QUEENIE HETHERTON.

By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "Ethelyn's Mistake," "Forrest House," etc.

CHAPTER XLVI.—(Continued.)

"And do you not think I will do that, Queenie?" Mr. Beresford said, sitting down beside her and taking her hot hands in his as naturally as if he had been her brother or her lover.

And as he looked upon her, so broken, and crushed, and helpless, and yet so sweet and lovely withal, there swept over him again something of the same feeling which had prompted him to ask her to be his wife that night upon the rocks. True it was that recently he had learned to think of another face very different from the white, tear-stained one before him. But there was a great pity in his heart for the girl who had so dazzled, and bewildered, and bewitched him—a desire to comfort and reassure her, and he felt tempted to take her in his arms and soothe her as he would have soothed a little child. Grandma Ferguson had left the room as he came in, and the two were alone together, and Queenie's eyes, in which great tears were standing, fixed upon him, and Queenie's lips he had so longed to kiss were quivering in a grieved kind of way, and Queenie's hands were in his, and so it is not very strange that for a moment he forgot the face he had thought fairer than the one which he finally took between his two hands and held, while he said:

"Queenie, you do wrong to talk as if anything for which you are not responsible can make a difference with your friends—with me, who once hoped to be more than your friend. You believe that Phil would have stood by you in this trouble. I know he would, and so will I. Queenie, I asked you once to be my wife, when you stood upon a dizzy height of prosperity, but you refused and scorned me, and now I ask you again when misfortune seems to be overtaking you. Will you be mine, Queenie, and let me shield you from the storm and prove to you that I have loved you for yourself rather than for your surroundings?"

Queenie's face was a study, as she drew it away from his encircling hands, and from sheer weakness and exhaustion lay wearily down upon the pillows of the lounge, while she looked at him long and earnestly. Never before had Mr. Beresford seen so sweet, so soft and so womanly an expression in the dark eyes as he saw there now, and never had she seemed more desirable than she did when she answered him at last:

"I thank you so much, Mr. Beresford, for what you have said. It has done me a great deal of good for if you can like me for my self alone there may be others who will do the same, and my life will not be quite so dreary I will do you the justice to say that I believe you are in earnest now and mean what you say, but you are mistaken in the feeling which prompts you It is pity for me, not love. But I thank you just the same, though I cannot accept your offer. When Phil went down beneath the waves my heart went with him, never to return. And you, Mr. Beresford, are destined for another. I know it; I have seen it, and am so glad. She is worthy of you, and was worthy before accident revealed that in everything she was your equal. And you will be so happy together sometime when it is all settled, as it must be at once. Send for Mrs. La Rue and hear her story; or rather, go for her. I could not listen to it again. She will convince you of the truth of what she says, and you must fix whatever there is to fix, so that Margery will have justice done her as Mr. Hetherton's daughter. Don't let thought of me interfere with her rights. And now, go to Mrs. La Rue."

She waived him from her with her old air of authority, and he had no alternative but to obey, and wishing her good morning he went below stairs to seek an interview with Mrs. La Rue.

As they had no suspicion of what had happened, it was a mere accident that sent the Rossiter's to Hetherton Place that morning—Mrs. Rossiter and her daughters Ethel and Grace, clad in their deep crape for Phil—and Mr. Beresford found them in the library with Grandma Ferguson, who had told them what she knew, and thrown them into a wild state of surprise and excitement.

"Oh, Mr. Beresford," Ethel said, going swiftly up to him as he entered the room, "this is a strange story that Grandma has told us, and is it true that Reinette is not our cousin?"

"I do not know," he replied; "I am going to investigate it—going to question Mrs. La Rue. Shall I have her in here and let you hear what she has to say?"

"Yes, yes, let her come," Mrs. Rossiter said; and in a few minutes Mrs. La Rue entered the room, calmer and more collected than she had been in months.

She had told the truth to Queenie. The worst was over. She could meet anything now; and at Mr. Beresford's request she began her story, which she repeated in a straightforward manner, never once crossing herself or hesitating in the least, except when some strong emotion overcame her, as she spoke of Margery and the day Queenie came to her in the Rue St Honore. No one could doubt that she was telling the truth, and Mr. Beresford did not doubt her, but he said to her when she had finished:

"Have you no other proof than your mere assertion of facts?"

"Yes," she replied; "I can give you the name of the pension in Rome where Mrs. Hetherton died, and of the physician who attended her, and the clergyman who buried her. These gentlemen, if living, will testify to the fact that she left an infant daughter, whom I took away with me. Then, old Florine is still alive in Paris, and will show that I brought Margery to her and took her away at such a date, while Jacque Berdotte and his wife Jeanne, in Marseilles, can tell you I was their lodger twenty years ago, when Queenie was born; and I doubt not they will remember the American gentleman who came to see me, and to whom I went when I left their house. I told Jeanne who he was, and gave her to understand that he was Queenie's father. I think they are both alive. You can write and see. I have also Mr. Hetherton's last letter, written me from Paris when I was in the south of France, and he had heard that the girl Margery, in whom little Queenie was so much interested, was my daughter. That will prove that Queenie is my child; and after that you surely will believe me without the letter which my mistress wrote to her husband the day before she died and in which she speaks of her blue-eyed, golden-haired baby, whom she hopes he will love because it is so much like her. I did not destroy that letter, though tempted to do so many times. I kept it, and can show it to you, but not now, for it is at home at the cottage, laid away with Mr. Hetherton's."

She talked rapidly, and every word carried fresh conviction to Mrs. Rossiter, who was eager to see Margery and claim her as her sister's child. Of the meeting between Margery and her newly-found friends it is not my purpose to speak, except to say that at its close there was not in the minds of either a shadow of doubt as to the tie between them, and Mrs. Rossiter was surprised that she had never before recognized the striking resemblance between Margery and the sister she had loved so dearly.

"I see her in every feature," she said, as she folded Margery in her arms and kissed her fair face, where the Ferguson roses and lilies were showing so plainly.

But amid their joy there was a keen pang of regret and pain for the little, desolate girl up-stairs, who, when, at last when they went to her, received them at first with a calm, stony face and dry eyes, which seemed to flash defiance at any pity they might feel for her, but she finally broke down in a storm of sobs and tears, and, laying her head on Mrs. Rossiter's lap, begged her not to despise her utterly for what she could not help.

"If I could die, I would," she said, "and be out of everybody's way, but I cannot. I am young, and life seems so lonely to me now, when once the days were too short for all I had to enjoy. Oh, why has God so dealt with me?"

It was hard to answer that question, or explain why to this young girl, whose life had been so full of sunshine, so much wretchedness should have come. Anna Ferguson said it was to punish her for her pride, and that it served her right for having felt above them all. Miss Anna heard the news with a wonderful degree of equanimity. She was not greatly surprised, she said, for she had always thought Reinette peculiar and different from other young girls, and now she knew it was the bad blood there was in her. She pitied her, of course, and supposed she should go over and see her, but Reinette could not expect people to treat Christine Bodine's daughter just as they had treated Miss Hetherton.

This was the ground Anna took, and kept it, or tried to, though she met with little or no support from any one. On the contrary, the utmost sympathy was felt for Reinette when the story was known. Never before had Merrivale been so excited as it was now, for men, women, and children did nothing but talk of the strange affair from morning till night, and Margery, whom they all knew so well and had seen so many times, became as great an object of curiosity as the Queen of England would have been had she passed through the town.

"There she comes—there she is—that's Miss Hetherton," was heard on every side whenever she appeared, and the men left their work and the women ran to the windows, and the children to the corners of the street to look after her, wondering how she felt, and if this change in her fortune would make any difference in her manners, which they had thought so sweet and attractive, and feeling sorry, some of them, that they had lost the dressmaker whose skill and taste they prized so highly.

To Margery this notoriety and scrutiny were exceedingly distasteful. She had fought the story of her birth as long as possible; had said that it could not be true, even after Mr. Beresford, in whose judgment she relied so much, had told her to believe it without other proof than he had gathered from Mrs. La Rue. Of course he was bound to obtain all the evidence possible, both from Rome and France, and this he had taken steps to do; but there could be no doubt upon the subject, and she was undoubtedly Miss Hetherton, the heir of Hetherton Place. He called her Miss Hetherton, now, whenever he addressed her, as did the other people in town, and there always came an increase of color to Margery's cheek when she heard the name and thought of the little heart-broken girl who had shut herself up in her room and refused to see those of her former acquaintance, who, prompted partly by curiosity, and partly by genuine sympathy, came to the house to assure her of their continued friendship and esteem.

"It is very kind in them, and I thank them so much; but I cannot see them yet," she would say, when Margery brought her the message. "By and by I shall feel better, or die; oh, if it could be the latter," and with a gush of tears she would hide her face in her hands and sob bitterly.

Disappointed in their desire to see Reinette, the curious and meddlesome ones turned their attention to Mrs. La Rue, but she, too, avoided and baffled them; she had returned to the cottage in town, where she remained perfectly quiet, seeing no one and talking with no one except Margery and Mr. Beresford, to the latter of whom, as a lawyer, she was always communicative, giving him any information he wished for, and aiding him materially in procuring the proof, which, though he deemed it superfluous, he was desirous to obtain. To others she had said all she ever meant to say, and on the subject of her past life her lips were sealed forever. Silent, cold and impassive, she moved about her house, with no look of human interest on her white, stony face, except when Margery came, as she did almost every day, with news of Queenie. Then the pale cheek would flush for a moment and the heavy eyes light up with eager expectancy as she asked the same question, "Has she mentioned me yet?"

"No, not yet," was always Margery's answer, and then the color would fade away and the lips shut tightly together as if in pain, but no word of protest ever passed them, or complaint that she was not justly dealt with by the girl whose life she had blighted

It was Grandma Ferguson who staid constantly with Queenie during the first few days after the story was known, and it was wonderful to see the love and confidence between them. With Queenie the feeling was almost idolatrous which she felt for the woman whose coarse speech and common ways had once been so obnoxious to her, but to whom she now clung with more than a child's fondness for its mother. On her bended knees, with her head in grandma's lap, she had confessed all the past, even to her rebellious feelings on that day when she stood on the platform at the station and was claimed by relatives of whom she had never heard.

"I was so wicked and proud," she said, "for I thought myself equal to the greatest lady in Europe, and I hated the way you spoke to me—hated everything about you, and Aunt Lydia and Anna; and went on hating it, especially the purple gloves and moire antique, which made my elbows jerk, they so offended my eye."

And grandma forgave the beautiful little sinner, and stroked the glossy, black hair, and told her not to mind, but get up and wipe her tears away, and be comforted.

"I ain't an atom like you," she said, and never could be if I tried ever so hard. 'Taint the purple gloves, neither, nor the *mory antique*, which makes the difference; it's my whole make-up from the beginnin'. Some vessels is coarse, and some is fine. Some is jugs, and some is china, and I'm a jug of the roughest kind, but I love you, Queenie and will stick to you through thick and thin."

Then they talked together of Queenie's future, and where she would go when she left Merrivale as she was resolved upon doing, for a time at least.

"I must go where no one knows me," she said; "where no one will look at me curiously, and pity me. I will not be pitied, and so I must go away."

"Then why not go to that place in Florida where your Gra'ma Hetherton used to live," Mrs. Ferguson suggested. "She's your gra'ma just the same, for she was your father's mother, and I've heard it was a fine place where they once kept a hundred niggers, though it must be awfully run down."

"You mean Magnolia Park," Queenie rejoined. "It is near Tallahassee, and where Mrs. Hetherton lived before her marriage. I have heard my father speak of it. He used to go there when a boy, and he told me what a grand old house it was, standing in the midst of a grove of magnolias, with rooms enough to accommodate twenty or thirty guests. Yes, I should like to go there. I should like to see Florida. Pierre will go with me, and it will cost us but little to live."

"And let me give you that little," grandma said. "I've money in the bank, laid up for Anny; but now she's goin' to marry so rich, she does not need it. Let me give you a thousand dollars to start on, and when that's done, you shall have more, unless you are ready to come home, as you most likely will be."

The Florida plan struck Queenie very favorably. She had heard from her father of Magnolia Park, where Mrs. Hetherton had lived before her marriage, and knowing nothing of the dilapidated condition of the house, or the many difficulties to be met and overcome before she could even be comfortable there, she was anxious to go at once, and broached the subject to Margery, who naturally opposed it with all her powers It was her wish that Queenie should remain at Hetherton Place just as she had done, and share equally with her in their father's home and fortune.

But this Queenie would not do. After a time she might feel differently, she said, but now she must go away, and as Magnolia Park could not be of any great value to Margery she was willing to go there and live. So Mr. Beresford was consulted and questioned with regard to the place, of which he knew very little. Originally it was a fine plantation with at least a hundred negroes upon it, but these were scattered by the war, and since that time, or rather since he had done business for Mr. Hetherton, the farm had been let to different parties, who took the house furnished as it was when the last of Mrs. Hetherton's relations left it, and who were not supposed to have any particular care for it. Now, however, it was untenanted, and only a few acres of the best land were rented to a man whose plantation adjoined it. It might be habitable, and it might not, but his advice was that Queenie stay in Merrivale and give up Florida, as it was getting near the last of February and not at all the time for going to Florida.

But Queenie argued differently. March was the month when many tourists flitted to the South, she said. She should have plenty of time to get acclimated before summer, and she seemed so anxious, and excited, and determined, that a consultation was held between Mr. Beresford, Grandma Ferguson and Margery, which resulted in the decision that as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Queenie should leave Merrivale for Magnolia Park, accompanied by Pierre and Axie, Mrs. Ferguson's colored girl, who was trusty and efficient, capable of overcoming almost any difficulty, and delighted with the prospect of a change from the monotonous life in Merrivale. This giving up of Axie, who had lived with her so many years, was Grandma's own proposition which she strenuously insisted upon, saying, when Queenie remonstrated, that it would not be for long, as they'd soon get enough of that heathenish land of niggers and sand, and be back to the North again.

The last week in February was fixed upon for Queenie's departure, and the day before she left, the Hetherton carriage drove through the village to the cottage, where Mrs. La Rue was lying alone. From it Queenie alighted, and entering unannounced remained there for half an hour or more. But of that interview nothing was ever known, except this: When, next day, after seeing Queenie on board the train at West Merrivale, Margery called at the cottage and reported that Queenie had gone, Mrs. La Rue said, with a quivering lip and trembling voice:

"She kissed me and called me mother."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—The St. Thomas police are bothered to make out a fashionably attired tramp who recently arrived there. He's probably a Grit editor looking for the indignation against the Pacific Railway bargain.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Full Text of the Contract with the Syndicate.

THE WHOLE LINE TO BE BUILT

$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 Acres of Land to be Given.

THE ROAD TO BE FINISHED IN 1891.

Ample Security to be Given by the Syndicate.

Sir John Macdonald presented a message from his Excellency the Governor General, which contained the contract and specifications for the building of the Pacific Railway. The following being a copy:

CONTRACT.

This contract and agreement made between her Majesty the Queen, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and herein represented and acting by the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, K C M G, Minister of Railways and Canals, and George Stephen and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, in Canada; John S Kennedy, of New York, in the State of New York; Richard B. Angus, James Hill, of St Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Morton, Rose & Company, of London, England; and Cohen Reinach & Company, of Paris, France—Witnesses, That the parties hereto have contracted and agreed with each other as follows, namely:

1. For the better interpretation of this contract it is hereby declared that the portion of railway hereinafter called the Eastern Section shall comprise that part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be constructed, extending from the western terminus of the Canada Central Railway, near the east end of Lake Nipissing, known as Calandar Station, to a point of junction with that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway now in course of construction extending from Lake Superior to Selkirk on the east side of Red River, which latter portion is hereinafter called the Lake Superior section; that the portion of said railway now partially in course of construction extending from Selkirk to Kamloops is hereinafter called the Central section, and the portion of said railway now in course of construction extending from Kamloops to Port Moody is hereinafter called the Western section and that the wards "The Canadian Pacific Railway" are intended to mean the entire railway as described in the Act 37th Victoria Cap. 14. The individual parties hereto are hereinafter described as "the company" and the Government of Canada is hereinafter is called "the Government."

2 The contractors immediately after the organization of the said company shall deposit with the Government $1,000,000 in cash or approved securities as a security for the construction of the railway hereby contracted for. The Government shall pay to the company interest on the cash deposited at the rate of four per cent per annum half yearly, and shall pay over to the company the interest received upon securities deposited, the whole until default in the performance of the conditions hereof, or until the repayment of the deposit, and shall return the deposit to the company on the completion of the railway according to the terms hereof, with any interest accrued thereon

3. The company shall lay out, construct and equip the said eastern section and the said central section of a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches; and in order to establish an approximate standard whereby the quality and the character of the railway and material used in the construction thereof, and of the equipment thereof, may be regulated, the Union Pacific Railway of the United States, as the same was when first constructed, is hereby selected and fixed as such standard; and if the Government and the company should be unable to agree as to whether or not any work done or materials furnished under this contract are in fair conformity with such standard, or as to any other question of fact excluding questions of law, the subject of this agreement shall be from time to time referred to the determination of three referees, one of whom shall be chosen by the Government, one by the company and one by the two referees so chosen, and such referees shall decide as to the party by whom the expense of such reference shall be defrayed; and if such two referees should be unable to agree upon a third referee, he shall be appointed at the instance of either party hereto, after notice to the other party, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the decision of such referees, or of the majority of them, shall be final.

4. The work of construction shall be commenced at the eastern extremity of the eastern section not later than the first day of July next, and the work upon the central section shall be commenced by the company at such point towards the eastern end thereof on the portion of the line now under construction as shall be found convenient and as shall be approved by the Government, at a date not later than the 1st of May next, and the work upon the eastern and central sections shall be vigorously and continuously carried on at such rate of annual progress on each section as shall enable the company to complete and equip the same, and each of them in running order on or before the 1st day of May, 1891, by which date the company hereby agree to complete and equip the said sections in conformity with the contract, unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods, or other causes beyond the control of the company. And in case of the interruption or obstruction of the work of construction from any of the said causes, the time fixed for the completion of the railway shall be extended for a corresponding period.

5. The company shall pay to the Government the cost according to the contract of the portion of the railway, 100 miles in length, extending from the city of Winnipeg westward up to the time at which the work was taken out of the hands of the contractors, and the expenses since incurred by the Government in the work of construction, but shall have the right to assume the said work at any time and complete the same, paying the cost of construction as aforesaid so far as the same shall then have been incurred by the Government.

6. Unless prevented by the act of God, Queen's enemies intestine disturbances epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Government, the Government shall cause to be completed the said Lake Superior section by the dates fixed by the expiring contracts for the construction thereof, and shall also cause to be completed the portion of the said western section now under contract, namely, from Kamloops to Yale, within the period fixed by the contracts therefor, namely, by the 30th day of June, 1885, and shall also cause to be completed, on or before the 1st day of May, 1891, the remaining portion of the said western section, lying between Yale and Port Moody, which shall be constructed of equally good quality in every respect with the standard hereby created for the portion hereby contracted for; and the said Lake Superior section, and the portions of the said western section, now under contract shall be completed as nearly as practicable according to the specifications and conditions of the contracts therefor, except in so far as the same have been modified by the Government prior to this contract

7. The railway constructed under the terms hereof shall be the property of the company, and pending the completion of the eastern and central sections the Government shall transfer to the company the possession and right to work and run the several portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway already constructed, or as the same shall be completed; and upon the completion of the eastern and central sections, the Government shall convey to the company, with a suitable number of station buildings, and with water service, (not without equipments), those portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway constructed, or to be constructed by the Government, which shall then be completed; and upon completion of the remainder of the portion of the railway to be constructed by the Government, that portion shall also be conveyed to the company; and the Canadian Pacific Railway shall become and be thereafter the absolute property of the company, and the company shall, thereafter and forever, efficiently maintain, work and run the Canadian Pacific Railway.

8. Upon the reception from the Government of the possession of each of the respective portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the company shall equip the same in conformity with the standard herein established for the equipment of the sections hereby contracted for, and shall thereafter maintain and efficiently operate the same.

9. In consideration of the premises the Government agree to grant to the company a subsidy in money of $25,000,000, and in land of 25,000,000 acres, for which subsidies the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be completed, and the same shall be equipped, maintained and operated, the said subsidies, respectively to be paid and granted as the work of construction shall proceed in manner and upon the conditions following, that is to say:

"A" The said subsidy in money hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely: Central Section—Assumed at 1,350 miles. First 900 miles, at $10,000 per mile, $9,000,000; second 450 miles, at $13,333 per mile, $6,000,000; total, $15,000,000. Eastern Section—Assumed at 650 miles Subsidy equal to $15,384.61 per mile, $10,000,000 Total, $25,000,000. And the said subsidy of land is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserve hereafter provided for: Central Section—First 900 miles, at 12,500 acres per mile, 11,250,000; second 450 miles, at 16,666.66 acres per mile, 7,500,000; total 18,750,000. Eastern Section—Assumed at 650 miles. Subsidy equal to 9,615.35 acres per mile, 6,250,000. Total, 25,000,000.

"B"—Upon the construction of any portion of the railway hereby contracted for not less than twenty miles in length, and the completion thereof, so as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto according to the division and appropriation thereof made as hereinbefore provided; the company having the option of receiving in lieu of cash terminable bonds of the Government, bearing such rate of interest for such period and nominal amount as may be arranged, and which may be equivalent, according to actual calculation, to the corresponding cash payment, the Government allowing four per cent. interest on moneys deposited with them.

"C"—If at any time the company shall cause to be delivered, on or near the line of the said railway, at a place satisfactory to the Government, any steel rails and fastenings to be used in the construction of the railway, but in advance of the requirements for such construction the Government on the requisition of the company shall upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Government advance thereon three-fourths of the value thereof at the place of delivery, and a proportion of the amount so advanced shall be deducted according to such terms and conditions from the subsidy to be thereafter paid upon the settlement for each section of 20 miles of railway, which proportion shall correspond with the proportion of such rails and fastenings which have been used in the construction of such sections.

"D"—Until the 1st day of January, 1882, the company shall have the option instead of issuing land grant bonds as hereinafter provided, of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest (or part of the interest) on bonds of the company mortgaging the railway and the lands to be granted by the Government running over such term of years as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council in lieu of the cash subsidy hereby agreed to be granted to the company, or any part thereof; such payments of interest to be equivalent, according to actual calculation, to the corresponding cash payment, the Government allowing four per cent. interest on moneys deposited with them; and the coupons representing the interest on such bonds shall be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of such equivalent, and the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, to the extent of not more than $25,000,000, shall be deposited with the Government, and the balance of such proceeds shall be placed elsewhere by the company to the satisfaction and under the exclusive control of the Government; failing which last condition the bonds in excess of those sold shall remain in the hands of the Government, and from time to time as the work proceeds the Government shall pay over to the company, firstly, out of the amounts so to be placed by the company, and after the expenditure of that amount, out of the amount deposited with the Government. Sums of money bearing the same proportion to the mileage cash subsidy hereby agreed upon which the net proceeds of such sale (if the whole of such bonds are sold upon the issue thereof), or if such bonds be not all then sold, the net proceeds of the issue calculated at the rate at which the sale of part of them shall have been made shall bear to the sum of $25,000,000; but if only a portion of the bond issue be sold, the amount earned by the company, according to the proportion aforesaid, shall be paid to the company partly out of the bonds in the hands of the Government and partly out of the cash deposited with the Government in similar proportions to the amount of such bonds sold and remaining unsold respectively, and the company shall receive the bonds, to be paid as cash at the rate at which the said partial sale thereof shall have been made, and the Government will receive and hold such sum of money towards the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds and upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Government and the company.

"E"—If the company avail themselves of the option granted by Clause "D," the sum of $2,000 per mile for the first eight hundred miles of the central section shall be deducted pro rata from the amount payable to the company in respect of the said eight hundred miles, and shall be appropriated to increase the mileage cash subsidy appropriated to the remainder of the central section.

10. In further consideration of the premises the Government shall also grant to the company the lands required for the road bed of the railway and for its stations, station grounds, work shop, dock ground and water frontage at the termini on navigable waters, buildings, yards and other appurtenances required for the consistent and effectual construction and working of the railway, in so far as such land shall be vested in the Government; and the Government shall also permit the admission, free of duty, of all steel rails, fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts and nuts, wire, timber and all material for bridges to be used in the original construction of the railway and of a telegraph line in connection therewith, and all telegraphic apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line, and will convey to the company, at cost price with interest, all rails and fastenings bought in or since the year 1879, and other materials for the construction in possession of or purchased by the Government at a valuation, such rails, fastenings and materials not being required by it for the construction of the said Lake Superior and western sections.

11. The grant of land hereby agreed, to be made to the company, shall be so made in alternate sections of 640 acres each, extending back 24 miles deep, on each side of the railway from Winnipeg to Jasper House, in so far as such lands shall be vested in the Government, the company receiving the sections bearing uneven numbers. But should any such sections consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the company shall not be obliged to receive them as part of such grant, and the deficiency thereby caused and any further deficiency which may arise from the insufficient quantity of land along the said portion of railway to complete the said 25,000,000 acres, or from the prevalence of lakes or water stretches in the sections granted, which lakes and water stretches shall not be computed in said acreage of such sections and shall be made up from other portions to be selected by the company in the track known as the fertile belt. That is to say, the land lying between parallels 49° and 57° of north latitude, or elsewhere, at the option of the company by the grant therein of similar alternate sections extending back twenty-four miles deep on each side of any branch or lines of railway to be located by the company and to be shown on a map or plan thereof deposited with the Minister of Railways, or of any common front line or lines agreed upon between the Government and the company. The conditions herein before stated as to lands not fairly fit for settlement to be applicable to such additional grants, and the company may, with the consent of the Government, select in the Northwest Territories any tract or tracts of land, not taken up, as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency, but such grants shall be made only from lands remaining vested in the Government.

12. The Government shall extinguish the Indian title affecting the lands herein appropriated and to be hereafter granted in aid of the railway.

13. The company shall have the right, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to lay out and locate the line of the railway hereby contracted for as they may see fit, preserving the following terminal points, namely, from Calandar station to the point of junction with the Lake Superior section, and from Selkirk to the junction with the western section at Kamloops by way of the Yellow Head Pass.

14. The company shall have the right from time to time to lay out, construct and equip, maintain and work branch lines of railway from any point or points along their main line of railway to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion, provided always that before commencing any branch they shall first deposit a map and plan of such branch in the Department of Railways, and the Government shall grant to the company the land required for the roadbed of such branches and for stations, station grounds, buildings, workshops, yards and other appurtenances requisite for the efficient construction and working of such branches in so far as such lands are vested in the Government.

15. For 20 years from the date hereof no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line as shall run southwest or to the westward of southwest, or to within fifteen miles of latitude 49, and in the establishment of any new Province in the Northwest Territories provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of the said period.

16. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, work shops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any Province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein and the lands of the company in the Northwest Territories until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for 25 years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

17. The company shall be authorized by their act of incorporation to issue bonds secured upon the land granted and to be granted to the company containing provisions for the use of such bonds in the acquisition of lands and such other conditions as the company shall see fit, such issue to be for $25,000,000. And should the company make such issue of land grant bonds then they shall deposit them in the hands of the Government, and the Government shall retain and hold one-fifth of such bonds as security for the due performance of the present contract in respect of the maintenance and continuous working of the railway by the company as herein agreed for ten years after the completion thereof, and the remaining $20,000,000 of such bonds shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and as to the said fifth of said bonds, so long as no default shall occur in the maintenance and working of the said Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government shall not present or demand payment of the coupons of such bonds, nor require payment of any interest thereon, and if any such bonds, so to be retained by the Government, shall be paid off in the manner to be provided for the extinction of the whole issue thereof, the Government shall hold the amount received in payment thereof as security for the same purpose as the bonds so paid off, paying interest thereon at four per cent. per annum so long as default is not made by the company in the performance of the conditions hereof, and at the end of the said period of ten years from the completion of the said railway, if no default shall then have occurred in such maintenance and working thereof, the said bonds, or, if any of them shall then have been paid off, the remainder of said bonds and the money received for those paid off, with accrued interest, shall be delivered back by the Government to the company, with all the coupons attached to such bonds, but if such default should occur the Government may thereafter require payment of interest on the bonds so held, and shall not be obliged to continue to pay interest on the money representing bonds paid off, and while the Government shall retain the right to hold the said portion of the said land grant bonds, other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for them by the company by agreement with the Government.

18. If the company shall find it necessary expedient to sell the remaining $20,000,000 of the land grant bonds, or a larger portion thereof than in the proportion of one dollar for each acre of land then earned by the company, they shall be allowed to do so, but the proceeds over and above the amount to which the company be entitled as herein provided shall be deposited with the Government, and the Government shall pay interest upon such deposit half yearly at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and shall pay over the amount of such deposit to the company from time to time as the work proceeds, in the same proportion, and at the same time, and upon the same conditions as the land grant, that is to say, the company shall be entitled to receive from the Government out of the proceeds of the said land grant bonds the same number of dollars as the numbers of acres of the land subsidy which shall then have been earned by them, less one fifth thereof, that is to say, if the said bonds are sold at par, but if they are sold at less than par then a deduction shall be made therefrom corresponding to the discount at which such lands are sold and such land grant shall be conveyed to them by the Government subject to the charge created as security for the said land grant bonds, and shall remain subject to such charge till relieved thereof in such manner as shall be provided for at the time of the issue of such lands.

19. The company shall pay any expenses which shall be incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of the two last preceding clauses of this contract.

20. If the company should not issue such land grant bonds then the Government shall retain from out of each grant to be made from time to time every fifth section of the lands hereby agreed to be granted, such lands to be so retained as security for the purposes and for the length of time mentioned in section 18 hereof, and such lands may be sold in such manner and at such prices as shall be agreed upon between the Government and company, and in that case the price thereof shall be paid to and held by the Government for the same period and for the same purposes as the land itself, the Government paying four per cent per annum interest thereon and other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for such lands or money by agreement with the Government.

21. The company to be incorporated with sufficient powers to enable them to carry out the foregoing contract, and this contract shall only be binding in the event of an act of incorporation being granted to the company in the form hereby appended as Schedule A.

22. The Railway Act of 1879, in so far as the provisions of the same are applicable to the undertaking referred to in this contract, and in so far as they are not inconsistent herewith or contrary to the provisions of the act of incorporation to be granted to the company, shall apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have enacted these presents at the city of Ottawa, this 21st day of October, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,
GEO. STEPHEN,
DUNCAN MCINTYRE,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
R. B. ANGUS,
MORTON, ROSE & CO.,
Per T. DUPRE TRENFELL.
COHEN, REINACH & CO.,
Per T. DUPRE TRENFELL.
JAMES J. HILL,
Per his Att'y, Geo. Stephen

A MASSACRE OF MYTHS.

This is peculiarly an age of disillusion and of unbelief. What with critical inquirers, who reject everything that is not clearly proved, and skeptical inquirers who reject everything they think to be so clearly proved as to be of doubtful authenticity, and historians, like Mr. Froude, whose delight it is to show that all the alleged bad characters in history were but a little lower than the angels, while all the alleged good ones were sad hypocrites, everybody in the nineteenth century is prepared to regard anybody in any proceeding century, to whom his inention may be directed, as Betsey Prig and Mrs. Harris, and cry, "There wasn't never any such person," Or if he is compelled to admit that the person in question did exist, that is to say, that there is a reasonable probability that he did exist, the skeptical heir of all the ages will deny that any particular action attributed to that person was performed by him in the manner, from the motives, and with the consequences recited in the popular histories. There was a French *emigre* who made a handsome living in England during the period of the Revolution and the Empire, by wagering, whenever a piece of news was received and circulated, that it was not true. He might, if he were now alive, make like offers with reference to any historical allegation of the "popular" sort with perfect confidence of winning—if he could only find anyone to take the bet.

Take classical history, continental history, English history, from the foundation of Rome to the fall of the French Empire, and over what heaps of mangled myths the student treads! Cecrops was not an Egyptian, nor was Cadmus a Phœnician. Leonidas made his fight with 7,000 men,—or 12,000, according as Diodorus or Pausanias be believed. Æsop was not hump-backed, and it is particularly doubtful whether Sappho committed suicide. Diogenes's "tub" was not a tub—tubs, Pliny tells us—were of Gallic origin—and, though there were lanterns in his day, there is no good reason for believing the story about his quest with one in his hand. The virtue of Lucrece has been impugned, and her death called suicide through fear of detection. Mutius Scævola did not thrust his hand into the fire, nor did Brutus condemn his sons to death through firmness, but through brutality; nor did Clelia swim the Tiber; nor did Brennus cast his sword into the scales; nor did brave Horatius keep the bridge. Coriolanus could not have gone through a tenth part of the scenes assigned to him. Livy himself could not fix the respective nationality of the Horatii and Curiatii. Belisarius was not blind, nor did Portia swallow burning coals. The tale of Regulus's tortures was invented. Hannibal did not use vinegar to melt the Alpine rocks; nor did Cleopatra employ a similar solvent for her pearl; it is altogether probable that she and her ladies committed suicide by taking poison. Archimedes was too good a mathematician to promise to move the world, were he given a point on which to rest his lever. Cæsar did not encourage his pilot with the famous remark concerning Julius and his fortunes—at least the incident is discredited on very sufficient grounds, and doubt is cast upon his words on crossing the Rubicon. He is silent on the subject, and Plutarch and Suetonius give differing versions. The great Roman's last words were not "*Et tu Brute?*" as Shakespeare got them from "The True Tradgedie of Richard Duke of York," but were spoken in Greek: "And you my son, and you are one of them." (Suetonius), though the versions of Plutarch and Nicholas Damascens vary. Julian the apostate, having received his death wound could not have uttered either of the dying speeches attributed to him. There is no trustworthy evidence to show that any Christians were massacred or given to beasts in the Coliseum—the most that can be found, even when the reports are not contradictory, is, that they were slain in a "circus." Omar did not burn the library of Alexandria, with its 700,000 books, uttering the famous dilemma, "If these writings agree with the Book of God, they are useless; if they do not, they are pernicious, "because he was never at Alexandria; because it was not possible to have accumulated 700,000 volumes, and because if he, and not Amru, had taken Alexandria in 640, he would have captured it just 250 years after Theophilus dispersed the library.

Many of these most cherished and circumstantial stories are in reality founded on originals that still survive. The heroic act of Scævola had been told long before of a Greek by Agatharcides. The prototypes of the Horatii and Curiatii were the champions of the Arcadian villages, and the earlier Greek legend had all the features of the later Latin one, down to the love of the victor's sister for one of the vanquished, and her death. Romulus was exposed in infancy, was nursed by a wolf, became a shepherd chief, and founded a city; the same story was told of Cyrus, with the exception that his nurse was a bitch, and not a she-wolf. Before the earliest historians of Rome had written, the story of Curtius had been told of a patriotic Phrygian. Nor are the alleged words of alleged heroes much more original than their alleged acts. Henry IV.'s phrase about assassination—"Whoever despises his own life can always dispose of mine"—had been said centuries before by Seneca, and his passage of with Baudesson, who resembled him in so striking a manner, had been recorded by a poet of the middle ages, who got it out of Macrobius, who derived it from—who shall say what still earlier source?

The medieval legends were quite as inaccurate as the classical histories. Arthur's Table Round was not more of a fiction than Charlemagne's dozen of Paladins. One line in Eginhard contains all that we truly know of Rowland, viz., that he was slain in a mountain pass. Charlemagne, readers of Longfellow will regret to know, had no daughter Emma, and a full century before the story of her carrying off her lover on her shoulders, lest his footprints should be marked in the freshly fallen snow, the same anecdote had been printed of another loving couple. Alfred the Great may have let the cottager's cakes burn, though his friend and biographer, Asser, is silent on the subject, but he did not venture into the Danish camp, disguised as a minstrel. No old Saxon writer tells the tale of Alfred; it is told of another Saxon King. They assert that the incident is described in Moore's "Rich and rare were the gems she wore" took place in Alfred's reign; Moore gives it as happening under Brian Boroihme; other chroniclers have told the same story in honor of Rollo of Normandy and of Frothi of Denmark. If Canute really set his chair on the sea beach and ordered the surges to retire, it is curious that no one thought of recording the fact till one hundred years had elapsed. There is no ground for believing that Edward I. massacred the Welsh bards, and if Lingard speaks the truth, Fair Rosamond was not killed by Queen Eleanor, but died in a convent in the odor of sanctity. Blondel had no need to go round of all the strong places of Europe, warbling his song and listening for a reply from Richard Cœur de Lion, seeing that the place of the king's captivity was known. Pharamond, king of the Franks, was a myth. Clovis and Clotilda never married, nor did the latter receive from Childebert and Clothair the swad and shears, indicating that her grandson must choose between the tomb and the tonsure. Rollo, the great Norman, did not marry Gisella, daughter of Charles the Simple, in 911, partly because he was then well stricken in years, partly because Gisella had not yet been born. Nor did Charlemagne burst into tears on seeing Norman pirates approach the southern coast of France, and lament what such temerity meant for his weaker successors, though Michelet adopts the story as true. In the first place, Eginhard, though his chronicler records matter of infinitely less importance, is silent on the subject; in the second, Charlemagne died forty five years before the first Norman vessels entered the Mediterranean.

Nor have the historians of more modern times been at all more accurate or fortunate. The woes of the starry Galileo were much exaggerated. The decree of absolute prohibition was, indeed authentic; but it was never communicated to Galileo, so his "But, nevertheless, it does move," must be relegated to the limbo of mythical *mots*. He was neither racked nor confined in a prison-cell, but had private rooms in the Inquisition building, and was well nourished. Lucrezia Borgia has been damned to everlasting fame mainly through Hugo's drama and Donizetti's opera; but it is certain that she cannot been a plague, spot on the unwholesome age in which she lived, and at the same time have compelled the eulogies of her contemporaries, Ariosto, Aldus Manutius, Bembo, and men of their stamp. She saw many crimes committed, witnessing them with calmness or passive sorrow and without resolute protest, but it cannot be said that she anywhere took the initiative in them, or even an active part. Again, take the case of Beatrice Cenci. She was not 16 when she was executed, but 22; Guerra, her lover, was 40, and he was not her only lover, and she had been a willing and spiteful witness against him when he was arrested with her brother Rocco for an ignoble theft; she was not handsome, and she left an illegitimate child. The sole evidence of her father's outrages upon her was the plea of her counsel, and as he secured Bernardino Cenci's acquittal on the ground of imbecility, and within a few days after his brother and sister had been executed in his sight, Bernardino was working shrewdly and actively to advance his interests; the plea may have been an invention. Certain it is that the Cenci were not harshly treated while in prison, and it is equally certain that Guido never saw her and never painted the picture which everyone in the world has seen. Guido did not paint in Rome till some nine years after Beatrice's execution. The romantic may console themselves with the reflection that the ashes of Abelard and Heloise rest at Pere-LaChaise in Paris, but they must be prepared to entertain serious doubts as to the authenticity of the lovers' correspondence. And lamentable as must be the shock to all Americans whose affections cluster around the form of The Admiral, Columbus never performed the egg trick, and Humboldt has completely demolished the fine story of his securing three days' grace from his mutinous crew, during which period he discovered America—that is to say, not America, but Guanahini—or rather, not Guanahini, Watbatling's Island!

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

—Adam Carruthers, classical master of Lindsay High School, has had his salary raised to $900.

—Mr. Cummings has been appointed assistant master of Brockville High School at a salary of $1,000.

—There are 219,000 children in Paris between the ages of 6 and 14, and of these 7,000 do not attend school.

—A row in the Board of Trustees has necessitated the closing of the Public Schools at Hillsdale, Mich., and an indignation meeting is threatened by the citizens.

—Out of fifty-two applicants for the position of principal and assistant for the Mt. Pleasant Public School, Mr. James Ross and Miss Julia Grace, were the successful candidates.

—Teachers entering upon engagements for the coming year, with trustees of rural districts should be careful to have the length of the summer holidays specified in the contract.

—It has been suggested that the hours of opening school in rural districts should be changed from 9 to 9.30 o'clock a. m., during the winter, as many of the pupils have long distances to walk and are frequently late as the hours are now fixed.

—Sim Reeves, the English vocalist, intends to retire from public life as an artist in a couple of years, and says he he would then offer his services as an instructor of vocal music in the Royal College of Music, for four hours a day for five days in the week.

—The will of the late Prof. James C. Watson, of Wisconsin, bequeathed his property, valued at $60,000, to the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, excepting the sum of $3,000 and $200 annuity, which is set apart for the support of his wife, and $150 annuity to his mother.

—The Roman Catholic citizens of Ottawa are feeeling dissatisfied with the inefficiency of their Separate schools, as compared with the Protestant Public Schools. They have presented a memorial to the R. C. Board of Trustees, urging upon them the necessity of taking vigorous measures towards the improvement of the schools.

—The Stratford schools are becoming notorious for the shameful cruelties to which the pupils are frequently subjected. Last week a teacher in the High School named Trener, knocked a boy down with his fist and cut his head against the iron work of the desk. He resigned next day and left town. That such a thing was allowed to pass unpunished is a disgrace to the Trustees, in whose hands rests, to a great extent, the welfare of the pupils.

—What Canada wants is more school teachers! There were only 250 applications for the Collingwood schools, 150 for those in another town whose name we cannot just now remember, and we notice by the Woodville *Advocate* that for the public schools of Kirkfield, a small village in North Victoria, there were only 50 applicants. With such a "pedagogue" famine in the land we consider it a great mistake if farmers do not let loose an additional supply of teachers. A farmer who does not supply at least one teacher from his family has no regard for the pressing exigencies of the age. There is no reason why you should permit your sons to disgrace themselves by honest labor on the old farm, where they can earn a generous competence in an independent manner, while you can fit each of them for being one of fifty of the "blue beech" profession who aspire to a temporary residence on a small pittance in a back country village! It is all very well to talk of the Pacific Railway, but what Canada is pining for at at present is another supernumerary army of school teachers! Farmers! if you value the salvation of the country and the peace of mind of your children, give us more pedagogues.—*Collingwood Messenger.*

—The ladies' medical class of Royal College, which is in affiliation with Queen's University, Kingston, has, during its first session, at least, proved a success. Some eighteen months ago, one or two young ladies of Hamilton, with a view of obtaining a regular medical training in Ontario, matriculated in Toronto University and then entered upon a correspondance with Dr. Lavalle, of the faculty of Royal College, to ascertain if it were possible to have a class for ladies organized. That gentleman laid the matter before the faculty, who agreed to institute a women's course of lectures, provided a class of fifteen could be got together to start with. After the young ladies originating the scheme had secured eleven names of members for the proposed class, the faculty took the matter in hand themselves and issued circulars to the effect that they would commence a course of lectures exclusively for ladies in April, 1880. On this the young ladies ceased their effort to enlist more members for the class, and several of those who had promised to go in it backed out, so that when the class opened on April 12th there were only four young ladies assembled to take advantage of the lectures. This was of course somewhat discouraging, but the class was nevertheless proceeded with with every satisfaction both to the Professor and the students. The lectures were in every respect similar to those given to the male students, during the winter and were delivered from the same notes. They had even better opportunities in many respects, than the winter class, for their number being small, they received more minute instruction in special works, such as dissections, and the professor had more time for drilling and examining his pupils. The ladies will be subjected to the same examination at the same time and place as the male students, and as they have the same instruction will be expected to be as familiar with their subject. The lectures have closed for the year but will be resumed again next spring, when it is expected there will be several additions to the class, and another freshman, or rather freshwoman, class much larger than this year's inaugurated. The practice of the science and art of healing is the noblest and most valuable to man, of the learned professions, and if the work at the Royal College prospers as it promises, public prejudice will be the only thing that will prevent us having plenty of lady doctors within a few years.

NANA SAHIB.

Many of the Hindoos still think, strange as it may seem to us, that the leader of the Sepoy rebellion, Nana Sahib, is yet alive, and that he is in America—a region as vague to them as the dominions of Prester John were to mediævalists. Although his death was announced twenty years ago, the truth or falsity of it was not then, nor has it since been, ascertained. But public opinion long since settled upon the opinion that he has ceased to exist. He might be alive, so far as his age goes, for he would not now be more than 60 years old. In many respects he is a remarkable man. Very little is known of his antecedents.

When the mutiny of 1827 had broken out there, he offered to aid the English in its suppression, but suddenly put himself at the head of the rebels, as they were called. A long struggle ensued, in which the Hindoo chief was generally worsted, though he exhibited extraordinary resolution, intrepidity and command of resources. He was finally driven beyond the British frontier, into Nepaul, and after that all definite trace of him was lost The Hindoos, many of them at least, have faith that he will yet return and enable them to throw off the yoke under which they have so long but secretly groaned. His name is still a name of terror in Hindostan, and the story is told of him, which has been so often told of other leaders, that the English women hush crying babies to slumber by whispering, "Nana Sahib."—*New York Times.*

—With the exception of two establishments which have been taken under the protection of the English and Spanish Ambassadors, all the unchartered congregations in Paris have been dispersed. In the provinces also, with a very few exceptions, the decrees have been rigorously executed, and, according to official reports, 300 monasteries have been closed, and 5,000 members of the regular clergy have been expelled. The incidents which have accompanied these executions have been much less important in the capital than in some of the departments.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Brutal Murder of a Young Woman by Negroes.

The Guilty Ones Arrested and Hanged to a Tree by an Angry Mob.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11.—The following are the details of the tragedy already reported: On Sunday Thomas Kennedy, living in Salem, Clarendon county, intending to visit Charleston went to his father's house, a short distance away, to ask his mother to stay with his wife during his absence. Kennedy has only been married a year. His wife is about 20 years of age, intelligent, refined and highly respected. When her husband left she shut the door and sat by the window to write to her mother. Seeing in the yard Joe Barnes, colored, aged 16, and employed by Kennedy the previous week, she asked him to bring an armful of wood. The boy had been induced by Vance Brandt and his sister Julia, both colored, aged 18 and 15, to notify them when Kennedy left the place. They thought Kennedy had a good deal of money in the house. When Joe turned to go for wood he gave the signal to Vance to come into the yard; the latter went to the window and three times tried to get in, each time he was shoved out by Mrs. Kennedy, who then opened the door and was just running through the gate when Vance knocked her down with a hoe. She implored mercy; he cursed her and said, "I'se been waiting to kill you for a long time," and struck he two more blows. Julia then arrived with another hoe and severed the victim's head. The murderers then robbed the house. Kennedy afterwards found his wife outside of the gate, mutilated, cold and stiff, with her head almost severed in twain, the entire cranium cut off from ear to ear, leaving the brains scattered around. Several colored people have been arrested on suspicion but were discharged for want of evidence. Joe Barnes was finally arrested and confessed as above. Vance and Julia were thereupon arrested. The horrible character of the murder has awakened intense indignation. One hundred and fifty white men and fifty colored men assembled to punish the murderers. The negroes begged the whites to permit them to burn the prisoners alive. This was refused. Halters were fastened to the limb of a tree, a cart was placed under the limb, and the prisoners ordered to mount. Barnes begged to be allowed to pray, saying that he never prayed before and never expected to again. Nothing was said by the others except a groan and "Lord have mercy," from Vance. Handkerchiefs being tied over their faces, the cart was pushed away and the trio were soon dangling in the air. Their victim was *enciente* with twins and was near her confinement.

STELLARTON.

The Fatal Mine Again Explodes.

Stellarton, N. S., Dec. 14.—About nine o'clock a third explosion took place in the Cage pit workings. It is not thought that any lives were lost, as no miners were known to be in the mine, work not having commenced since the late explosion in the Foord pit. No one has yet been into the mine to ascertain the extent of the damage, the afterdamp being too strong to allow of any explorations.

Later.—The Cage pit is on fire now and dense volumes of smoke are ascending.

Later.—There was another explosion at the Cage pit at Stellarton this morning about 8 o'clock, followed in a few minutes by a second blast. A strong force of men are on hand to explore the damage at the earliest possible moment.

Another Account

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 14.—Ever since the explosion at the Foord pit it has been a matter of doubt whether or not the fire had extended to the workings of the Cage pit, but the existence of fire there has this morning been settled beyond a doubt, and the most incredulous have been convinced. Manager Douglass went down the hoisting shaft of the Cage pit early this morning to see how the ventilation had been progressing, and, on reaching the bottom of the shaft, he observed indications of fire, and on proceeding a little further he saw the flame. He then immediately returned to the surface. Shortly afterwards, at about 7.30 o'clock, a slight explosion occurred, followed at intervals of fifteen minutes by two other blasts. There was very little noise, but large quantities of smoke from the several different openings at the same time. No damage was done to any of the surface works, nor was any one injured by the explosions this morning, but it has cast a gloom over the place, as some hopes were previously entertained that the Cage pit might be opened and a large number of men given employment. But, by the occurrence of this morning, this last hope is gone and the outlook is very serious. Gangs of men are now engaged in filling up all the openings so as to exclude the air from the mine and thus try and smother the fire.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

Cardiff, Dec 10.—A great explosion took place this morning at the Penygraig new colliery, Rhondda Valley. It is believed that 87 persons have perished. Explorers have discovered 16 corpses. The search is impeded by afterdamp and debris. The pit is about a mile from the scene of the great explosion in the Dinas colliery, 1878.

London, Dec. 10.—The explosion in the Penygraig colliery occurred at forty minutes past one this morning. The shock was felt for miles around, and the damage is great. Explorers were unable to descend the mine for hours. One of the shafts is choked. There is not the slightest hope of saving any of the 80 men and 18 horses still in the pit. Four men were brought up alive.

London, Dec. 10.—It is now ascertained that eighty six of the persons in the pit at the time of the explosion are dead. Seven corpses have been brought up and many others will be raised this evening.

There is the most intense excitement throughout the district. All the approaches to the colliery are thronged with waiting men, women and children. The cries of the people whose relatives are imprisoned in the colliery are heartrending.

TWO MEN AND A DOOR.

The storm-doors all around the Post office all open outwardly. This isn't for fear that a fire will occur and a rush ensue, but it is arranged that way to make a man mad. A man will go singing along the street, smiling all over, and bragging to himself how good natured he is, when he suddenly remembers that he must mail a letter. He is only one man, but the other mentioned in the heading stands around to give advice.

The first man rushes up the steps and gives the door a push. It is solid as a rock, and his momentum generally carries his knees and nose against the hard wood.

"Push!" yells the extra man.

The other steps back and follows the advice, but with no successful results. By this time his smile has faded, his dyspepsia begins to work up, and there is indignation in his tones as he turns and asks:

"Is this blasted Post office closed for the day?"

"Oh, no, sir. I guess you will get in if you push hard enough. I persume the hinges are a little rusty."

Then the man returns to the charge. As a rule he puts his shoulder to the door, his feet slip back, and he comes down in a graceful heap, to be laughed at by all the boys. When he gets up he feels as if he could lick any seven men, but before he has time to pick a fight the other advances and says:

"Mighty curious about that door. Ah! I see—opens this way. You might have pushed all day and not got in."

The one who goes in is too mad to post his letter. The one who stays out shakes all over and keeps his eye out for the next.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE "SQUARE" MAN.

The square man mezzures the same each way, and haint got no wainy edges nor shaky lumber on him. He is free from knots, and sap, and won't warp. He is klear stuff, and I don't care what yu work him up into he won't swell and he wont shrink. He is amongst men what good kil-dried boards are among carpenters, he won't season krack. It don't make any difference which side ov him yu cum up to, he iz the same bigness each way, and the only way to get at him, enny how, iz to face him. He knows he iz square, and never spends enny time trieing to prove it. The square man iz one ov the best shaped men the world has produced, he is one ov them kind of chunks that kant alter tew fit a spot, but yu must alter the spot tew fit him.—*Josh Billings.*

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Office Hours—From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. On Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. OLIVER MOWAT, Agent.
14

MONEY. MONEY.

A. McDonald & Co., Bankers

FARMERS, MERCHANTS AND others, desiring money on short date endorsed notes, or with good collateral security, can obtain it at any time by applying to the undersigned. Also interest allowed at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on money received on deposit. Can be drawn at any time with interest to date of withdrawal. Drafts issued to all points in Canada, payable at the Merchants Bank of Canada and its branches. American currency bought and sold.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A. McDONALD & CO., Bankers,
26 Osborne's Block, Main street, Listowel.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker

LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Does a General Banking Business.

Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of

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can be drawn at any time.

Money advanced in small or large amounts at all times, on good endorsed notes or on collateral security.

J. W. SCOTT, Manager and Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FENNELL & DINGMAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Offices—Over Messrs. Climie, Hay & Co.'s store, Main street, Listowel.
T. G. FENNELL. D. B. DINGMAN.

SMITH & GEARING, BARRISTERS, Attorneys Solicitors, &c. Office—Opposite Grand Central Hotel, Listowel, Ont.
R. SMITH. J. GRAYSON SMITH. F. W. GEARING.

DRS. DILLABOUGH & DINGMAN, Physicians, &c. Offices—Over Livingstone's drug store. Dr. Dillabough's residence corner Main and Livingstone streets Dr. Dingman's residence, cor. Dodd and Pe

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, Osborne Block, Main street. Residence, opp. Post Office, Main st.

MARBLE WORKS.

W. MITCHELL,

Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.

Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.

Table tops, Mantel pieces, Fire Grates, window and door sills, etc.

Stand—Opposite town hall, Mill street, Listowel.

W. M. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Bean & Gee's store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas. 15

PROCTOR & GALL, ARCHITECTS and Superintendents. Plans and elevations of public and private buildings drawn architecturally and practically, with specifications in detail. Offices—Wingham and Listowel. Ont.
J. C. PROCTOR, Wingham. WM. GALL, Listowel.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED Auctioneer for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms. Orders left at STANDARD Office will receive prompt attention. 2-13

THOS. E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron. Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at Climie, Hay & Co.'s store, or at the STANDARD Office, promptly attended to. Money to loan. 7

R. L. ALEXANDER, NEWRY, Ont. Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Perth. Conveyancer, &c. Mortgages, deeds, &c., drawn up at lowest rates. Money to loan on farm property at lowest rates. Complete arrangements for sales can be made either at Newry or at the STANDARD Office, Listowel. 40

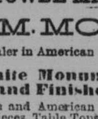
THOS. FULLARTON, NEWRY, Ont, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Dees, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE Warden will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office, Stratford. 38

DOMINION HOTEL, WALLACE street, Listowel, F. W. Meckes, proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block, Main street, Listowel. Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

MISSES TRIMBLE, DRESS and Mantle Makers. Rooms, over Bean & Gee's store, Main st., Listowel. Latest fashions. Terms reasonable. Ladies attention invited.



RED CROSS TEMPLE ... Friday in each month.
DR. J. A. BURGESS, Registrary

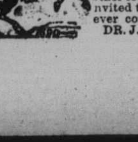
LISTOWEL MARBLE WORKS

A. M. MORROW

Dealer in American and Foreign Marble,

Granite Monuments Imported and Finished to Order.

English and American Grave Stones, Mantel Pieces, Table Tops, Counter Tops, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop—Opposite the Commercial Hotel, Listowel, Ont.
31 A. M. MORROW.



L. O. L. NO. 617. The members of this Lodge meet in their Lodge Room, on Reglan street, on the 1st Thursday of every month, at 7.30 p.m. Brethren from other lodges are cordially invited to visit us whenever convenient.
DR. J. A. BURGESS,