerly known as the 'Chapel Field'-no doubt from the fact that the chapel of the Indian settlement had stood upon it. There is also further evidence in the plan of the survey of the lands in the Parish of Kingsclear, the grant of which issued in 1799, upon which a cross is marked on this lot of land, which is well known to indicate the site of a church or chapel. There is very little doubt that at the time of the survey the chapel, or the remains of it, were standing, as the Indians had been in occupation of the land till within a few years of that

We may add that the claim of the Indians to the lands in the vicinity of their village was early recognized by the Government of Nova Scotia, and when the first grant of a large tract of the surrounding country was made in 1765 to Thomas Falconer and sixty-six other land speculators, there was expressly reserved for the Indians "500 acres, including a church and burying ground at Aughpack, and four acres for a burying ground at St. Ann's point, and the island called Indian (or Savage) Island." This island is probably that mentioned in 1753 by the Abbe de L'Isle Dieu as "l'isle d'Ecouba," the residence of the missionary Charles Germain. Indians Assert Their Rights

Although the Indians were ostensibly at peace with the English they viewed them with suspicion, and were jealous of any infringement of their aboriginal rights. After the erection of Fort Frederick they seem, for the most part, to have abandoned the lower part of the river, and Charles Morris tells us that about the year 1760 they burned much of the timber along the Long Reach and on both sides of the Washademoak and probably at other places.

When the exploring party of the Maugerville colony arrived at St. Anne's point in 1762 and were about to begin their survey, a large party of Indians came down from their priest's residence, with his interpreter, their faces painted in divers colors and figures, and dressed in their war habits. The chiefs informed the adventurers that they were trespassers on their rights, that the country belonged to them, and unless they retired immediately they would compel them.

The chiefs claimed that they had some time before had a conference with Governor Lawrence and had consented that the English should settle the country up as far as Grimross. The surveyors promised to remove their camp towards Grimross This answer did not appear to fully satisfy the Indians, but they made no reply. The settlement of the New England people, in consequence of the attitude of the Indians, did not embrace St. Anne's Point as originally intended.

Plans of the River St. John were made by the Hon. Charles Morris, surveyor general of Nova Scotia, as early as the year 1761. A little later he wrote an interesting description of the river. He describes "Aughpack" as about seven miles from St. Anne's, and says the Acadians had settlements upon the uplands between the two places but drew their subsistence from the cultivation of the intervals and islands. At Aukpaque was the Indian church and the residence of the French missionary. Their church and buildings adjoining were all demolished by the Indians themselves. The island opposite Aukpaque, called Indian Island, was the place where the Indians of the river made their annual rendevous.

"On this island," adds Mr. Morris, "is their town, consisting of forty mean houses, or wigwams, built with slender poles and covered with bark. In the centre of the town is the grand council chamber constructed after the same manner as the

The reason for the destruction by the Indians of their church we need not go far to seek. In the summer of the year 1763 three chiefs came to Halifax to in inquire why Father Germain had been removed from his post. They were told that he had gone of his own accord to Quebec and had been detained there by General Murray, and that the government of Nova Scotia were not responsible for it. They then desired Lieutenant Governor Belcher to provide them with another priest, which he promised to do. The Indians were satisfied and departed with their usual presents. The intention of the lieutenant governor was frustrated by an order from the Lords of Trade forbidding the employment of a French missionary. Governor Wilmot regretted this action as likely to confirm the Indians in their notion of the of their salvation." He thought it better to use the Indians generously and mentions the fact of their having lately burned their church, by direction of the priest detained at Quebec, as a proof of their devotion to their religious guides.

The site of the old church at Aukpaque was in all probability the old "chapel field" mentioned by Sir John C. Allen. Hard by, on the other side of a little ravine, is the old burial ground of the Acadians and Indians. One of the descendants of the Acadians, who visited the spot a few years ago, writes mournfully of this little "Not a stone, not a cross, not even an enclosure to divide it from other fields;

here in this corner of the world, remote and almost unknown, repose the ashes of some of our ancestors, the first cultivators of the soil of Madawaska. Freed from all the troubles and vicissitudes of the past they hear only the gentle, harmonious murmur of the waters of La Riviere St. Jean, the river they loved so well even in

# SOCIETY NEWS OF

St. Stephen, Jan. 16-Among the happy engagements that were announced at the New Year is that of Miss Louise Murchie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murchie, to Frank P. Lane, of Bangor (Me.) Miss Murchie is one of society's showered her with the good wishes and ngratulations of her numerous friends

Mrs. Almon I. Teed gave a very charm ing little tea at her pretty home in Marks street Saturday afternoon for the pleasure of her daughters, Misses Alberta and Ethel Teed, and their young friends.

A very happy wedding party gathered at the home of Mrs. Frank Phelan in Duke street last Tuesday afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Katherine R. Welock to Frederick S. Sawyer, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Norton, of the Presbyterian church. The bride, who is pretty and petite looked very winsome and charming in a bridal costume of white crepe de chene over white silk. She carried a ouquet of white roses. There was no bridesmaid. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served and the bride, chang ing her bridal gown for a handsome travel-ling costume of black broadcloth, the happy young pair drove to the C. P. R. station and left in the evening train for their future home in Montreal. The wedding gifts were very beautiful and valuable.

Mrs. Bolton will leave next week for her annual visit to the sunny south, visiting Florida and Virginia and not return ing to the St. Croix until spring.
Society on both sides of the St. Croix attended the really fine concert given in the St. Croix Opera House on Tuesday evening by the Thistle Athletic Club. After the concert a dance was given, and was greatly enjoyed. The affair was pro nounced by all to be the gayest dance given here for many moons. The young men who arranged it are to be congratu-lated upon the success of their efforts. Mrs. C. H. Newton has re-opened her pleasant home in Main street, Calais, and will reside there permanently with her daughters, Misses Mary and Helen Newton. Mers. Newton and Miss Helen have recently returned from California, where hey spent several months visiting friends. Dr. J. D. Lawson spent the past week

n St. John with her sister, Mrs. A. C.

tevens, will leave on Monday for Monreal to spend several weeks with her Miss Irene Eaton, the charming young aughter of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Fatton, has decided not to return to

Wheaton Academy, Norton (Mass.), where she has been a student during the past year. Miss Eaton will be one of the de-butants in society this winter. General N. B. Murray and other legal

lights of Calais, are attending court in The Fredericton curlers visited town or

Tuesday, played a match game, and wor great victory. A large number of sted spectators gathered at the rink to watch the progress and result of the The Shatford Club was enterained by

Mrs. Jed F. Duren at her home in Hinck ley Hill, Calais, last Monday afternoon Mrs. John Parker, of Bangor, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Young. Judge Wells, of Moncton, was also a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Young at the New Year.
Mrs. W. A. Murchie and Miss Louise

Murchie visited St. John during the past

Mayor and Mrs. Frank C. Murchie have returned to there home in Milltown after visit of several weeks in Boston. Charles E. Huestis has gone for a trip

through Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Harris Eaton held a reception or Thursday afternoon. This is the second reception given by Mrs. Eaton, who came to the St. Croix a bride early last

### ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.1 SHORTNESS OF BREATH. FAIRT AND DIZZY SPELLS. gley, crancerracadic ery Try no Experien but That is to

MEDURN'S

She write t thout seven menths ago I was badly no down in health and became very talk. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When Iying down at night I was almost afraid to go to aleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come ever me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growling worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that

the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and serve troubles to try them." Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all

THE T. MELBURN CO., Limited,

# CHIEF KERR MAKE

**Annual Fire Report Submitted** to the Common Council.

NEW STATION HOUSE.

Central in King Street East, and Also a Carleton Station-Another Engine, Also a Chemical-Some More Horses and Hydrants Needed -North End and Sand Point Needs

two still alarms. The insurances losses are shown to have been heavy.

The Insurance Losses.

As nearly as the chief was able to ascertain, the total insurance loss on buildings way \$75,542 and on stocks plant, etc., \$183,260, a total of \$258,802. Besides this, there was an uninsured loss of about \$25,there was an uninsured Zoes of about \$25,000, a total fire loss estimated at \$283,302. The most disastrous fires were those at Sand Point and in the Canadian Drug Ompany's building on April 17, Murray's mill on July 4, the Lawrence building, King street, on Nov. 25, and the Lordly building, Germain street, fire.

New Fire Station.

The chief reports that the foremen have

The chief reports that the firemen have performed their duties in a very satisfac-tory manner, and the salvage corps have ably assisted; expresses the hope that the council will in the near future erect a nodern central engine house in King stree east in connection with the present head and ladder station, to accommodate the apparatus of No. 2 company and any oth dea's with the inadequacy of the present premises, "as some of the members of the board of public safety have expressed it, a disgrace to the city." He also draws ata diagrace to the city." tribute to their excellent work and says' they are deserving of every encouragetake to have quartered them where they are and that the men were far better satisfied with their old quarters, corner of Germain and Princess streets.

The chief also says a new fire station is much needed for the west side firemen.

North End Protection.

He says engines one, two, three, four, five and six are in good order. In a few days No. 6 with a new boiler will be placed in service in Carleton. He declares the engine now used by No. 6 company wholly unreliable. He again recompany wholly unreliable. mends that an engine similar to the Waterous in No. 3 be purchased and placed in No. 2 station, and that the engine now in that station be placed in the hook and equipped with horses, teamsters and an of the North End may have the much

He shows that frequently No. 5 engine has been called to Millidgeville and out of the city when assistance has been re-quired. As the North End district is so large and has so many wooden buildings, he strongly urges the carrying out of the recommendation and that it be acted upon

chemical engine and that it be fully equip-ped. He believes it would be of immerse advantage to the citizens to have one here, and in almost every important city in Can-ada and the United States. He states that the damage c us d by water is greatly min-

More Hydrants.

The chief also renewed his recommendations for additional hydrants in Main street, those there are too far apart; also he recommends two-way hydrants in Princess street, between Carmarthen and Sydney, Sydney and Charlotte Charlott and Germain; more hydrants in Prusse's street, that the hydrant on the northeast corner of Mill and Pond streets be made a two-way, also that in Sydney street in front of the old burying ground; also that a ro-way hydrant be placed in Carleton feet, near York Theatre.

The chief adds that there are a number of borrees in the data that the confidence in the state of the control of

of horses in the department, the useful-ness of which is much impaired from long service. Of the thirty in the department, at least nine have been in service from ten to fourteen years and assuming that at the time of purchase they were from five to seven years old, nearly one-third are close up to twenty years of age.

Chief Kerr reports in pleased terms the He again calls attention to the importance of better fire protection at Sand Point. A antity of hose was purchased, but the oper water pipes and connections have t been furnished. This should be atow under consideration.
In closing his report he bore testimony

of the brigade, and to the chief of police and his officers he expressed gratitude for

Annexed to the report is the record of fires for the years

ME ROUND THE TOWN

Bright little bits which itsustrate the many sides of human life

A gasp, a gurgle, a low moan of despair; | money could buy was of more value than A gasp, a gurgle, a low moan of despair; in the gloom could be discerned two forms swaying and stumbling in acute distress. A splashing, suggesting the horrible thought of a suddenly severed juglar; thought of a suddenly severed juglar; stifled screaming, muffled exclamations, came over from his shack, he having heard of the haul I'd made.

"He looked at the mess in the canteen, when he had a suddenly severed to the cook's fire, a fellow from Chatham of the haul I'd made."

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"I hung on to the rice. Well, early in the cook's fire, a fellow from Chatham of the had a suddenly severed by the looked at the mess in the cash itself.

labored breathing; then silence, broken only by the sound of footsteps rapidly becoming fainter in the distance.

No, Harold, it is absurd to suppose murder has been committed. It was only a couple or women crossing the corner of Peel and Union streets last Thursday evening; you mind that night, for you came back to the house for your rubber boots, saying, as you pulled them on in a snappish kind of way, that the walking was d—d bad.

It isn't costly to say a kindly word when you think it's needed. It will not threaten your general standing, should you try to make another believe that the pills of his every day experiences are sugar-coated. It isn't dangerous to cheer and perhaps stimulate a fellow being when he is ridden by those dark thoughts that the bulk of way are consistent and proposed in the canteen, and says, confidentialy like:—

"He looked at the mess in the canteen, and says, confidentialy like:—

"He couldn't have said anything that sounded more pleasing to me. I wondered where he'd hit on the currants, but at any rate the deal was carried through. I chucked in the currants, gave the polyglot a final scooping around with my knife and planked what promised to be a rare delicacy down on the coals.

"But boil it wouldn't. It just simmered. I nursed the fire, for fuel had been used up, and it was getting late. I prayed over those embers and swore a bit, too, I guess, and all the time, my appetite was becoming more and more barbaric. Finally I picked out a few grains and felt them.

They were hard, but not too hard to crush.

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Chief Kerr, of the fire department, made several recommendations for improved fire protection, in his annual report to the common council, submitted to the council Monday.

Reviewing the year, he said the total number of bell alarms was 132; still alarms, 20; total, 152. The east side brigade responded to ninety-six bell alarms and eighteen still alarms, and the west side firemen attended thirty-six bell calls and two still alarms. The insurances losses

There's many a bottle of perfume purchased by sailors. What do you suppose they want with toilet water? Imagine a great, horny-handed, hurricane-voiced sixfooter asking for one of those sweetly delicate articles that pass as gifts at Christ-these frail pule, fascinating

at sea, and especially if he's on a temperance ship, he just mixes a neat noggin of bung-hole water and perchance water a la Florida. He swears it goes immediatel to the spot.

"Mince pie or boiled rice?" "Rice, please."
That's what I said to the flippant wait-

"Mince pie or boiled rice?" "Pie, please."
That's the way the friend sitting at my

looked good.

We smoked after dinner, my chum and I, and part of the small talk dealt with deserts and that sort of thing. He was a ferocious warrior, a few years back. He had marched against Uncle Paul's hosts, and often told me merry tales of make-

shifts in a field kitchen.
"Now the rice I ate at dinner," I be gan. But suddenly my companion turned his palms toward me and curled his lips as if my few words had given offense. But presently he relaxed and smiling faintly,

ed if I want to eat some, but what I think of Bloemfontein. Our regiment was stationed there for a few months back in 1900, and grub wasn't any too plentiful.

"This was enough. I lifted the canteen and skulked away to a quiet spot back of the shacks. I allow it took something less than five minutes to see the finish of that pudding. The transfer was complete. It was rather gritty chewing, but too close criticism of such matters those days was out of order. I felt particularly comfortable as I turned in. My stomach had that full, that contented feeling. It wasn't

empty or part empty any more.
"I felt around to see if the balance of
my treasure was safe, then went blissfully my treasure was safe, then went blissifly to sleep. I don't know how long I slept, but when I awoke it wasn't necessary to pinch myself to see if I was dreaming. I reemed to be on the point of exploding. I struggled to stand, but the pain was so great I gave up the attempt.

"Agony! Well say, I found out pretty near all there was to know about it. You was the rice was to know about it.

see, the rice—oh, that cursed rice—was slowly and surely fermenting inside of me,

cess.
"I had the feeling that should I attempt to stand a salvo of artillery would be nothing to the crash that I'd make. But I wanted room, and air; so, after a few game efforts. I crawled outside, but every motion appeared to be straining and snap-ping my interior organism.

iry, and I enjoyed the desert, for od. "That was the longest night I ever spent. It was chilly outside, and before and threshing viciously resolving to advise

They took me to hospital in the mornng; and ever since I've let rice alone.'

There's been a lot of fun enjoyed this week by those lucky enough to get from AcIntyre & Comen one of their trick ributing among customers. ordinary looking portmonnaic but, if you shut it, you're going to have trouble getting it open again. Having learned the wife. He handed her the pocket book with the laughing remark, "There, if you open that you can have all that's in it." managed to buy a shilling's worth of rice. It was dirty, dusty stuff, but that didn't his laugh was cut short for to his great make any difference then.

"In camp the news spread, and had I been so minded I could have sold out the stock at good profit. But I didn't want to sell. At that time the 'scoff' that the stock at good profit. But I didn't want to sell. At that time the 'scoff' that the control of the story got out and the laugh is on him.

CHATTERER.

## London, Jan. 13-In the action, Brad-

of exchange, judgment was given today in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

Mr. Kelly is new in England. The action referred to is the outcome of a stock deal between Mr. Kelly and the Bradshaw

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

A writer in the University Monthly, who intimates that he is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, says: "We laid in the bottom of the launch to keep warm." This from a writer with B. A. after his name! We fear that a considerable percentage of college graduates are in the habit of mixing up to lay and to lie. School teachers should make a point of giving pupils extra drill on laws of grammar that are notoriously violated by many fairly educated persons. They should keep their ears and eyes open for these blunders, and try to rescue their pupils from the danger of falling into them.—Chatham World.

