

The Union

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Devoted to Literature, Education, Politics, Agriculture, General Intelligence and Useful Information.

W. & J. ANSLOW,

Our Country, with its United Interests.

VOL. VIII.—No. 29.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 393.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N.B.—NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1875. 14 ly

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N.B.—MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
(Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1874. 8

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BATHURST, N. B.
THE Subscriber having purchased the late residence of Mr. End, has fitted it up with all the modern improvements. It is now almost new, commodious, and centrally situated, affording a magnificent view of the harbor and surrounding scenery. Permanent and transient boarders can be accommodated in first class style and at reasonable rates.
A Livery Stable with attentive hostlers is attached to the hotel.
ANDREW G. HARRIS,
Proprietor.
October 1, 1874. 8 ly pd.

ROYAL HOTEL,
(Formerly Stubbs)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 ly

M. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW.
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE—Over Mr. Richard Davidson's Store, Cas-
tle Street Newcastle.
May 18, 1875.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building
May 19, 1875. 15

CARD.
DR. J. S. BENSON
can be consulted at his Residence, opposite that of F. B. Winslow, Esq., or at his office on the Square, at any hour, as usual.
Newcastle, Aug. 9, 1870.

BLACKSMITHING!
The Subscriber is now prepared to perform every description of work in the above line.
Orders respectfully Solicited.
HORSE SHOEING ATTENDED TO WITH THE GREATEST CARE.
STARR—MITCHELL'S SHOP.
R. S. GORDON.
Newcastle, Jan. 10, 1875. 20 6m

S. F. SHUTE,
Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro-
plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to re-
sponsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches
promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Florence" Sewing Ma-
chine, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's"
Famous Sewing Machines.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE.
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 ly

C. B. FRASER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Chatham, N. B.
OFFICE—Over the Bank of Montreal.
September 1st, 1874.

W. & R. BRODIE,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce and Provisions,
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal,
127 ly QUEBEC.

J. & W. REID,
PAPER MAKERS & GENERAL STATIONERS,
No. 40, ST. PAUL STREET, No. 40,
QUEBEC.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machine Made Paper Bags, Blank Books, &c.,
Dealers in all kinds of
Paper Stock and
Paper Makers' Supplies,
Room Papers,
Bookbinding Materials,
Scrap Iron & Metals,
Naval Stores.
March 12th, 1875. mar 12 '75 17 ly

JAS. HOSSACK & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
Manufacturers of
STEAM CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY BISCUIT, AND OIL PASTE BLACKING.
PROPRIETORS OF
QUEBEC COFFEE & SPICE STEAM MILLS,
22 Notre Dame St. (Lower town)
QUEBEC.
March 12th, 1875. mar 12 '75 17 ly

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
(Awarded Four First Class Prizes at the
Industrial Exhibition, 1874.)
Manufacturers of
CORN BROOMS, DUSTERS,
And all descriptions of
HAIR and FANCY BRUSHES,
QUEBEC.
March 12th, 1875. mar 12 '75 17 ly

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
W. J. WILLIAMS,
PHOTOGRAPHER and GENERAL ARTIST,
has taken the Rooms over Russell Bros.
Store, recently occupied by John Spence,
and is now prepared to furnish Pictures
IN EVERY STYLE OF ART.
Having had fifteen years' experience in the
business, can guarantee satisfactory work.
OUTSIDE VIEWS, of Residences,
Churches, &c., accurately taken.
Newcastle, Sept. 13, 1871. 11

DR. BALCOM,
(Graduate of the University of New York.)
Would inform the people of Bathurst and
vicinity, that he has taken the
OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR.
DUNCAN.
and is now prepared to attend to calls in his
professional line.
Bathurst, March 22nd, 1875. 24 3m

BLAKESLEE & WHITEHEAD,
Importers and Dealers in every variety of
English, French & American
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
—ALSO—
PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES,
VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, &c., &c.
The Trade Supplied.
22 GERMANTOWN STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
July 1, 1875. 21 y

J. J. CHRISTIE,
59 King Street - - - ST. JOHN.
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Leath-
er and Shoe Findings, Wholesale and
Retail. Also all kinds of Mens Fitted
Taps, to order.
J. J. C.
July 1, 1875. 13 ly

DR. W. P. BISHOP
HAS REMOVED
—TO—
OFFICES OVER THE STORE.
—OF—
MR. JAS. W. DAVIDSON,
NEWCASTLE.
March 21st, 1875. 31 3m

CARD!
DR. FREEMAN wishes to intimate his
having engaged the Office of Dr.
Benson upon becoming vacant, and that
he may at present be found at the "Waverly
House," prepared to attend to professional
calls.
Newcastle, April 13, 1875. 14

JAMES S. NEILL,
Importer, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Glass, Paint, Oil, Turpen-
tine and Putty
BAR IRON & STEEL,
ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
OPPOSITE COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 ly

D. MAGEE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Wholesale,
51 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. MAGEE, M. F. MANKS.
April 21st, 1875. 23 ly

T. R. JONES & CO.,
Canterbury Street, - ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Importers of Every Description of
British & Foreign Dry Goods,
—AND—
MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,
Hosiery, Hosiery Blankets, Larrakins
FURNISHING GOODS,
The best assorted stock in the lower Provin-
ces for Country Stores, Lumbermen, Mill
Owners, Railway Contractors, &c.
Wholesale. - - - Terms Liberal.
July 1, 1875. 2 ly

SPRAGUE MOWERS,
On Commission, will sell them at a lower
price than any other in this market. Parties
wishing to buy will please call and examine
before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. MASSON,
Newcastle, July 21, 1874. 22

LUMBERERS, ATTENTION!
I AM SOLE AGENT FOR THE
WOODBRIDGE SAW MILL,
which will use the most improved
stands unvaried.
This Machine requires no expensive pulling,
as it has by its own merit been the
leading Saw Mill of Canada.
It is so arranged that the Saw makes two revolu-
tions to one stroke of the piston, thus
avoiding the shaking caused by direct
action.
CHAS. C. CARLYLE,
Jan. 20th, 1874.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
R. BLAKE
Has now in full operation, his ROTARY
STEAM SAW MILL for the manufacture of
DIMENSIONED LUMBER
OF ALL SIZES,
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.
LUMBER PLANED & MATCHED.
Arrangements will shortly be made for the
manufacture of
Shingles & Clapboards.
Orders respectfully solicited.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATIS-
FACTION.
Chatham, Oct. 19, 1874. 21

BISCUITS! BISCUITS!
SPONGE, FRUIT, and PLAIN ROUND
CAKES,
WEDDING CAKES!
PLAIN & ORNAMENTED, PASTRY.
BISCUITS—Wine, Soda, Bath, Abernethy
Butter, Fruit, Gaius, Osborne, Crack-
nels, Fancy Mixed, Ginger Nuts, &c., &c.
No. 1 Hard Bread.
All my Biscuits are of the first quality,
and as I manufacture them with the
latest improved machinery, I can sell them
cheaper than they can be imported.
Wholesale and Retail:
WILLIAM LARKIN.
WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.
December 22, 1874. 23

1875. TRUNKS. 1875.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS, &c.,
FOR SPRING TRADE.
Ladies' Saratoga Trunks,
in Zinc and Leather; Gent's Extra
Bound do. do.; Solid Leather Over-
land Trunks and Valises; Canvas,
Embossed & Comp. Packing Trunks,
and Trunks of every description
made to order; Ladies' Reticles and
Shopping Satchels; Gent's Pelt Bags;
Boys' School Satchels.
Will be sold at exceedingly low
prices, for Cash.
W. H. KNOWLES,
Trunk Factory, 49 GERMANTOWN ST., ST. JOHN.
July 1, 1875. 21 y

WM. A. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William
Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - NEWCASTLE, N. B.
May 4, 1875. 8

NEW FALL GOODS
—IS—
Hats Trimmed and Untrimmed,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, LACES,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, SILKS,
SHAWLS, FLANNELS,
AND COTTONS,
Dress Goods in every style.
Real Hair Goods,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS ETC.,
a full Stock of the above now on hand.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Orders promptly attended to.
J. H. MURRAY, & CO.
55 KING STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
October 30, 1874. 21

J. N. WILSON,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
—AND—
HEAVY IMPORTER OF WINES & SPIRITS.
SOLE AGENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR
The Vine Growers Company of Cognac France.
JULES DURET, & CO.,
THE WINDSOR DISTILLERY, WALKERVILLE,
ONTARIO.
The Windsor Flour Mills, do.
Vinegrowers Brandy, Henke's Geneva, and
Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons Alcohol and
Old Rye Whiskey, imported for the trade
into any sea port in New Brunswick, or
Prince Edward Island direct from the above
named houses.
16 NELSON ST., - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.
V. B. BONDED WAREHOUSE, No. 4.

MITCHELL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
SHIPPING AGENTS,
MONTREAL.
August 29, 1874. sep 9

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,
WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
General Iron and Brass Founders,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
And Mill Machinery of every description.
Ship, Steamer and Engine Castings, &c.
Prompt attention given to all orders, and
best work guaranteed.
H. J. MARSHALL,
MANAGER.
Chatham, Nov. 3, 1874. 4 ly

SHERATON, SON & SKINNER,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs and
Curtain Materials.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Flock, Hair and Resilient Mattresses, Spring Beds,
PILLOWS and BOLSTERS.
83 AND 84 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
April 30th, 1875. 21 6m

CHARLES J. DAVIS,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Fredericton, N. B.
—DIRECT IMPORTER—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
GENUINE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Druggist's Sundries, &c.
April 20th, 1874. 21 ly

FREDERICTON TIE FACTORY.
C. DAVIDSON & Co.
—HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR—
SUMMER GOODS,
AND ARE MAKING
Ties of all Descriptions,
Newest Styles and Patterns.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Patterns and Show Cards sent on application.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
M'CAUSLAND'S BUILDING,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
April 20th, 1875. 21

Poetry.
[FOR THE UNION ADVOCATE.]
Annie Dale.
We used to play at the old cross-way,
Along the banks of a limpid brook;
Where many a warbler charmed his lay,
Among the willows that shadowed this fairy
spot:
And early bushes and thistles high
Grew thickly round a little bridge,
And the brook flowed merrily merrily by,
Through meadows of flowers and a luxuriant
grove.
We used to play at the old cross-way,
Tide and lasses of Hantsport vale;
And one of the maidens was sweet as sweet
May,
How charming! how pretty was young Annie
Dale!
And the boys and girls of the red
With hair that was glossy and silken and long,
A snail-shell carefully covered her head,
And the birds flew down to hear her sweet
song.
Long years are past and the old cross-way,
Is there—and so is the singing brook,
And the willows are green, and the birds are
gay,
But where are the children that played at this
spot?
The beautiful girl, loved Annie Dale,
Lies silent now near Ayton's tide,
And the little birds sing a sorrowful wail;
For Annie asleep by the lone river's side.
J. NEWTON WILSON.
St. John, N. B.

Miscellaneous.
The Bible.
Who composed the following de-
scription of the Bible we may never
know. It was found in Westminster
Abbey, nameless and dateless, but
nevertheless it is invaluable for its wise
and wholesome counsel to the race of
Adam:
A nation would be truly happy if it
were governed by no other laws than
those of this blessed book.
It contains everything needful to be
known or done.
It gives instruction to a senate,
authority and direction to a magistrate.
It cautions a witness, requires an
usher the judge with his sentence.
It is the husband as the lord of his
household, and the wife as mistress of
the same—tells him how to rule, and
her how to manage.
It enjoins honor to parents, and en-
joins obedience on children.
It prescribes and limits the sway of
the sovereign, the rule of the ruler,
and the authority of the master; com-
mands the subjects to honor and ser-
vant to obey, and promises the bless-
ings and the protection of the Almighty
to all that walk by this rule.
It gives directions for weddings and
burials.
It promises food and raiment, and
limits the use of both.
It points out a faithful and eternal
Guardian to the departing husband
and father; tells him with whom to
leave his fatherless children, and whom
his widow is to trust—and promises
to be a father to the former, and a hus-
band to the latter.
It teaches a man to set his house in
order, and how to make his will; it
appoints a dowry for his wife, and
settles rights of the first-born, and
shows how the young branches shall
be left.
It defends the rights of all, and re-
vends vengeance to every defaulter,
over-reacher, and trespasser.
It is the first book, the best book,
the greatest book, the book that should
be read by every man, woman, and
child, and that should be read with
it, and finally concluded to adopt it.
Next door to Reubens lives a man
who has made five distinct attempts
in the past fortnight to secure a dinner
of green peas by the first of July, and
every time has been retarded by
Reubens' hens. The next morning
after Reubens made his resolution this
man found his fifth attempt to have
misadvised. Then he called on Reu-
bens:—
"What in thunder do you mean by
letting your hens rear up my garden?"
Reubens was prompted to call him
a mud-sneer, a new name just coming
into general use, but he remembered
his resolution, put down his rage, and
meekly observed:
"One, two, three, four, five, six,
seven, eight."
Then the mad neighbor who had
been eyeing this answer with a great
deal of suspicion broke in again.
"Why don't you answer my question
you rascal?"
But still Reubens maintained his
equanimity, and went on with the
text.
"Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen,
fourteen, fifteen, sixteen."
The mad neighbor stared harder
than ever.
"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,
twenty, twenty-one."
"You are a mean skunk," said the
mad neighbor, backing toward the
fence.
Reubens' face flushed at this charge,
but he only said:
"Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-
four, twenty-five, twenty-six."
At this figure the neighbor got up
on the fence in some haste, but sud-
denly thinking of his peas, he opened his
mouth:
"You mean, low-lived rascal, for
twenty cents I could knock your cracked
head over a barn, and I would."
"Twenty-seven, twenty-eight," in-
terrupted Reubens, "twenty-nine,"

William B. Adams, an English civil
engineer of superior abilities. She
was of frail constitution, and amid
many bodily sufferings she kept her-
pen at work upon various poetical
productions. At what time she caught
the inspiration to compose that one
immortal hymn, which is now sung
around the globe, we have never
learned. Probably it was some season
of peculiar trial when the bruised
spirit emitted the odors of a child-like
submission to a chastening Father.
It must have come from a bleeding
heart. Her hymn first appeared in a
magazine, and was soon reprinted by
Mr. Fox, in England, about the year
1841. The authoress did not live to
catch the echoes of the fame it was to
bring, for she died in 1849, at the age
of forty-four. She was buried near
Harlow in Essex. Presently the hymn
began to work its way into various
collections of songs for worship. It
was married to the noble tune of
"Bethany," and everyone caught the
glorious strain. In noontide gather-
ings for prayer, it soon became so
familiar that if any one struck up
the hymn, the whole audience joined
in it.

Keeping the Tongue.
Keep it from frivolity. There is
so much call for the wise use of God-
given speech that it is a great pity
that a great evil when it is heard some-
times, is made empty and vain. Frivolous
speech will react on character. One
who habitually uses lightness in con-
versation will tend to become empty
in character, incapable of serious con-
sideration, and of higher aspirations that
mark the good man.
Keep it from unkindness. Words
are sometimes weapons. Not very
deep wounds always, and yet they
inflict. Speech is unkind sometimes
when there is no unkindness in the
heart; so much the worse that need-
less wounds are inflicted; so much
the worse that unintentionally, pain
is caused. How many heartaches,
how much bitterness, how many
estrangements, how much deep and
utter misery, has unkind speech
caused.
Keep it from falsehood. It is also
easy to give a false coloring, or to
make a statement that it may convey
a meaning different from the truth,
while yet there is an appearance of
guarantee. Truth is an essential in the
dealings of man with man. Without
it society goes down. There are very
many who would shrink from telling a
lie, who yet suffer themselves to
such inaccurate or exaggerated or
one-sided statements that they really
come under the condemnation of those
who "lying lips are an abomination
to the Lord."
Keep it from slander. The good
reputation of others should be dear
to us. It is a cause of sorrow in the
whole community when a man's good
name is assailed. Sins should not
be suffered to go unrebuked; but it
should be in accordance with the
Scripture method: "Go and tell him
his fault between thee and him alone."
And it should be borne in mind that
what is so often considered a merely
harmless gossip runs dangerously
near, if it does not pass, the confines
of slander. A reputation is too
sacred to be made a plaything of,
even the intent be not malicious.
American Messenger.

Counting, One Hundred.
A Danbury man named Reubens
recently announced that counting
one hundred when taken home to
speak an angry word would save a
man a great deal of trouble. This
statement sounded a little singular at
first, but the more he read it over the
more favorably he became impressed
with it, and finally concluded to adopt
it. Next door to Reubens lives a man
who has made five distinct attempts
in the past fortnight to secure a dinner
of green peas by the first of July, and
every time has been retarded by
Reubens' hens. The next morning
after Reubens made his resolution this
man found his fifth attempt to have
misadvised. Then he called on Reu-
bens:—
"What in thunder do you mean by
letting your hens rear up my garden?"
Reubens was prompted to call him
a mud-sneer, a new name just coming
into general use, but he remembered
his resolution, put down his rage, and
meekly observed:
"One, two, three, four, five, six,
seven, eight."
Then the mad neighbor who had
been eyeing this answer with a great
deal of suspicion broke in again.
"Why don't you answer my question
you rascal?"
But still Reubens maintained his
equanimity, and went on with the
text.
"Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen,
fourteen, fifteen, sixteen."
The mad neighbor stared harder
than ever.
"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,
twenty, twenty-one."
"You are a mean skunk," said the
mad neighbor, backing toward the
fence.
Reubens' face flushed at this charge,
but he only said:
"Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-
four, twenty-five, twenty-six."
At this figure the neighbor got up
on the fence in some haste, but sud-
denly thinking of his peas, he opened his
mouth:
"You mean, low-lived rascal, for
twenty cents I could knock your cracked
head over a barn, and I would."
"Twenty-seven, twenty-eight," in-
terrupted Reubens, "twenty-nine,"

thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-
three."
Here the neighbor broke for the
house, and entering it, violently slam-
med the door behind him; but Reu-
bens did not dare let up on the enu-
meration, and so he stood out there
alone in his own yard, and kept on
counting, while his burning cheeks
and flaming eyes eloquently affirmed
his judgment. When he got up into
the night, his wife came to the door
in some alarm.
"What, Reubens, what are you doing
in the matter?" she said.
"But he didn't let up. She came out
to him, and clung trembling to him,
but he only looked into her eyes, and
said:
"Ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-
five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-
eight, ninety-nine, one hundred—go
into the house, old woman, or I'll bust
you."
And she went.—*Danbury News.*

**A Singular Revelation Respecting
Government Deposits.**
(From the Monetary Times.)
During the recent session of Parlia-
ment in response to a call by Sena-
tor Wilnot, a return was laid before
the Senate of all the moneys deposited
with the various banks of the Domi-
nion. Seeing that such a return ap-
pears every month in the *Canada*
Gazette, specifying how much is at
call, and how much is subject to
notice, it seemed a somewhat super-
fluous labour to compile another state-
ment of the same kind. But the result
of the return was so startling, and so
more was meant than was at first
sight apparent. It had been said that
the banks really held more money
than appeared in their returns—that
they had "moneys belonging to the
Government" deposited with them, and
that this proved to be the case. After
a good deal of persistent enquiry, a
supplemental return was brought
down (Mr. Wilnot objecting to a for-
mer one as incomplete), from which
it appeared that the following banks
had balances lying at the credit of the
Government in their agencies in Eng-
land, in addition to those returned
for Canada:
Bank of Montreal, \$1,120,000.00
Bank of N. America, 488,666.67
220,000.00
Bank of Commerce, 243,333.33
Ontario Bank, 250,000.00
These moneys are evidently the equiv-
alent of \$2,071,000, \$150,000, \$150,000,
\$250,000, and \$250,000 sterling respec-
tively.

We must confess this is a very sin-
gular revelation, and one that the
public would scarcely be prepared for.
The above banks are all bound to state
in their monthly returns what moneys
they have on deposit from the Domi-
nion Government. This return appears
every month, framed with
view of affording this information,
yet apparently none of the above sums
are included. We do not see that the
fact of such moneys being held in
England makes the slightest differ-
ence. It does not matter in which
branch of a bank the Government
may make deposits—it is the bank
itself which is responsible. These
sums are part of the bank's liabilities,
and it is misleading when large sums
are omitted from the returns because
they are deposited in a branch of the
bank of England. It strikes us that
the English banks ought to be treated
like any other branch, and that
moneys of the Government held there
ought to appear in its returns.

But we cannot understand by what
motive banks which have no branches
in England at all can hold moneys
there on deposit. They keep no books
in England. The books in which the
Government is credited with moneys
must be the books kept at some of
their offices in Canada. How then is
it that these sums do not appear in
their returns? There may be some
shadow of reason for banks like the
Bank of Montreal and the British
banks, as they are money out of a Canadian
bank, and the Ontario bank, which
are held in England. But how can
the Quebec Bank, the Montreal
Bank, and the Ontario bank, which
are held in England, and that
moneys of the Government held there
ought to appear in its returns.

But we cannot understand by what
motive banks which have no branches
in England at all can hold moneys
there on deposit. They keep no books
in England. The books in which the
Government is credited with moneys
must be the books kept at some of
their offices in Canada. How then is
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their returns? There may be some
shadow of reason for banks like the
Bank of Montreal and the British
banks, as they are money out of a Canadian
bank, and the Ontario bank, which
are held in England. But how can
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moneys of the Government held there
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But we cannot understand by what
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will not allow her girls to skate
because Sir John Franklin was lost
amongst icebergs; nor to ride because
fox-hunters sometimes get their necks
broken; nor to play because young
men injure themselves in those dread-
ful boat-races. They may not have
a pet dog in case it should go mad,
nor any acolyte or monkhood in
their garden for fear they should
poison themselves. The timid mother
forbids her daughter to visit among
the peas, as they might take the small-
pox, and will not allow any of those
from the theatre to visit. The
description which she gives of the
neighbouring hills is appalling. She
represents them to be lairs of mad
bulls, savage tramps, venomous
snakes and wild horses. Her girls
cannot propose either work or play,
which she does not prove to be un-
complicated with dangers horrible and
hitherto unthought of. In their child-
ish days they were not allowed a
rocking-horse for fear it should
over-balance, nor a spinning wheel
for fear the rope might break, nor a pocket
knife lest they should cut their fingers.
The coddling mother is very nearly
allied to the timid one. She is always
tying comforters round her children's
throats, and applying flannel to mys-
terious places where it will not stay.
She reveals in chest-protectors and
respirators, and her room is adorned
with sickening perfumes and gaily-
painted pictures. She is always intent on proving that
every one either has a cold or is tak-
ing one; and she may be seen at night
in a flannel dressing-gown, going
from room to room with gruel, pills,
mustard-leaves and India-rubber
bottles. She is constantly discovering
obscure signs of some deadly disease
in her children. She fakes for grand-
daddy that all her daughters have weak
spines, so their bedclothes are stuffed
with pillows and there is a reclining board
in every room. When the coddling
mother takes her girls to a picnic, she
will not allow them to sit on the
grass, nor in the sun, nor under a
tree, nor on a rock. They must return
with her before the dew begins to
rise, and are never allowed to look at
the moon except through a window.
They are taught to be always awak-
ing their sensations, and to lose all the
pleasure of every-day life. They may
not exult in a brave south-wester, get
wet in the summer shower or walk
unkempt in the glittering snow of
winter. Her nature shrinks from pry-
ing further if the coddling mother
is also a homeopathist. Vilefection
is nothing to the tortures she will in-
flict.

How to Make Mischief.
Keep your eye on your neighbors.
Take care of them. Do not let them
sleaze without watching. They may do
something wrong if you do. To be
sure, you never knew them to do any-
thing bad, but it may be on your ac-
count they have not. Perhaps if it
had not been for your kind words, they
might have disgraced themselves a
long time ago. Therefore do not relax
any effort to keep them where they
ought to be. Never mind your own
business—that will take care of itself.
There is a man passing along—be
looking over the fence—be suspicious