

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ST. HYACINTH, Nov. 15.—The annual report of the committee of the Quebec Dairymen's Association states that the Association has now a membership of 136, whose annual subscription of \$1 and a grant of \$1,000 from the Legislature constitutes the income of the Society. The directors were of the opinion that it was highly profitable for the Association to send travelling professors to the butter and cheese factories. They had obtained gratuitously from the Government for that object the services of the professors of the two dairy schools in the province, Messrs. J. M. Jocelyn and S. M. Barre. These gentlemen have given lessons in four creameries and twenty-six cheese factories. Members of the Association can have the services of the professors for \$2 50 per day, and this charge could be materially reduced if the dairymen could come to an understanding in order to have the visits of the professor at certain dates in certain districts, an arrangement which would diminish his travelling expenses, as the more these visits are called for the less will be the expense. The report was adopted.

Don Mr de Labriere, Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, which was to study the best means of developing the dairy interests in the Province of Quebec.

Mr Bernard, Vice-President, made some remarks on the Canadian dairy. He said it was necessary to obtain good milk to manufacture good butter or good cheese. To obtain good milk farmers must give rich and abundant food to cattle. Canadian cattle are not of an inferior race. Some Canadian cows give one pound of butter to 2 1/2 pounds of milk, while the best in America give but one pound of butter to 10 1/2 pounds of milk. If a farmer feeds his cows straw during the winter he cannot expect them to give much milk in the spring.

Mr J de La Roche read a paper on "Lactometers, Creamometers and Lactoscopes; their construction, and how to use them."

Mr J A Couture, quarantine inspector, then read a paper on cattle.

Don P B de Labriere was re-elected president, E A Barnard, vice-president, and J De La Roche, secretary-treasurer.

About twenty new members registered their names and paid their subscription. The auditors presented their report, certifying that all the books of the association had been properly kept and that a balance of \$63 was left to the credit of the society.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 15.—The compositors employed on the World, Star, Tribune, Morning Journal and Truth demanded an increase from 40 to 45 cents per thousand ems to-night. The demands were granted in every instance with the exception of the Tribune. The compositors made the demand at the instance of the Typographical Union. There were only twelve Union men at work in the Tribune, when a committee from the Union arrived, and ordered them to strike; whereupon they quit work and left the building. No Union men return to listen to the committee. The Herald and Sun have been paying 40 cents and the Times 45. No demand was made on the latter paper.

GIGANTIC TELESCOPES.

The new telescope at the Nice Observatory will cost \$70,000. This monster which may be compared to a 100-ton gun, is 55 feet long, the objective glass being 30 inches in diameter. In spite of its enormous size the least touch will move it in any direction, so that the observer may study all the movements of the planets. When completed it will be one of the leading curiosities of Europe. It will be the finest instrument in the world, until the giant telescope destined for the Fallawa of St. Petersburg is completed.

THE U. S. FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States shows there has been a decrease during the year in the receipts from customs of \$5,704,000; from internal revenue, \$1,770,000; miscellaneous sources, \$959,000, and increase in receipts from sale of public lands of \$2,203,000. The total net revenue during the year was \$5,236,000 less than last year, and the net expenditure \$56,408,000, an increase over 1882 of \$7,427,000. This increase, added to the amount of decrease in the receipts, makes the reduction in the surplus revenue \$12,564,000. Bonds amounting to \$121,009,000 were redeemed during the year, and there were also retired by exchange into three per cent bonds \$304,252,000 bonds formerly bearing 4 1/2 per cent. The number of foreign bondholders of registered bonds diminishing during the year from 1,131,193,900 to 1,000,000, to 495, holding \$17,193,900. Of the \$304,252,000 3 per cent bonds issued in exchange for bonds continued at 3 1/2 per cent, more than two-thirds were held in trust for national banks at close of year. On this point the Treasurer says that in September, 1883, the first call for 3 per cent, of which the banks had \$209,000,000 on deposit, was made, and, as further calls follow, the banks holding them will be required to retire the circulation issued thereon, or substitute bonds of other loans, all of which are at a high premium. This may result in a substantial reduction of bank circulation.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF JOINT MEDIATION.—ADMIRAL COURBET'S POSITION.—REPORTED FRENCH DEFEAT. LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times Paris despatch says the collective arbitration of the powers most interested must prevent war between France and China. Europe will be delighted to learn that they have accepted the arbitration of England, Russia and America. PARIS, Nov. 16.—It was reported on the Bourse that Admiral Courbet had been defeated in Tonquin. La France professes to have similar news. La Liberte contradicts the report. It is generally believed, however, that the French have commenced their advance. A man has been arrested on the Bourse for spreading alarmist news. The last despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated November 8th, announced the arrival of two transports. He expected to attack Sontay between the 15th and 20th instant. The French force in Tonquin now numbers 18,000. The Temps says if the Tonquin credits asked for prove insufficient the Chamber will vote more. A member of the Chamber of Deputies states that Admiral Courbet's position in Tonquin is critical. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, proposes to defend him by blockading Canton, but this would involve the sending of a formal notification of the blockade to the maritime powers, and therefore a declaration of war with China, a measure from which the Chambers shrink. SHANGHAI, Nov 16.—It is stated that Chinese troops are being concentrated at Canton in order to keep back the Black Flags when the French drive them from Tonquin.

In Africa salt is considered a delicacy, but it is so rich a delicacy that a little of it goes a long way, as in any other country.

THE LIMERICK ELECTION.

THE FARNELLITE CANDIDATES ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY. LIMERICK, Nov. 16.—In the election to-day for a successor to Mr. O'Shaughnessy (Liberal), who resigned his seat in the House of Commons, resulted in the return of Edward MacMahon (Farnellite and Nationalist) with 322 votes; James Spaight (Conservative), 473.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The American Catholic Bishops, after being received by the Pope, held their first meeting to-day at the College of the Propaganda. All the Cardinals of the Propaganda were present. The principal question discussed was that of addressing a demand to the Government of the United States that the relations between Church and State shall be based upon the canon law.

SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Dame Ellen Tracy et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Liggett et al., was argued. This is an appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench (Quebec), which gave judgment setting aside a donation by Martin Tracy to his daughter on marriage. The defendants in the case used appellants to recover the property given by Tracy as his daughter's wedding portion, on the ground that at the time the gift was made Tracy was insolvent, and had no right to alienate his property. The Court of Queen's Bench (Montreal) supported this view and gave judgment in favor of Liggett. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court and argued to-day. Appellants set up the plea that under the Quebec law a marriage portion was not a gift but a debt, and the property was not liable to seizure. Judgment was reserved.

Roast elephant is a sacred dish in Tonquin and Annam, as are also bird's nest, pines, and of esculent swallows with a pate of insects.

MR. DAVITT SPEAKS.

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION SCHEME AS A SATANIC DEVICE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—Captain Phelps Nohm, Home Rite member for Galway, and Mr. Michael Davitt addressed the National League meeting yesterday at Ballinacree. The town is now a scene of the most intense excitement for the purpose of making Ireland a hunting-ground for British loafers by expelling every Irish person whose poverty was a rebuke to the present misgovernment. Mr. Davitt concluded with the following expression:—"There is a class of Irish people who should be turned out of the country. They are the Irish landlords, and when they are turned out, if the happy event ever occurs, they should be sent, not to Connaught, but to the other place."

T. M. Healy, M.P. for Westport, claims that the proposed emigration of the Irish boroughs which he has just completed, shows that the Farnellites will secure eighty Irish members in the next general election. The foundation of the next general election must necessarily be of plain colors in silk, satin or velvet.

HOME TOPICS.

NOTES ON HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

A new fancy in the crazy quilt line is to be seen in the exciting and quite a block of plate in the form of a monogram or otherwise, of the owner of the quilt. Another new departure is to have each block the emblem of an idea or an object to be endeavored to reach in the maddest way possible, let one have Kensington work in outline patterns only, another needlework of different kind, or applique or painting. The foundation of the quilt must necessarily be of plain colors in silk, satin or velvet.

A piece of birch bark, rolled up to form a cylinder and fastened firmly to the wall, makes a pretty ornament when filled with trailing vines of blackberry or climbing ferns. Pictures are pretty when their cards are concealed by feathers or by the stems of the plant, which may be blackberry lines and the fern commonly called "Christmas fern" which is an evergreen and known to botanists as Aspidium Acrostichoides.

Loose or muslin a drapey for the windows add so much attraction to a room that it pays to invest a trifle in them. They are now comparatively inexpensive. The sorbus with strips of drawn work are very durable, and if trimmed on the edge with suitable lace an excellent effect is produced. If the windows are to have a long one; and these graceful children of nature are a beautiful addition to almost any arrangement of growing things. The best way to preserve them is to dry them carefully, when perfectly dry, between sheets of newspaper, having every point straight, and changing them to fresh sheets every other day. When they are dried, they are very durable, and unless exposed to a strong light, they will often last into the second season. Autumn leaves should be treated in the same way, and by drying a few which are particularly bright and handsome, rather than a great mass of inferior ones, a look of ever decoration with common materials will be secured, and the whole will be made not worthy the eye with monopoly. A dainty little bunch of leaves and grasses is very pretty over the corner of a picture frame.

Rows of grape vines should run north and south, rather than east and west, so that ever leaf should get the sunlight either in the forenoon or afternoon. This is most important in September when in the heat of summer the vines are covered with leaves which shade the fruit ground, and hence you lose a large part of the heat, and the moment the sun disappears there is no stored-up heat to carry the vines through the winter. This is time of frost is of great importance.

The Garmantown Telegraph reports that at a recent meeting of the farmers of Peapack, N. J., an agreement was signed binding themselves to prosecute every farmer in that locality who allows the Canada thistle to mature its seeds on his premises. If energetic measures of this kind were generally adopted, so that wide-spread pest would be diminished in numbers, and in many places exterminated. If others of the principal weeds, so injurious to farmers, were included the benefit would be greatly enlarged.

INCREASE IN WEALTH.

From interviews with the Governors of the Southern States, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, the New Orleans Times-Democrat makes a table showing the following increase in wealth there has been an aggregate increase in wealth of \$640,707,000; that \$800,000,000 has been invested in railroads in these States, and that \$280,000,000 has been invested in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina has increased from 123 to 150 miles.

CANADIAN HOME RULE.

The Subject Discussed by Lord Lorne in the "Contemporary Review."

THE POSITION OF QUEBEC

A Steady Tendency to Increase the Federal Power.

Our telegraphic columns recently contained a summary of an article in the Contemporary Review by the Marquis de Lorne on "Canadian Home Rule." The following is the article in full:—

Having been asked for some notes on the Canadian Union as suggestive of steps which might be taken to meet the demand for some kind of Home Rule in Ireland, or as bearing on future Australian Confederation, I submit the following remarks rather in the hope that they may show the difficulty of comparing the circumstances of any two countries, than with the idea that hints for future action may be gathered from them.

It is not in a magazine article that any great new departure can be even satisfactorily glanced at; the details involved in such a case are too many, and the difficulties too great, to be considered within the allotted space. The province of such articles seems to be rather to criticize special points in any new projects, or simply to recount experience gained in special phases of history.

It will be remembered that two years ago both Houses of the Canadian Legislature passed resolutions recommending that Ireland should enjoy some system of

SELF-GOVERNMENT

analogous to that existing in the Canadian Dominion. Canada had a perfect right so to express her opinion; she has repeatedly been put to great expense by Fenian alarms along her frontiers—alarms which occasion her trouble only because she forms an integral part of the British Empire. It is well known that it entirely depends upon the good will of the Government of the United States whether such troubles shall not again arise whenever there is political excitement in Ireland. Several of the Dominion's former statesmen and orators have been Irishmen. Men of Irish name and blood are found in numbers in every city, town, village, and rural community throughout the country. These men are heartily loyal to the Empire, and seeing a large amount of autonomy existing in each separate Province, they jump with characteristic Celtic ardour to the conclusion that if Ireland could only imitate Canada her lot would be equally happy. They have many votes; and almost any proposition which they put before the Canadian Parliament as likely to benefit their brethren in the Old Country, would find support especially if the proposal were introduced before a general election. It is notoriously uncertain whether what suits one country will suit another, although inhabited by men of the same race, if the two countries present

WIDELY DIFFERENT FEATURES

in size, climate and resources. This is especially the case as between Canada and the old countries. The first possesses a vast expanse of lands whose geographical interests may be alike, but which was originally represented by completely separate colonies, having different trade arrangements. Even now these several populations are very scanty as compared with the extent of territory they rule, so scanty indeed that there are wide stretches over which they do not reach hands to each other. The United Kingdoms have, on the other hand, a very small area of country, whose geographical interests must of necessity be identical, and they have a population which already swarms upon almost every tract where man can live in comfort. It is these facts which disclose the vast difference between the two countries. It is of the greatest importance to remember that the Central Government of both the United States and the Dominion were created by the several separate colonies, which agreed to relegate certain powers only to the Federal Chambers. The Central Government of Great Britain and Ireland, on the contrary, is the outcome of centuries of successful effort to unite in London the Imperial Legislature. It was but the other day that the United States fought for

STRONGER FEDERAL POWERS;

It was after the successful issue of that war, and the strengthening of the Federal Government at Washington, that Canada formed her constitution expressly guarding it against disintegration by making the central power supreme in all but local legislation. Thus, we see these English speaking peoples aim at strengthening the Central Government; and there is no instance in which legislative privilege, once given to the Government of the Union, has been taken from it and given again to the individual State. It may be a question in America how far State rights or home rule led to the great civil war; but in any case the geographical and climatic differences between the North and South led to the South to the institution of slavery, which was the proximate reason of strife. State rights or home rule in property or domestic matters may be natural, and held to bring no national disintegration, where great geographical and climatic differences make it impossible to have an all-powerful Central Government. Strengthened as was the Federal Government by the result of the war, it is notable that even now the militia of America take their orders from

THE INDIVIDUAL STATES,

and not from Washington. This, which is opposed to united national interests, is likely soon to disappear, and the Government of Washington will probably seek to be masters of a strictly military organization. The whole history of the United States shows a steady tendency to increase the powers of the Federal Government. The history of Canada does the same. The Confederation act of 1867 gave the largest powers then obtainable. Payments made to the Provinces of the new Confederation (that is, subsidies given to the Provincial Governments) persuaded some of them, almost as much as did any sentiment in favor of forming a new nation, to join the Union. The experiment of Confederation has been a success, and a national feeling is rapidly rising—the young generation being proud of their country and not of their province only. Now, if it be granted that the tendency to strengthen the central power exists, it will be seen that it becomes a consequence of this that no one member of a Confederation should be made strong enough to oppose with effect the Central Government, which represents a majority. If a Provincial feeling can arise which shall be stronger than the feeling of

loyalty to the general Government the civil war of 1860-61 may be

REPEATED ON CANADIAN SOIL.

The balance of power represented by the equality in strength of the members of the Confederation is the best guarantee against this.

Let us see then what individual rights the Canadian Provinces have alone reserved to themselves. These rights are measured by the privileges given by old treaties to Quebec. This is the only Province where English is not universally spoken. When Confederation was first mooted there were some voices heard proposing a complete amalgamation of legislative power in one or two Chambers at Ottawa. The French Canadians of Quebec would never have tolerated such a proposition, and indeed, it would have been distasteful to all. What did the old treaties guarantee to Quebec? These things—her local laws, which meant in this particular case the laws of old France modified by recent experience; the language and the institutions of the Province. Quebec was to have separate chambers for legislation on education, civil rights, and all domestic matters. It was called the "Privé Provincial," because according to the privileges guaranteed to Quebec, so were privileges meted out to, or rather retained by, the other Provinces. Although the language elsewhere than in Quebec is English, the other Provinces have much the same separate rights; they each control education, and make

THE LAWS BY WHICH PROPERTY DEVOLVES,

and the local economy of rural and municipal government exists. Each Province gave the National Government the control over all armed force, over national defence, over the collection of all customs and excise duties, over navigation, the post office, the supervision of criminal justice, and all matters affecting any two Provinces. In Manitoba the public lands were retained by the Federal Government; and in the creation of new Provinces in the North-West the same practice would for a time be probably followed. It will be thus seen that it would be difficult for a Canadian Province to propose any law, which, if vetoed by the Government at Ottawa, would raise in the Provinces much strong feeling against the Central Government. The matters on which any interference can arise are small. If for instance, local option legislation on drink were proposed at Ottawa, and resisted in any Province, it would be difficult to get up a war for whiskey. No one Province has any domestic institution which is likely to be touched by Ottawa legislators in a manner which would raise a rebellion against the national authority; and there is but little temptation for Local Governments to enact laws provocative of disaffection by the Government-General in Council. Little or no margin is left for dispute; each side, the Local as well as the Dominion Government knows

THE LIMITS OF ITS AUTHORITY

and respects them. Then there is always at hand the impartial friend of both, the Imperial Privy Council—not to mention the Supreme Court of Canada; and either of these may be used to fall back on as an amicus curiæ, whose decision can settle any dispute. So that there is little on which that guarantee of order among the people beneath one flag—namely, "the common sense of most," can be severely tried.

We see, therefore, that our communities in this Greater Britain have lined down to a minimum their demands for Home Rule in the separate Provinces, and practically retain only those questions for local decision of which the Central Parliament is glad to be relieved, and of which it may be profitably relieved. No question can be raised which shall unite a race, section, or geographical part of the country, as a unit against the Central Government. This is an important lesson, and one not lightly to be passed over. Even in the subjects left to be dealt with by the local Governments, if internal Provincial trouble came, the whole Commonwealth might think it necessary to interfere, and in any such event the troops to keep order would be Federal, for there are no others. In New Brunswick there was once an education conflict, but the affair was settled without the intervention in any form of FEDERAL AGENCY.

No local Government has proposed to change its Provincial laws relating to devolution or tenure of property, but this could be done by Provincial enactment.

We must go back to the past and to an era before Confederation for any great change in agrarian conditions. There is no instance in the history of the United Provinces; but there was a case of the kind when Ontario and Quebec were united under the appellation of Upper and Lower Canada, and a single Legislature endeavored to meet the wants of both. In those days the old Seigneurial Tenure, derived from pre-revolutionary France, existed in Lower Canada, and troubles arose. An enactment was passed by the Parliament in which Ontario was represented along with Quebec, and the principle adopted was practically one of compensation for abrogated privileges. The rights of superiority were in the main abolished by the grant of a fee simple to the superior over a proportion of the lands formerly held in fee, while the vassals were freed from the onerous dues, and their vassal tenures practically converted into a tenancy at a statutory rental which could at any time be converted, by capitalizing such rental, into a tenure in fee simple. Unlike the process adopted in the last Irish Land Act, whereby two men are obliged to have partnership in one property, the

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE ACT

loosed the two men who had been tied together as vassal and superior, and gave each a definite proprietorship. Some feudal dues were retained for the superior, but these were of a certain kind, and do not include any casual or accidental paymen. Quebec is the only Province in Canada, and indeed, the only State on the American continent, in which a race and language different from the Anglo-Saxon survive. The French Canadian rules by his majority in the Local Chambers, and he takes care that the population shall remain as far as possible French Canadian, and that in any Federal question that vote shall have its separate value. The old treaties gave them a right to an autonomy which has not only never been disputed, but which has become the model for equal rights given to other States, whose area, as they in turn develop in population, will probably be made as far as possible equal to that of Quebec.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN RACE, THEREFORE,

occupies a very important place in the Confederation; yet from their position they CANNOT DEMAND TOO MUCH, so that the danger of a separate Commonwealth is avoided. They are thoroughly loyal to Canada; for that great Anglo-Saxonizing amalgamation mill, the United States, would soon efface their language, should their fortune be cast with the States. Their loyalty to the Empire is born of habit and of the knowledge that Canada could not stand alone, but would be annexed

to the United States on the first pretext; were there not behind her the majestic form of a united Empire. Because no hand has ever sought to touch their rights, they are loyal to the framework of the Empire which gives them these, and ensures them a place which makes them a moving force in larger politics. Their position is never likely to be menaced; for, unlike the population of Old France, their people increase in an astounding ratio. But they must in the future be content, as they are now content, with the privileges they possess. They cannot get their Province, or another carved afresh, to suit the French speaking population. Suppose an improbable case—namely, that the English-speaking people obtained a majority in the west part of the Province. No Canadian would propose to readjust the Province so as to erect a French-speaking portion into

A SEPARATE ENTITY.

Each Federal Government would desire to avoid having any single homogeneous State made inconveniently strong for the Central Government, or else any disallowance of Legislation, however ultra vires it might be, could be resisted. Divis et impera must be the true Federal motto, as it was the motto of ancient Governments of other forms.

We, therefore, see that Canadian Provincial right means only the right to make laws on purely domestic matters; such, namely, as are mainly comprised in educational and civil right legislation; and any demands arising from ethnic differences have proved capable of treatment, because the case has been treated Provincially, the temper being thus confined to the teapot. The trouble has not affected the country at large, but a Province only. It may be further remarked that the limits of the Provinces and the States into which America and Canada have been divided, have been almost always accidental or artificial, and that the boundaries are often represented by a mere imaginary line of longitude or latitude. The abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure has been mentioned as having been the work, not of a Provincial Government, but of the Government of the united Provinces of Upper and of Lower Canada, previous to the great

CONFEDERATION MOVEMENT OF 1867.

As the Act affected rights of property sanctified and recognized by Crown treaties, it is probable that no Provincial Government would, even now-days, have been allowed to deal with them. It may be added that, in the case of the abolition of the proprietorships over the great estates in Prince Edward Island, legislation took place before the Canadian Union came into existence, and the case had to be dealt with by the advisers of the Crown in England. There is but little to be learned from the Prince Edward Island enactment. Compensation was given to the proprietors, and it is doubtful whether they had a right to anything, as the provisions of the charters by which the lands were held had exacted conditions which had been rarely fulfilled. It will, therefore, be seen that before Provincial Government obtained its present form in Quebec and in Prince Edward Island, all agrarian trouble had been settled by

A PARLIAMENT REPRESENTING HIGHER POWERS

than that of the Province only; that compensation had been given for rights abolished, and that on confederation each member of the union continued its autonomous powers with a blank sheet, as far as any ugly race or land question was concerned. Thus experience on the American continent shows that, while local matters may safely be left to Provincial Assemblies, it is all important that no section of a country shall be able to gain in such strength as to be able to formulate a policy leading to conflict with the rest of the people under the same flag. If there be ethnic or religious differences, the troubles arising from them should be dealt with by the Central Government, whose best policy is, after clearing the ground to divide it under several local authorities and give to them a definite limited power.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

In a communication published in the Army and Navy Journal, Commander J. B. Ogilby, U.S.N., states that the construction of a modern naval and other surgeons, respecting his rheumatic attack, failed to afford him the slightest relief. By advice of Dr. Hoyle, he used St. Jacobs Oil, which wrought a complete and, as he says, wonderful cure. John Carr Moody, Esq., lawyer at Vallejo, Cal., was likewise cured of a severe joint trouble.

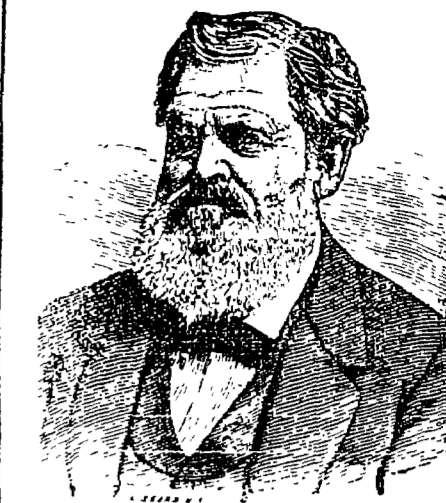
MAN AGAINST HORSES.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF A CANADIAN ATHLETE.

Auburn (N.Y.) Despatch.—Mervine Thompson, the champion Canadian wrestler, gave an outdoor exhibition of his great strength near the Central Hudson freight house last evening between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. The Sunday Despatch stated that he would pull against any team of horses in the city or county, and would give \$100 to the owner of the team if the horses succeeded in pulling him from a ladder. Yesterday the Canadian athlete made arrangements with Mr. B. Webster. The latter is engaged in the truck and express business, and is the owner of several large and strong teams. Five o'clock was the hour appointed, and the yard in front of the above-mentioned freight house was the place agreed upon by the contestants. When the hour arrived quite a large crowd was in attendance, many of them expecting to see the man pulled in twain when he attempted to resist the strength of two of Mr. Webster's large horses.

Within a few minutes Thompson made his appearance, and quickly removed his coat, vest, and hat. A harness greatly resembling a pair of shoulder braces, only a great deal stronger, was thrown over his shoulders and around his waist, with two large straps left dangling from the small of his back. Then lying face downward upon the ladder, fixed in a horizontal position, sorely lashed to a telegraph pole, he grasped a round of the ladder with both hands and placed his feet firmly against another flat round at the foot of the ladder. A team was hitched to these straps, and then commenced the tug of war. The large pair of horses started, strained, and pugged, but in vain. The man could not be pulled from his position. After making three or four futile attempts, this team was removed and a heavy pair of sorrels attached to the man. They, like their predecessors, could make no impression, and the man of muscle did not exhibit the faintest sign of weakening. Finally one of the employees of Mr. Webster took the animals by their heads, and they again exerted their well trained muscles. This time the large avener to which the whiff-staves were attached snapped in twain like a pipe-stem. This settled the contest. The crowd in attendance were well satisfied that the boast of the stranger had been made good, and cheered him heartily.

They find use for poets in Russia. They send them to Siberia to grow up with the country and become more conservative in their views.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Seth Green

1411

A BOON TO MEN

All those who from indigestion, nervous or other causes are weak, unwell, and whose physical condition is such that a regular life's duties properly can be certainly and permanently cured, without surgical interference, by the use of the old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, and the kindred ailments of the system. The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, and the kindred ailments of the system. The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, and the kindred ailments of the system. The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Dyspepsia, and the kindred ailments of the system.

BAKERS' VEGETABLE MANDRAKE BITTERS CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at the office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

FORKING UP THE GARDEN.

Gardeners understand the good effect turning up the soil late in the Fall has upon the next year's crops, says the Garmantown Telegraph, but there are many others—those who have small gardens, and in this class are many well-to-do farmers—who, by neglecting this work, only raise half a crop of vegetables, and these of an inferior quality, and then they wonder why their more knowing neighbors do so much better. Hence, we cannot too often repeat the advice that if they will use the garden fork and turn the soil up full fork-deep late in November, allowing it to remain in lumps all Winter exposed to the frost, it will have much to do in putting the ground in excellent condition, and tend greatly to add to next year's crops. This is especially the case where the ground is not so treated at all; but we would mention that to do this once in two or three years, instead of every year, as some gardeners do, will produce equally good effect. Gardens—and especially old ones—should be limed about once in five years, though but lightly, say about the rate of thirty bushels to the acre, and lightly salted every other year at the rate of from six to eight bushels per acre, applying it evenly to avoid injury. Keep the salt from coming in contact with box-edging and all other evergreens, very small trees, etc. Such a course will recuperate your old gardens in a surprising manner.

LONDON TRUTH, ONE OF THE SPIECIEST AND MOST

Independent of English newspapers, and edited by Mr. Labouchere, M. P., contains the following eulogistic remarks on Mr. Parnell from the pen of the able editor:—"Those who predicate respecting Mr. Parnell seem doomed to error. It was boldly asserted, when it was announced that a national testimonial was to be given to him, that the Irish would not subscribe to it. They have done so handsomely. I am not surprised. The relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland was a disgrace to civilization. Fair rents and fixity of tenure would never have been wrung from the British Parliament, were landlordism so fully represented, had it not been for the skill and ability of Mr. Parnell in keeping up an agitation, which, as Mr. Bright said, made the landlords run for their lives, and which forced them and their English allies to surrender for fear of worse befalling them. If ever a man deserved the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, that man is Mr. Parnell. Perilously his actions and his motives have been misrepresented. It really seems to me that, when the majority of my countrymen discuss the affairs of Ireland, their ordinary common sense deserts them."

A New York phrenologist has been trying to solve the problem of happy marriage by means of his art. In a lecture the other evening he declared that his investigations proved that man with bad tempers should marry women with mild manners and vice versa; and that two of a color should never marry. Blondes should wed brunettes, the tall should unite themselves to the short, the lean to the stout, etc. As to the time of marriage the professor was of opinion that the first things which should engage a young man's attentions are choosing a vocation and a wife. It was usually considered that a woman was at her zenith at 20 and old at 25. When she was 16 the question was, whom shall I take? Twenty—Whom can I get? Twenty-five—Who will take me?