The Transcript.

VOL. XIV.—No. 14. GLENCOE, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885. WHOLE No. 693.

Professional and Business Directory.

Harrison & Rathburn,
BANKERS,
Glencoe, - - Ontario.

WILLIAM SYMES,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
GLENCOE, - ONTARIO.

ALEX. STUART,
Solicitor, Etc.,
MAIN ST., GLENCOE.
☞ Money to lend at lowest rates.

JAS. HILL, Architect, &c.
Office opposite Post Office,
ST. THOMAS.
Plans and specifications of all kinds of buildings carefully prepared. Correspondence solicited.

HENRY S. BLACKBURN,
Solicitor, &c.,
GLENCOE.
☞ Money to invest on Real Estate.

WM. HORTON,
Barrister at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
GLENCOE.

DR. J. WALKER, office and residence Main St., Glencoe—South G. T. Railway. Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.

DR. F. H. MITCHELL, office and residence APPIN, ONT. Special attention paid to diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Marriage Licenses.
ANDREW WILSON, Commissioner in B. R., issuer of Marriage Licenses, Glencoe, Ont.
☞ Agent for the Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society. 449

COYNE & WILSON, Surgeon Dentists, Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, will visit Glencoe every Saturday, at McAlpin'es Hotel.
Glencoe, July 8th, 1880.

RICHARD COAD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
-: PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR :-
DRAUGHTSMAN AND VALUATOR,
GLENCOE, - - Ont.
Drainage a specialty. Timber Agent and Inspector of the Canada Company's lands.

GEORGE C. ELLIOTT, Conveyancer, &c., MAYFAIR P. O. Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE AGENT. Only old and reliable Companies represented. Money to loan on the most favorable terms. Borrowers will find it to their interest to know our terms before applying elsewhere. Agent for the London Mutual, the oldest and strongest Company taking farmer's insurance. Ordinary contents of outbuildings covers stock in field killed by lightning now free of charge. Also agent for the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Galt—old established and doing a com'erc'l business. 687

DIVORCES ABSOLUTE DIVORCES for persons residing throughout the United States and Canada for desertion, non-support, intemperance, cruelty, incompatibility, etc. Advice free. State your case and address ATTORNEY WARD, World Building, 1267 Broadway, New York.

C. E. GERMAN. GEORGE WILSON.

ROYAL
Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
W. H. GAULT, WM. TATLEY, } *Chief Agents, Montreal*
G. G. GERMAN, *District Agent, Strathroy.*

Farmers! are you **insured**? What is the Company insuring you *worth*? We do more than present names. Look at our figures:—

Capital,	*$10,000,000*
Funds Invested,	*28,714,373*
Surplus over Liabilities,	*9,915,489*
Annual Income,	*5,000,000*
Canadian Gov't Deposit,	*689,533*
Prop'ty Ins'd in Canada,	*103,704,993*

The Royal makes no secret of its standing. Ask an agent to show you a Royal policy. No assessments or premium notes. No REPRINK CONDITIONS to vex or worry you in case of loss.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Live Stock and Implements Insured by the Royal any place on the farm, and loss or damage by lightning admitted.

Property holder! Insure in the Royal and secure the most liberal policy given.

GERMAN & WILSON, AGENTS.

P. S.—We also represent the following first class English Stock Companies:—Commercial Union, London and Lancashire, Norwich Union and Queen.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Military Orders
— AND —
THE NORTHWEST REBELLION
Have no connection with this announcement.

ISAAC McCRACKEN BEGS TO ANnounce that he has leased the blacksmith shop from John Oldrieve, where he may be found ready as usual to give prompt attention to the wants of the public in all the branches of the business. He has made arrangements with a first class wood-worker so that he is able to repair or build
WAGGONS, CARRIAGES,
All manner of Vehicles and
Farming Impements.
He would call special attention to his
NEW SAW-GUMMING PRESS
by which saws are made as good as new at little expense and on short notice.
Repairing Neatly, Cheaply and Expeditiously Done.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
ISAAC McCRACKEN.

KING'S EVIL
Was the name formerly given to **Scrofula** because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that
SCROFULA
can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great
Regenerative Medicine
Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an
Absolute Cure
For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

Mortgage Sale
— OF —
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
— IN THE —
Township of Dunwich,
COUNTY OF ELGIN.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONtained in a certain registered mortgage made by Daniel Shaw and wife to the Vendors, will be sold by public auction by Mr. Peter Duncanson, auctioneer, at McIntyre's banking office, in the
VILLAGE OF DUTTON,
In said County of Elgin,
On Wednesday, the 15th April, '85,
at one o'clock p. m., the following Freehold Property, viz.:

The south-west quarter of Lot number One, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Dunwich aforesaid, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, more or less, of which about 40 acres are cleared. Soil is a good clay loam, with the exception of about 12 acres, which is sandy loam. There is an excellent apple and pear bearing orchard on the premises, protected on the north by a fine row of Norway spruce. There are also on the premises a frame dwelling 18x26 ft., one and a half stories high, with kitchen 16x20 ft. attached, and a barn and stable.

This valuable property is situated about 4 miles from the Village of Bismarck, a station on the Canada Southern Railway. Good roads.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale. Further particulars will be made known at time of sale, or may be ascertained on application to
HARRIS, MAGEE, CLARKE & JEFFERY,
Vendors' Solicitors, London, Ont.
MR. PETER DUNCANSON, Auctioneer, Dutton.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, one-half improved, situated in the township of Dunwich, county of Elgin, on Talbot Road, near New Glasgow. This farm is a most desirable one and is convenient to good market, school, etc.
Also good blacksmith shop and tools to rent, in New Glasgow. Full particulars on application to MRS. HUNTER, on the premises. 93

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. S'd by M. F. Barclay.

New Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED:
Choice Perfumes,
Choice Fancy Soaps,
Pure Drugs,
All leading Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, etc., etc.
All to be sold
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Call and examine at
PLATT'S DRUG STORE,
Clanahan Block, - - Main St., Glencoe.

The People's Jewelry Store
Has opened out for the spring trade the following lines of Goods, which are all new and of the best in the market:

Waltham Watches,	Silverware,
Elgin Watches,	Fine Gold Jewelry,
Springfield Watches,	Rolled Plate Jewelry,
Swiss Watches,	Necklets,
Clocks,	Chains,
all styles,	Rings, Etc.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and hoping by honest dealing to still maintain your valuable custom, and wishing you all a bountiful harvest in 1885, I remain, Yours truly,
THE PEOPLE'S JEWELRY STORE,
E. ALLAN SURBEY, AGENT.

N. B.—It is hardly necessary to mention my REPAIRING DEPARTMENT as the public well know it has given universal satisfaction during the last five years that I have been in Glencoe.

This Week
WE OFFER
MILK PANS
AND PAILS.
Special Value---Cheap.
W. S. ROGERS & SON.
MAIN ST., NORTH.

GEORGE WILSON,
Dealer in
Furniture and Rattan Ware,
Has opened a shop in DOBIE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, and keeps on hand a well-assorted Stock of Furniture, consisting of
Parlor, Dining and Bed-room Sets; Chairs in great variety; Sofas, Lounges, Cradles; Extension, Centre and Breakfast Tables, Sideboards, &c.
Also Small Wares, including Paper Holders, Wall Racks, Mirrors, Clock Stands, Picture Frames, &c.
Special attention is invited to the
New and Popular Line of Rattan and Reed Ware
Which has come into general use in all centres of Society.
WOOL, UNION AND GRASS MATTRESSES.
Having bought for Cash, I am enabled to sell at Reasonable Prices. A call solicited.
Glencoe, September 11th, 1883. GEO. WILSON.

GE[illegible] HARRISON,
Con[illegible]n B. R.
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
GLENCOE, - - - Ont.
Agent—Fire and Life Insurance.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST, ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

From Glencoe to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having a desire to spend a couple of weeks of the lengthy winter now closing in a milder climate, a "Transcript" man chose the closing weeks of March for the trip. So much has already appeared in the Transcript on New Orleans and its Exposition, that we had almost concluded to keep silence, but many questions asked can be better replied to in these columns. The matter is unconnected as the object is to supply particulars that have not been given in the letters already printed. With this object also a different route was taken. An exact account of the cost of the trip was kept so that those projecting the like may know what they have to pay.

The ticket from Glencoe to New Orleans and return costs $27.60. Three days and two nights are taken in making the trip, leaving either place on the morning train. If the accommodation of the sleeping car is required, $2 each night or $8 for the whole. Meals by the way vary from 50 to 75 cents. If the traveller prefers to carry provisions with him, which a great many do, he can be supplied with hot tea or coffee on the cars at 10c. the cup. This is brought on the cars and peddled around at the stations where the trains stop long enough. Fowl, ham, etc. can also be purchased in the same way, and without leaving your seat in the car you can get as good a meal for 25c. as in the dining saloon at the station or in the dining car. From New Orleans to the Gulf, the short route to the shell beach by railway costs $1 to go and return. By steamboat, the distance is 117 miles, the cost $4 for the round trip which includes dinner, supper and bed-room. In the city of N. Orleans you can get comfortable furnished rooms from $2.50 a week up to as high a figure as you may be green enough to pay, and getting your meals at any of the numerous restaurants, 75c. a day will be the cost.

The train on leaving Glencoe was 2 hours behind time and missed the connection at Detroit. There being no occasion for hurry our ferry boat kept advancing and backing for about an hour to break the ice and keep the channel open. The ice about a foot thick, in good sized pieces would soon be cemented too solid for the ferry boat to break unless it was kept often stirred. Leaving Detroit late in the afternoon by the Wabash line to St. Louis, the largest cities passed through were Adrian in Michigan, and Peru in Indiana. The country to St. Louis is settled as thickly as our own neighborhood with about the same amount of forest—the houses snug, with medium-sized outbuildings, and large or costly dwellings very rare. Railroad ties and staves are the winter crop, and that joy of the hired man in the sultry days of summer, a pyramid of split stove-wood before every farm-house door. Farming appears to be in the same state as with us—the cattle in good condition, and tile for drains hauled on the land for laying when the frost leaves.—As every farm has its windmill, sometimes two, the wells are probably sunk deep. As the journey is still only west, there is not much change in the crops grown—more corn is raised, some taking off the corn stalks and others leaving them where they grew. Nearing St. Louis, the winter snow disappeared, although on the return trip some 400 miles further on, an inch and a half of snow fell, disappearing on the following day.

At east St. Louis we got our first glimpse of the muddy Mississippi river, and crossed it to the Missouri side by a solid iron and stone bridge, ending in a tunnel half a mile long. A dense cloud of coal smoke covered the city and river. With nothing but the muddy water of the river to drink, and coal smoke to breathe, life insurance agents probably keep away from St. Louis.

After four hours in St. Louis, the journey is through southern Illinois to Cairo. The country here is studded with coal pits, and digging for salt has just been successful. The coal being found at different depths below 60 feet, and the salt lying further down. A large area of fall wheat was sown in this part of Illinois and it is almost entirely winter-killed.

Crossing the Ohio river at Cairo, where it unites with the Mississippi, the journey continues through parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. A small portion of this stretch is hilly, with beds of sandstone and limestone near the surface. A great many of the farms here are coming up to fruit growing, and two years out of three pay well. This year it is said that the severe cold has injured the peach buds, the early apples expected with other fruits. A fruit train leaves for Chicago, commencing with the opening of strawberries, and is kept going with other fruit until the latest-ripening apples are marketed. Pickers arrive from a radius of 50 or 60 miles when the berries ripen. They are furnished with a shanty to house in, and are paid 2 cents a quart for gathering the berries. But it is not always a sure crop at that as one gentleman said that 90 acres of berries belonging to him were last summer smashed by a severe hail storm. A black flag was hoisted about the centre of this fruit region, which had been raised before the cold wave then passing had made its appearance. The expense of the signal is contributed by the owners of hotbeds, &c.

As the course of the train since leaving Cairo has been due south, the timber and crops change fast. Beyond the wheat limit, corn is the staple for food. The bare cotton stalks of last year's crop standing in the fields which when bordered with woods or wild spots, shows an undergrowth of cane brake on which the cattle subsist during the winter. This cane grass suggests the idea of a cross between a willow-tree and a stalk of millet. Leaving Kentucky and crossing Tennessee, the land becomes lighter and more sandy. In clearings which have not been cultivated since the war, the land is broken up and gullied six and seven feet deep by heavy rains. Corn and oats for the food of man and beast, and cotton for cash. Tobacco growing pays better than cotton, but the growing and curing takes the whole year, and they prefer the crop giving the quickest return. Entering the State of Mississippi, the land continues sandy nearly the whole extent of the railway track parallel with the course of the river.—We pass Jackson, which gives its name to this portion of the Illinois Central Railway on which we were travelling, and McComb, where the Railway Co.'s cars are built. Beauregard, a village passed further on, was almost entirely destroyed by a cyclone 3 years since, and a number of the buildings lie in heaps as left by the storm. We pass a number of peach orchards, at first flecked with a few blossoms, increasing as we advance until nearing the Louisiana State-line, they show a complete mass of blossom. Throughout the State of Mississippi the forest consists principally of southern pine and cotton is the main crop—the average yield to the acre being a bale of 500 pounds, varying in price from 9 to 14 cents the pound. The best manure for the cotton crop is the refuse of the plant itself, and although the seed has now a value for oil and meal some prefer to return the seed also to the soil. Much of the cotton is grown at a loss, as in many cases it takes four acres to grow one bale, those growing it in such cases overlooking the fact that they are kept alive while this small cotton crop was growing, from the proceeds of the poultry, eggs, &c. sold. The cotton is grown in drills and the row cultivated partly with the hoe—experience showing the drill plan to be the best for the crop. Land sells at from $3 to $10 an acre—it is mostly owned by former slave-owners, and the negroes now work the land on shares. Ploughing on this light soil is all done with one mule drawing the plough and the plough handles are held in one out of three cases that you may notice by a negro woman. Some fields passed were already harrowed and planted. Heavy teaming is done with four and five yokes of oxen attached to a waggon, and although the working animals are in middling condition, the cattle are generally poor in condition and breed. There is no grass yet, and with the exception of the small stack of coarse fodder built around a strong post set in the ground, and to which they seem to be occasionally admitted, the cattle have to find their winter feed in the cane-brake. Sheep are very seldom seen. A great part of the railway is not fenced—and the prevailing breed of hogs, nearly one-half of the frame work head and snout, run under the railway train to pick up banana peels and other scraps thrown from the cars. When a train is about to start, a small black cloud of women and children risk their own lives in trying to save that of their hang-headed porkers, by thrusting sticks at the animals between the wheels, and yelling "shoo dar." Goats are plenty, and it is no fiction that they encourage the arts of printing and paper-making by consuming stray bills and newspapers. Orange peel as an article on their bill of fare appears to be either too plenty or too highly spiced. At Jackson, in Mississippi, the large evergreen Magnolia, with leaves 6 or 8 inches in length and shining on the upper side, is first met with—a tree more ornamental than useful, the flowers of which are large and fragrant, but not due for a month yet. The Pittosporum also begins to show—a small tree much used for clipping into regular and fantastic shapes, and is everywhere planted in New Orleans parks and gardens. Palmetto in shady moist spots, and further south on the road covers acres. Shortly after entering Louisiana, the soil gets stronger and heavier, and wetter. Here the Cypress, partly bare and blackened, with a few branches showing the young spring leaves, is draped with the Spanish moss in long festoons. A forest of this tree with the dead-looking branches has the appearance of a vast collection of draped Gothic arches. As it appears now, the cypress would seem to live with a less quantity of leaves than any other tree of its size.

Arrived in New Orleans, we were disappointed that there was not more of a tropical look, the difference between here and there, barring the orange and fig trees, and 6 weeks difference in the earliness of the season, was not much. The orange trees still hang full of fruit, with the new growth some length, and a few of the blossoms of a cluster fully opened—the tips of the fig-trees are showing a suspicion of green, but the lemon and the pomegranate are nowhere to be seen, and a few withered stalks like those of Indian corn only thicker marks the spot where the banana and plantain grows and is killed down to the ground every successive winter, the season not being long enough to perfect the fruit.—The live oak about which much is boasted has leaves now about the size of our oak leaves at the 1st of June—but it would be difficult to get a 12-foot saw-log from those near and in the city, so spreading and branching are the trees. Anxious to see the date palm, after much travel three of these trees were spotted—they averaged 30 or 40 feet high. What is called the sago palm (cycas revoluta) is very plenty, and appears to endure the winter, the extreme of the cold being 17 degrees above zero. On the morning of the 23rd March a slight frost was experienced but not sufficient to affect the common potato vines. Great fields of cabbage are grown in the vicinity.—Our too common weed, mustard, is also much grown as a vegetable—the fields are now yellow with the blossom. Radishes and other vegetables are plenty, except green peas and new potatoes, the stalks of these latter being now about 8 inches high. Bananas, apples, oranges, lemons, pine-apples and Japan plums are the green fruits on the New Orleans market at present. Of these the orange and plum only are grown—the apples come from the north—and the others from Cuba and other West India islands. Only once did we find fresh strawberries, the price being 75c. a box, containing perhaps a pint and a half. Lemons and oranges sell for 10 cents the dozen and higher for larger fruit.

Of some 50 varieties of the sugar cane cultivated, that grown in Louisiana is called the purple cane. It matures in one season, and requires re-planting every spring; the seed canes now selling in the market in six feet pieces, are stored over winter from frost as potatoes are kept farther north. The canes cut up into pieces with a bud to each piece, are now being planted, but earlier in more favorable seasons.

Since the war the population of New Orleans has been reduced. The census of 1880 gives it at 216,090, of that number 57,617 are coloured. In winter it is claimed that the inhabitants increase to 250,000 by the influx of those who come to pass the winter. A few Chinese are domiciled here, and are often met on the streets. They follow the fashion of the entire, and have their pig-tails in the place in the bare scalp. We saw no wound around [illegible] beggars on the streets, but occasionally drunks, but [illegible] a number of costly buildings, and the outskirts many fine residences, but a good deal of the architectural display is only brick plastered over and painted. The only water used is rain water. It collects from the roofs in covered tanks 18 or 20 feet high, and about 8 feet in diameter. The water is drawn from the bottom of the tank, very clear and sweet. With a number of parks and many wide streets with trees planted in the centre and a full sized roadway and sidewalk on either side of the trees, part of the city is very agreeable. In the older parts, and the French quarter, the narrow and filthy lanes during the months of August and September would suit "the life-weary" as a place to die in with speed. Slate is the principal roofing material now, and cleanly, as the water flowing on them is used for drinking. In older and second-class buildings, short cypress shingles are in use, and are laid with about 2 or 3 inches to the weather. In the part where the wholesale stores are, with some warmer weather, the flies will come and have a jolly time on the syrup covered floors and pavements. Out of the business part of the city, nearly one-fourth of the houses on a small placard announce that furnished rooms are to let, showing that a great many transients visit this place. These rooms are best let alone where the street is so narrow that the pile of garbage along one pavement almost meets that on the other side of the street.

In the Exposition buildings, much is to be seen that is new, and much that is old and may be bought in the city shops at 25 and 50 per cent less in price. The charge for entering the whole Exposition is 50 cents every time you pass in at the one entrance. The cotton-weaving and silk-weaving machinery in operation was interesting. The corn States made a good show of their staple, in houses built and roofed with ears of corn, and others ornamented with words and figures made of inch pieces of corn ears glued on a flat surface. In the floral department, some 30 pots of azalea Indica showed a perfect blaze of color. A pair of cactus, each 35 or 40 feet high, and over 12 inches in diameter gave an enlarged idea of the growth of these plants. The green fruit shown, principally oranges and apples, has had to be renewed from cold stores since the opening. After a 3 months show the freshness has worn off the perishable articles, live stock have gone home, and the exhibitors have also gone, leaving their places to be supplied by a local agent. The Turk in charge of his nation's exhibit of gewgaws, some of which had the New-York manufacturer's name stamped on them, we found the following day in the Italian R. catholic church transformed into one of Italy's devout sons. Curious with regard to British colonial products, only two were found, those of Jamaica and British Honduras, both in charge of local agents, Jamaica having a negro red-coated soldier also in charge. The greatest variety of fruits, preserved and dry, liquors and coffee is shown by Jamaica; also sugars, spices, and quinine bark. British Honduras shows a large variety of useful woods, a 3 feet squared mahogany log, coffee and tropical products, and a great variety of serpents preserved in spirits. During the week and a day spent in the city and its environs, there were two days on which it rained when the Exposition was visited, but still leaving much to be seen and more that would have repaid a second glance.

A visit to the 22 Dahlgren-gun steamer Tennessee, then lying opposite the city, ready for Aspinwall to maintain order there, gave a view of the order and method practised in the United States Navy.

At 9 o'clock one morning left the city for the jetties, and steaming 117 miles, were at the sea about 5 in the evening, and after a stay of 15 minutes on the limited area of land free from water returned to the city arriving there at 5 next morning. The place where the landing was made is the point farthest south in the journey, about 28 degrees north latitude, and 450 miles from the Island of Cuba. The air was warmer there than in the city, and during the few minutes on shore eyes, ears and mouth were assailed by hosts of little midges, the only insect life troublesome on the entire trip, for which the cool weather may be credited. At this, now the principal mouth of the Mississippi, the land and water was rather mixed, and getting more so, the depth of water not being sufficient for vessels to pass through.—Mr. Eads suggested the construction of jetties on both sides of the passage a thousand feet between, and many miles long—and contracting for the work, by confining the river has succeeded in employing the current to scour out the channel so that 24 feet in depth of water has been obtained. Our boat was a four-decked side-wheel steamer, and in an out of the way corner of the lower deck a thimble-rigger was plying his gambling. There were three or four lookers-on, but only the gambler's confederate made a show of betting $5 on where the pea was, and he won often and lost also. This was all the gaming noticeable during the trip, but as in other places of better pretensions, there is doubtless too much of it. Large plantations of orange trees were seen on each side of the river, as well as sugar cane and rice—the trees planted in straight rows seeming to be about 25 feet apart each way. The river below the city is mostly over a mile in width, and the soil on either side rich, being formed from the deposit of the river during thousands of years.

On the downward trip to New Orleans, about fifty of those on the train were through passengers, and seeing the same familiar faces on the long railway ride, became more communicative as the end of it was nearly reached. They were from every State in the Union.—Those from the Southern States gave tales of heavy losses by the war. One from Nebraska had been travelling ever since winter set in, had been in Mexico, California, Florida, and intended to go home from New Orleans, and if "not planted" before next winter would then resume travelling South. An old Frenchman was re-visiting New Orleans for the first time since the close of the war—had been a colonel in the Confederate army. With the end of the war he found himself minus his slave property, had to sell his estate to pay his debts, and went out to Kansas, empty in purse, where he settled on a homestead, and had now about 400 acres worth $40 an acre; and was using the first money he had free of debt, to visit his old home. His only trouble was that his children were losing "la langue Francaise." A South Carolinian had had his family estate sold for an amount equal to the value of one year's crop under slave labor—had owned 200 slaves—and it was all the harder for him that he had not been brought up to work with his hands. A Virginian expressed an opinion that when a man took to politics he threw religion, truth and everything good away, in fact, politics was the very gate of hell. Not being posted as to the features of that doorway, we could only assure him that in Canada our politicians of both parties had thrown truth a long way aside when they professed a desire to extinguish the Riel firebrand. A Kentuckian had his farm used as a camping place during the war by Confederate and Union soldiers alternately. What one army left untouched of his timber and buildings, the other destroyed.—Another had landed in Colorado three years ago, dead broke, and was now travelling for pleasure on his third share of a $40,000 mining find. A few were in search of health, and some had found it.

G A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says "I was cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A Princely Fortune.
A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. S'd by M. F. Barclay.

H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writes; "[illegible] been troubled with liver complaint [illegible] years, and have tried different [illegible] with little or no benefit, until I [illegible] Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief. It is the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, &c., and I think it equally as good for a horse as for a man.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1. Sold by M. F. Barclay.

Advice to Mothers.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Accidental.
A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was serverly injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief.