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 Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.  
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 Manufacturers of those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.  
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 Aug 27, 1875. Baltimore, Md

**THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. CARBOLINE!**  
 A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as now improved and Perfected—Is absolutely the only Article that will restore the Hair to its Natural Color, and Cure all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.  
 What the World has been Waiting for Centuries  
 The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the business. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidence of a diseased condition of the scalp, and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicative as well as chemical virtues, and the change must be gradual, so that the hair is permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of a common element, existing in our natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is fit for medicinal purposes. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum on the hair was first observed, a commoner class having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-bearded head in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a thick growth of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were equally successful. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world by the publication of an article in a deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous eau de Cologne. The experiment made with the deodorized liquid on the hair of a young man who was attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair was thin and falling gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp, and the hair grew thick and dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical action from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the oil of this article gradually imparts its beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for a long time, and the hair grows thick and glossy, and well covered with the oil of petroleum, which is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of our age, and will cure every case of premature baldness and gray hair. We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its efficacy.—Pittsburgh Commercial of October 22, 1877.

**THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative.**  
 READ THE TESTIMONIALS.  
 DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.  
**CHAS. LANDRY & CO., San Francisco.**  
 I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bald and smooth, and the effects have been very distressing. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut without any other treatment, and, if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.  
 MR. W. S. G. L. D., No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to you that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that his hair had fallen out, and he had been told that his hair would never grow again. He had used CARBOLINE, and he writes that he had been entirely bald for years.  
 DONOGA, Ill., March 19, 1879.  
 Sirs,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE in the beginning of last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.  
 THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one of the CARBOLINE, and now have a fine set of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.  
 I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.  
 W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

**CARBOLINE**  
 Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair that has ever produced.  
**PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle**  
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**European Jottings.**  
 The Earl of Ashburnham, now in his thirtieth year, is engaged to marry a young American lady, whose name has not yet been publicly announced.  
 Among the topics to be discussed at the annual dinner of the Cobden club on the 21st instant, is the influence of the natural and artificial waterways of North America in cheapening food for the world.  
 An Italian reporter, armed with an Ollendorff's guide to colloquial English, having been sent by the *Gazzetta Piemontese* to chronicle the ways and words of her Britannic Majesty at Bayona, thus sets down Queen Victoria's observations during a visit to the Isola Bella on the lake: Struck by the beauty of the Isle, the Queen exclaimed, "O, beautiful! Very fair!" Having gathered several leaves from the first laurel she saw, she handed them to the "celebrated Scotchman Brown," exclaiming, "To England all this!" A small gondola was almost filled with leaves, branches and flowers, the Queen remarking to her retinue, "Take care; all this is very precious."  
**For the Ladies.**  
 Belts are much worn with all styles of costumes.  
 Young girls just entering their teens are given dresses very like their older sisters.  
 Black clip Reubens hats are stylishly trimmed with a *poif* of five-feathers, black and ecru.  
 The hat and bonnet alone show the difference between a small boy's and girl's dress at present.  
 Very new bonnets have large crowns covered with flowers and narrow brims of shirred silk—pink, blue, or ivory.  
 Figured delaines are to be used for short dresses for the street as well as for house dresses.  
 Black satin jackets without sleeves, and having a scarf of China crape draped around the shoulders, are shown for Summer wear.  
 Polonaises of simple designs are employed to complete costumes, but are not as popular as the skirt an overdress.

**Miscellaneous.**  
 The *Sanitary Record* says that diseases of the eye are often distinctly traceable to arsenical poisoning in wall paper, and that people must not imagine that injury from this source is by any means rare.  
 The vanilla bean, hitherto used as a flavoring essence, has been found to be of great assistance in silk dyeing, and the increase of its culture in the Mauritius has been greatly augmented of late with a view of supplying the French demand.  
 Don Carlos intends to prosecute the French papers which reprinted some letters by his former secretary, Gen. Beet, who is about to be tried at Milan on the charge of stealing some jewels from the Collar of the Golden Fleece in his master's possession. These letters represented Don Carlos as selling the jewels and pretending that they had been stolen, and at scoffing in private at Legitimist doctrines.  
 The new born zeal of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in favor of the bill for legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is said to find inspiration in the wish of the Queen that her daughter Beatrice should marry the widowed Prince Louis of Hesse and take charge of the children of her deceased sister, the Princess Alice. Any wish of the Queen is regarded as a command by all her children.  
 Judge Shea was conspicuous in a proconium box at the Moore Centenary, by wearing the green ribbon which accompanied the presentation to him the summer before last of the freedom of the city of Cork. It is worth noting that the death of Isaac Butt, M.P., LL. D., late leader of the Irish party, leaves an American the only person living who has received the honor Judge Shea stands alone in that respect. The dignity has been conferred only three times by that city.

They are certain comparisons between the vital statistics of France and of Prussia, in a recent report to the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Thus, it appears that in France 100 marriages give about 300 children; in Prussia 400. It is also shown that in France the annual increase of population (births over deaths) is 2,400 for each million of inhabitants, while in Prussia it is 13,600. At this rate the population of France should double in 170 years; that of Prussia in 42.  
 Moyers had just completed a prayer in a Methodist meeting at Parkersburg, Va., when a messenger told him that Galvin and Andrews wanted to see him outside of the church. He went out, and renewed an old quarrel with the two men. They proposed a fight and Moyers agreed, stipulating that he should encounter only one at a time. The trio went to a field near by, followed by the whole congregation, and the struggle was begun by Moyers and Andrews. While they were fighting, Galvin sneaked behind Moyers and stabbed him fatally. Galvin narrowly escaped lynching.

It is a notion of the learned Dr. Keith of Illinois that diphtheria comes from potato eating. Dr. Keith claims this notion to be the result of his own experience as well as that of his father, extending over twenty-nine years, and embracing eleven hundred cases of diphtheria. In all of these cases, the patients were potato eaters. Persons who eschewed the potato escaped the diphtheria, though residing in the midst of an infected district. It may be presumed that this sweeping charge does not apply to healthy tubers, but only to those affected by the potato rot.  
 They Didn't Take Him.—When Carter, the lion king, was exhibiting with Ducrow at Astley's, London, a manager with whom Carter had made and broke an engagement issued a writ against him. The balliffs came to the stage door and asked for Carter. "Show the gentlemen up stairs," said Ducrow. When they reached the stage, there sat Carter composedly in the great chair, with an enrage lion on each side of him. "There's Mr. Carter, waiting for you, gentlemen," said Ducrow. "Go in and take him. Carter my boy, open the door." Carter proceeded to obey, at the same time eliciting, by private signal, a tremendous roar from his companions. The balliffs staggered back in terror, and rolled over each other as they rushed down stairs.

A Gentle Rebuff.—A lady riding in a car on the New York Central Railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be student of some college on his way home for a vacation. He used profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the lady. "She thought she would rebuke him and, on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages. "Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages." "Do you read and speak Hebrew?" "Quite fluently." "Will you be so kind as to do me a small favour?" "With great pleasure, I am at your service." "Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"

**THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF FRANCE.**  
 How France has Recovered Her Power—Through Reorganization of Her Military System.  
 In 1870 France took a month to concentrate 250,000 men, and her reserves only amounted to 200,000. Now, if we look at the work of Captain Von Fiecks, of the Prussian staff, we find that the French infantry battalions on the war footing are 1,000 strong; the squadrons, 150 squadrons; the mounted batteries, 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field, France possesses 396 battalions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies. Total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillerymen, 28,000 engineers, &c., or 840,000 fighting men, 153,000 horses and 2,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures. This host is divided into nineteen army corps, of which, in France, the nineteenth in Algeria, besides five reserve corps. The nineteen army corps are composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns each; the reserve corps of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 108 guns. These latter corps are formed of fourth battalions and fifth squadrons, and four regiments of marine infantry. It must be remembered that the French regiment is composed of four battalions, plus two companies, and the fourth battalions are destined to remain at home when the other three battalions take the field. The cavalry regiments consist of five squadrons, of which four only are mobile. In addition to the field army, France possesses the depots of the active army, the wood rangers and custom house men, the gendarmes, the territorial army and the reserve of the territorial army, which taken altogether make over two million men. Of course large numbers of these men are still untrained, and the reserve of the territorial army can hardly be said to exist as yet except on paper; but, in case of necessity, France knows where to lay her hand on every able-bodied man in the country not over forty years of age. Not only this, but every horse and cart in the country is registered, and could be requisitioned to-morrow in the event of war. Within the last eight years the whole military system has been thoroughly reorganized, the principal changes being the introduction of compulsory service, the creation of army corps and independent cavalry divisions and battalions of chasseurs; the construction of a new military frontier line to replace that which was formerly protected by Metz and Strasbourg; the construction of a new girdle of detached forts round Paris, to replace those over which the Germans bombarded the capital; the substitution of the Gras for the Chassepot, and the entire renovation of the artillery. In fact, it would be hard to allude to a branch of the service which has not been re-estimated. The cost, of course, of all these changes has been commensurate with their importance. In the estimates for the last year of the empire, the war estimates, which so irritated the liberals by their amount, were 373,000,000; the year after the war they reached 450,000,000; in 1873, 455,000,000; in 1874, 471,000,000; in 1875, 493,000,000; in 1876, 500,000,000; in 1877, 511,000,000; in 1878, 531,000,000; and for this year, 553,000,000. These amounts, of course, have nothing to do with the cost of replenishing magazines, constructing defensive works, building barracks and re-arming the troops. These items have cost France since the war \$200,000,000, and it is calculated that a similar sum will be required to complete what has been begun. If one looks back eight years to the chaos that reigned; to the disorganized battalions and dismantled forts; to France with half her territory occupied by the invader; her military prestige gone; her troops smarting from defeat and captivity; Alsace and Lorraine torn away; Sedan, Verdun, Peronne, Loon, Longwy, Soissons, Metz, Phalsburg and Rocroi, not to mention Paris, Strasbourg and Metz, wounded in pride by having been forced to capitulate; and in addition to this country, the without a settled government, saddled with a war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, it must be admitted that the recovery has been as splendid as the disaster was overwhelming.

**Waterbrash**  
 Is a most distressing disease. Everything one eats turns to vinegar and travels up and down the throat with direful result. Boiling may relieve but not remove it. The difficulty lies deeper. The digestive organs have become weakened and will not perform their work; costiveness and chronic looseness of bowels prevail in certain systems; healthful accessions to the blood are not made, the system runs down, of course, and nervousness ensues, a nervousness which sometimes leads to deplorable results. The remedy for such diseases is to use regularly the Dr. HASKIN'S SUGAR COLORED PILLS until the offending matter is expelled. The digestive organs are strengthened, healthful blood supplied to the veins and the system is built up again. Thousands who were hopelessly despondent have been relieved and permanently cured by their use, and all are recommended to try them. They can be had of any druggist in the Dominion.  
 The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases.  
 AMOS WOOLLY, M. D., of Kosciusko County, Indiana, says: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM extensively in my practice; and I am satisfied that there is no better medicine for lung-disease in use.  
 Mothers will find the PAIN-KILLER invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold, or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief."  
 WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases are pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.  
 The sugar refineries here are reported to be completely bare of low grades at present, while several of our wholesale grocers have been doing a decidedly better business in these grades, at former quotations, during the past week.

**THE NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.**  
 What Gov. Cauchon, Manitoba, says about it.  
 (Elli Perkins in the New York Sun.)  
 WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 7.—Having recently travelled 700 miles with Governor Cauchon, of Manitoba, and been dined by him at the government house, the old headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in Winnipeg, I am permitted to give some of the gentleman's ideas on the new Canadian enterprise in the Northwest.  
 When I asked Gov. Cauchon when the Canadian Pacific Railroad would be finished from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior he said:  
 "The Canadian Pacific proper will not run through Winnipeg. Winnipeg is on Red River, twenty-five miles south of Lake Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific is to run from Thunder Bay to the south end of Lake Winnipeg to a new town called Selkirk. A branch of the Canadian Pacific is already built from Selkirk up Red River through Winnipeg, to St. Vincent, on the boundary of Minnesota, where it connects with the St. Paul and Pacific for St. Paul."  
 "How much of the Canadian Pacific is really built?"  
 "I will show you," said the governor, picking up the government map. "It is 385 miles from Selkirk to Thunder Bay. The road is completed from Selkirk toward Thunder Bay 90 miles, and from Thunder Bay west, toward Selkirk, 120. The 175 miles between, and which will finish the road so as to give Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba an outlet to Lake Superior, is being graded now. Three thousand five hundred men are at work on it. It is to be finished in the spring of 1881. The steel rails for this 175 miles now lay at Thunder Bay. So, counting the track from Winnipeg to St. Vincent, we have about 300 miles of road built."  
 "What is the status of the road west of Selkirk toward the Pacific?"  
 "Two million dollars have just been appropriated by the government to continue the work, but we find we were all wrong in the old surveys."  
 "How wrong?" I asked.  
 "Well, we surveyed the road too far south. We started it near the 50th degree of latitude at Selkirk and ran it north of Lake Manitoba, then along the North Saskatchewan to Edmonton on the 53rd parallel, and from thence south-west to Victoria."  
 "Why do you change it north?"  
 "Well, we find Edmonton a hundred miles too far south for the warm belt."  
 "Too far south for the warm belt! what do you mean?" I asked.  
 "Well, sir, we find that it is much warmer up in latitude 53, 56, 57 and 58, up around Peace and Athabasca rivers, than it is down in latitude 49, at Winnipeg. In fact, it is very much warmer up around Great Stove Lake and the McKenzie river than it is in Winnipeg. They raise wheat, barley, and Indian corn up there."  
 "What makes it so warm up there?"  
 "It is the effect of the wind blowing from the Japanese gulf stream. This wind is called the chinook wind by the Indians. It blows up along the coast of British Columbia, making Victoria as warm as San Francisco. In fact, the Chromatin river, the salsia, and the heliotrope grow out doors all winter at Victoria. Now, up on Peace river John Macoun, the government botanist, was bitten by mosquitoes in April. Wheat grows there, between latitude 55 and 59, weighing 68 pounds to the bushel. So you see we have got to run the Canadian Pacific through that country. It may seem funny to you that we should run a railroad right off toward Alaska till we get almost to the Pacific coast, but it is a fact."  
 "Then this is all caused by the warm Japanese gulf stream that blows up the Pacific coast toward Alaska?" I asked.  
 "Yes, that is the cause. Don't your warm gulf stream that comes up by Newfoundland from Florida blow across to the Great Britain, which lyes in latitude 55, and make it as warm as Philadelphia, situated in latitude 40? If the gulf stream makes England, in latitude 55, as warm as Philadelphia, why won't it make British Columbia and Peace and Athabasca rivers as warm too? Besides," continued the governor, "we have found that the warm gulf stream pushes all the icebergs out through Behring straits, through the Arctic sea eastward into Baffin bay, and they go cooling the air along the coast of Newfoundland and Maine. No icebergs along the Pacific coast. As soon as the new route is surveyed out, and a caravan of surveyors started for Peace river yesterday, we will commence grading the Canadian Pacific track west. In about five years we think we can take you Americans almost to Alaska over our Canadian Pacific road."

**Sunday in Paris and in London.**  
 Sunday was so wet—says a Paris correspondent—that the people could do nothing but pour into the picture galleries. Now in London a wet Sunday has no picture galleries to relieve its dreariness, and the people pour into the public-houses. Is there not a difference?  
 Nihilism.  
 Nihilism, says a foreign writer, is not a name which represents the wild craze of the few, but a term which signifies the discontent of the many. The millions of Russian malcontents are not Nihilists in the sense of working to overthrow religion and society, as we understand these things, but they are so in their desire to improve away the whole Russian social system, with its gross superstitions, which do duty for religion, and its corrupt mal-administrations, cruelties and military oppressiveness, which stand in place of government.

**Special Notice.**  
 We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living plants and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A list of names of the *London Musical Record* says that even those Albert Weber hands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a list of many a great pianist, and by a list of names by all great musicians and by the leading Concerts in the United States. The great pianist, M. de M. de M., says "I have never seen a piano so perfect as the Weber piano. The Centennial judges say "They were the finest Pianos they had ever heard of." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Piano Co.'s store, 159 St. James street.

**GREEN'S COCOA—HEALTHFUL AND COMFORTING.**  
 By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Green has produced a most delicious and delicate flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a course of treatment may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We will surely escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette, Southey, p. 10. Sold by all Grocers, and by Messrs. Green & Co., Chemists, 4 Thredneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.