RICH WORDS FROM MANY They would come for the purpose of making WRITERS.

-But whether on the scaffold high, Or in the battle van, The fittest place whereman can die Is where he dies for man.—M. F. Barry.

-Ir is faith in something, and enthusiasm for something, that makes a life worth looking at.—Holmes.

-THE heights by great men reached and kept, Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were folling upwards in the light.—Long-

-THE thing most specious cannot stead the true:
Who would appear clean must be clean all through.—Alice Cary.

-Six has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them .- Holmes.

-I LOOK upon death to be as necessary to our constitution as sleep. We shall rise refreshed in the morning.—Franklin.

-Civility costs nothing, and buys every-

thing.-Mary W. Montague.

—Do you covet learning's prize? Climb her heights and take it. In ourselves our fortune lies; Life is what we make it.—**--IT is well to think well. It is divine to

act well.-Horace Mann. —ONE and God make a majority.—Frederick

Douglass. -ONE impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evils and of good, Than all the sages can.—Wordsworth.

—IF Wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek.
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when and where.
—This is truth, the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering

happier things .- Tennyson.

—THERE is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howsoner defended,
But has one vacant chair.—Longfellow.
—Boston Pilot.

AMUSEMENTS.

Backwood's Courting. He sat on the side of the room, in a big white oak rocking chair. A long eared deer hound snapping at flies, was at his side: a basket of sewing by her side. Both rocked incessantly-that is, the young people-not the dog or basket. He sighs heavily and looks out of the west window at a crape myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and looks out of the east window—at a turnip patch. At last he remarks:

"This is mighty good weather to pick cotton."

"Tis that-if we only had any to pick."

The rocking continues.

" What's your dog's name?" "Cooney."

Another sigh-broken stillness. "What is he good fur?"

"What is who good fur?' said he abstrac-

edly.
"Your dog, Cooney." "For ketchin' possums."

Silence of half an hour.

"He looks like a deer dog." "Who looks like a deer dog?"

"Cooney." "He is—but he's kinder bellowsed, and getting old and slow now. And he ain't no

count on a slow trail." "Your ma raising many chickens?"

"Foriy odd."

Then more rocking, and somehow, after a while the little rocking chair and the large

rocking chair were jammed side by side. I don't know how it happened. After awhile the conversation was resumed.

"How many has your ma got ?" "How many what?"

" Chickens."

" Nigh unto a hundred." By this time the chairs had got so close to

gether that rocking was impossible. "The mink has eat most of ours." More silence, when he says:

"Do you like cabbage?"

Presently his hand is accidentally placed on hers. She does not know it—at least does not seem to be aware of it. Then, after a half hour spent in sighing, coughing and cleaning

of throats, he says : "I've a great mind to bite you." "What have you a great mind to bite me

"Kase you won't have me." "Kase you ain't ax me."

"Well, now I ax you." "Then, now I has you."

Then Cooney dreams he hears the sound of

kissing. Then the next day the young man goes to Tigerville after a marriage license. Wednesday, the following week. No cards.

Chiniquy on Celibacy—What the Protestant Papers say of Chiniquy.

The following report is from the Australian comic paper, the Sydney Punch. We submit that there is no exaggeration in its statements of the absurdities of apostate priests, such as this wretched Canadian. If anyone thinks there is they can refer to the farrago reported in the daily papers last week as the utterance of another apostate who now advertises himself in Methodist meeting houses as looking for a nice Irish girl with a snug fortune. That is the secret of an abundance of reformation from the days of Luther to the present. For the benefit of those not acquainted with Australia, we beg to say that the Sydney Herald is of the same school as its New York namesake:

The eloquent ex-priest lectured on this subject one day the week before last. The hall was crowded by an excited and enthusi-.astic audience: ladies of mature age, who appreciate a little impropriety when the Pope is the victim; carnal minded old gentlemen with a taste for strong malt liquors and alcoholic theology; and rowdy evangelical youth, loving noise and nastiness, mustered in considerable numbers to hear the champion of a pure gospel hold up in impure English the Babylonish amours of Rome. The ex-priest was rapturously received. As the Jesuitical Berald cannot be trusted (indeed, it is now affirmed that the gentleman at North Shore, supposed to have been brought here from Victoria by Dr. Vaughan for the purpose of founding and directing a Catholic college, are in reality members of the Herald's theological staff, introduced here by Mr. George, who knew them in Melbourne,) we give a verbatim report of this deeply interesting locture :-

"My Brethren and Sisters;—I have to speak to you to-night of a delicate subject—of my own experiences of the dangers of the profession of a Romish priest, and I will speak to you without reserve. Oh! if you only knew of my temptations among the guileless maidens of the savage tribes of the Sioux at Muskoka and La Jeune Lorette! These children of the prairie and of the wilderness would come to one of the forts accompanied by half-blooded young squaws of bewildering beauty. The Ojibbeways are remarkable—even among the beautiful Indian

their confession. Their sportive scalpings, their mirthful murders, the exquisite and lingering torture which they were accustomed to inflict upon their victims, all these things they told with an engaging frankness, and with a sweet anticipation of sympathy and immediate pardon; for were they not playing in their remote theatre, in the lonely woods and by the silent streams, the very drama of murder, and torture, and suffer-ing, that the Roman Church openly performs on a gigantic scale in those capitals of the world where it rules over the souls of men? Did I not, when I was a priest of that Church, regard the blood of heretics as sweeter than the rarest vintages of Burgundy? Could any living being, no matter how beautiful, be to me half so fascinating an object as a dead Orangeman? Was I not taught to pray, morning and evening, that the soul of William of Orange should be more and more, each moment of time, through the eternal ages, familiarized with increasing warmth? Did not Charles of Borromeo, Francis of Sales, Philip of Neri, and a host of other

CRUEL, REMORSELESS, SENSUAL SAVAGES-

who live in rioting and cruelty and luxuryordain a special office of this Roman Church for this very purpose? And how could I recoil from these delicate Indian maidens, whose tapering fingers had dabbled in the blood of the enemies of the faith-and who came to me with the simple and touching ornament of their prowess (the jewelry of poor savages), the scalps and toes and fingers of their victims hanging around their lovely necks. But while it was easy to look kindly upon their bloody pastimes, it was quite another thing when they began their confessional games with my poor soul-and when they came-two or three hundred of them-night after night, to itell me that they were head over ears in love with me! with the pure, immaculate Chiniquy! oly priest! Oh! the wiles, the fascinathe holy priest! tions, the terrible sacramental flirtations of these dark damsels of the Shaycene, the Red River and the Assiniboine. Again, I had re-course to my Bishop, and asked him to explain to me how I, a poor Canadian French bachelor, was to be protected from the open worship of thousands of sensual seductive squaws. I told him that I was in perilthat all men in my position were in peril. I cannot tell you what he told me. It would shock you-make your hair stand on end." (Loud cries of "Go on, go on! Let us hear all the Popish abeminations.") "I cannot; but you can bry my little books at the door for half a collar, and there will find everything. The Bishop was, of course, a Jesuit. He was a thorough old sensualist, and his pelace was filled with French novels, champagne, and Strasbourg pies. He had passed his novitiate at the Paris Casinos, and knew every form of human wickednes. These are the instruments the Jesuits employ—the kind of men they lift up to dishonor the loftiest stations. I told him that I could stand this no longer, that I intended to get married at once, and to leave the abominations of Rome. The man then revealed himself and his faith to me in all their shocking deformity. If I could tell you the stories he told me of the depravities of his own sacerdotal and episcopal life—(cries of "Do! do!")—the curious and elaborate immortality which he has developed into a science. (Cries of "Tell us all; we are prepared to hear all!) No, my brethren; it is impossible. But it is all in my books.

PRICE ONLY HALF A DOLLAR

-and the proceeds are all to go to reclaim the squaws of Lake Winnipeg from the har-lotry of Rome. Buy my little books and you will read all—and you will be helping the glorious cause. There you will learn—perhaps for the first time—the true history of polygamic province is a Jesuit settlement.

Yes, my brethren; the first founders of this about the first founders of this first founders of this first founders of the first founders of th Salt Lake City, and you will discover that this abominable place were Jesuit missionaries from Montreal, that city of abominations, with its glittering domes and splendid spires, and its debased French and Irish people. There as the junction of the picturesque Ottawa with the grand St. Lawrence, did the scheming sons of Loyola resolve upon laying the foundations of a city of absolute impurity,

THEY FOUNDED THE CAPITAL OF MORMONISM. Of course, if they were charged with this they would deny it; but who believes them? They would disown Joe Smith, and be prepared to swear upon the Holy Gospels that he never belonged to their order; though he was known to have been carefully trained by the professors at Laval University in Quebec, for this very mission. Oh! the unspeakable depths of depravity of this Roman system. In the very city where I was for so long a time a priest of this religion of the grossest sensu-alism, there is a Convent of Ursuline Nuns, which a brutal, lying Protestant correspondent of the London Times-one William Russell-described, in 1865, as a home of angels, who blessed the city by their life and work. This Russell was, of course, a Jesuit. The Convent—but I will tell you in my next what the Convent really was and is."

A Revivalist Surprised.

(Peoira Journal.) The Rev. O. P. Sounds was engaged as a revivalist in Genntown, Ohio. He was a stranger to the people, but reputation preceded him, and handbills advertising his first appearance were circulated far and wide. A great congregation was drawn together. Brother Sounds had not uttered half a dozen words before a boy stood up and excitedly said: "That's my father." The interruption confused the revivalist so much that he sat down, and the meeting was soon dismissed. The boy's mother explained that the clergyman was her husband, and that she had separated from him because he was a drunkard; but he refuses to recognize her, and there is to be an investigation.

Fireside Sparks.

(From Juny.)

"Poor man," said Mrs. Partington, "and so he's really gone at last? Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurion.

Police!-One day last week a crowd collected outside the Reform Club, eagerly watching one of the windows, at which stood a respectable elderly gentleman plainly and neatly attired, who was evidently the object of the curiosity of the mob. On inquiry it transpired that the excitement was occasioned by its having become known that he had never, in a life extending over nearly seventy years received a post-card from Mr. Gladstone.

Johnny stole one pancake, and got six spankaches without stealing.

The harnessmaker's apprentice hopes to leave his employer a "saddler and a wiser man "

Jeems: "I sce, Robin, that the New York Herald says we're tea hae anither storm next Monday." Robin: "Man it's terrible. Since the Yankees hiv gotten the weather into their ready made sad havoc and is spreading tribes-for rare and exceptional beauty. keepin we've a storm every ither day."

IRISH EDUCATION.

LONDON, February 6 .- It is said that Earl Beaconsfield is believed to be resolved upon crowning the edifice of his great public services by devising and pressing through Parliament a bill for university education in Ireland, which shall be wholly satisfactory to Roman Catholics, and at the same time not interfere with any reasonable claims of the Protestant minority of Ireland. With this purpose in view, he has, it is reported, had a confidential interview with Cardinal Manning, and has also consulted with a number of leading Catholic nobles and commoners in England, among them the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Howard, of Glossop, and has caused Licutenant in Ireland, Duke of Marlborough, to obtain the views of the Catholic bishops and principal laymen on the result. It is understood that the bill has been framed, and has for its vital principle the complete equality of Catholics in Ireland with Protestants in the matter of university education, and the Government is to grant a charter for a Roman Catholic university, with liberal endowment. This is to be the foundation for a cluster of colleges, with good en-dowments, and with the power of granting degrees. Reports concerning the precise terms of the bill are conflicting, buti tappears to be believed that its provisions will be wholly satisfactory to Catholics.

Assertions of Catholic Rights. (Irish Canadian.) The present Prime Minister has opened with the Irish Catholics of the Dominion a political account to which they must hold him personally. To those of them in this Province he stands liable publicly for the flaunt in which he has made their usual representation in the Cabinet a mockery. And he stands to them in a further liability, one which, though not yet placed before the public, we shall bring home to him as a betrayal, unlike that fixed on the Grits, in so far as it

is chargeable to him as an individual. The Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces have received from Sir John Macdonald an unpardonable snub. The "bluff" first, and the shufile afterwards, in which he refused to take Mr. Costigan into the Cabinet was a determined insult. That insult he made all the more outrageous by his failure to even acknowledge the receipt of the resolution in which a meeting of the Irish Catholics of Quebec had called for a representative of the Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces in the Cabinet. And he repeated that gross affront in a still more offensive form when, referring a similar appeal of a delegation of the Catholics of Montreal to M. Masson, he treated it with what was more outrageous than peremp-

tory rejection-evasive humbug! Having given 60,000 Protestants of Prince Edward Island one representative in the Cabinet, and 170,000 Protestants of Quebec another representative in the Cabinet, Sir John Macdonald has met the demand of 250,-000 Irish Catholics of the Lower Provinces for but one respresentative in the Cabinet, with a series of gross and persistent insults which demand special energy in the resentment of what is in any event an unendurable

wrong. The Irish Catholics of this and of the Lower Provinces owe themselves the duty of settling their accounts with Sir John Macdonald. So far, his party has not become responsible for his acts; and this fact we wish to keep to the front so as to deal with him outside the sympathies of party. By unity amongst our people from Detroit to Cape Breton, the vengeance necessary in the teeth of his defiance to maintain the respect of even a political juggler for their constitutional rights can be taken through practical measures for opposition to his party until the close of the next Federal elections, unless it Herald for an interchange of opinion as to a basis of co-operation for carrying it into practice by organization throughout the several Provinces. In the meantime we submit for the consideration of our contemporaries the following exhibition of the quarters in which the union we suggest may be established and of the powers it may be expected to exercise.

The following table shows the seats and the degrees of the Irish Catholic strength in New

Constituencies.	Percentage of the population.	
	Catholic.	Irish Catholic
Northumberland	45	38
St. John	34	33
Restigouche	41	21
Gloucester	85	18
Charlotte	15	14
York	16	14
King's	15	13
Kent	69	13
Sunbury	15	12
Carleton	12	10
Victoria	71	11
Westmoreland	j 40	j 8
Queen's	10	8
Albert	8	<i>ጉ</i>

The Cities, Counties and Divisions of the subjoined table are the chief seats of the power of the Irish Catholics of Quebec:

•	-
CITIES AND COUNTIES.	Percentage Irish Catholic.
Pontiac	34
W. Huntingdon	27
C. Ottawa	22
W. Ottawa	21
Montreal	20
Quebec	19
Gaspe	17
Compte de Quebec	15
Bonaventure	11
E. Ottawa	11
Lotbiniere	11
Dorchester	10
Megantic	9
Hochelaga	8
Richmond and Wolfe	9

Promising to follow at the proper time their lead in working the matter into practical shape, we must dismiss it in reference to this Province until the pending interests of our people in the Local elections shall have been placed beyond the reach of injury.

The New Scourge. [From the Courier des Etats-Unis.]

We learn by cable that Russia is at the present time afflicted by a scourge, the extent and effects of which it is as yet impossible to judge or to foresee, but which threatens Europe with dire calamities. The Russian authorities endeavor to conceal its nature, and affirm that it is typhus, and not the plague, as common rumor will have it; but plague or typhus, it is certain that the disease has al-

of the Caspian Sea, it has ascended the Volga to the Provinces of Astrachan and Saratoff, and to-day is within a few miles of Moscow, in the heart of the Empire. It is believed it was brought from Bulgaria by two regiments of Cossacks, and would thus seem a consequence of a war that has already brought on Russia financial ruin, political disorganization and social corruption. The nations of Eastern Europe are deeply agitated by the neighborhood of such dangerous enemy. The appearance of the plague is a sceptre that blanches the bravest cheek. No country can flatter itself that it will escape the contagion. The ravages that it has made since the middle ages form one of the darkest pages in the annals of history. In 1663 it likened London unto a veritable charnel-house, and in 1720 it swept away one half of the population of Marseilles. Since then it became a stranger to western Europe, except in 1815 at Naples. Moscow was again stricken with it in 1771, and during that century there fell innumerable victims in the South of Russia. In the winter of 1828-20, 2,000 Roumanian Villages were infected, and it carried off 82,000 Russian soldiers before the invading sible cost. It is, in fact, making two profits army had re-crossed the Balkans. Russia has, therefore, every reason to fear this new manifestation of the scourge, which has so cruelly visited her. The multiplicity of means of communication serve but to render its spread more dangerous than in those days, and Austria and Germany are most anxious about protecting themselves. We are assured that the latter nation has taken measures, if the plague should assume threatening dimensions, to mobilize a corps of 80,000 men who will form a sanitary cordon at the frontier. Mr. Finkelnberg, the German delegate to the International Sanitary Commission, is awaited at Berlin from Vienna, he will present a report to the special commission, which will decide as to the precautions to be adopted. It is problable that imports from Russia into Austria and Germany, will be prohibited, and that this prohibition will extend to the Lower Danubian ports. These measures will inevitably strike a disastrous blow to German commerce, but it is justly estimated that no enough to cover the ground well. sacrifice must be spared to prevent an invaenemy's army.

A Russian report thus describes the dis-

ease:— "A swelling about the size of a hen's egg appears in the groin. A general uneasiness, with violent headache, accompany the appearance of this primary symptom. This period of the disease, from the swelling to its full development, lasts at the most a few hours, often not more than two or three. Immediately afterwards violent internal pains are felt, copious vomiting takes place, and shortly afterwards black spots appear on the body; generally on the chest, forcarms, and the upper part of the back. One hour or two after these effects, death supervenes. Generally the disease carries off its victim in about ten hours after its appearance, but there were cases where death happened in less than four hours after the first symptoms.

The physician, who was sent, not to the spot, for nobody dares to penetrate the infected zone, but its boundaries, says: "It is in-disputably the Asiatic plague, otherwise known as the black plague." The following are a few statistical figures from the terrible

report:—
The disease acts with lightning-like fatality. Few of the stricken survive. The cures are so few, and so rarely computed, that they are not appreciable.

The death rate is about 95 per cent. of the number afflicted. The rare gleanings that I have been able to gather are heartrending and terrible. Viel-lianka, a small hamlet, numbered 1,700 in-habitants. At present there is not a living soul in it; it contains 400 corpses, half of which lie unburied; its other inhabitants have fled in all directions, thus propagating

the malady. The priest with all his family, dead. At Prischille, with 830 inhabitants, in less than two weeks 520 have died. the absence of these, the next best are properly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are The following short but eloquent remark, closes the report: "What is most disastrous

fected localities. In four days, for example, I have been able to ascertain that it advanced in one direction (towards Enotaiesk) more than thirty versts."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The following telegrams were received last week, after we had went to press:-

LONDON, February 5.—A despatch from Paris says the weight of opinion in commer-cial, financial and conservative political circles in Paris is said to-day to be somewhat against the new Cabinet. It is generally said that, with the exception of M. Waddington and Jules Ferry, the new Ministry is made up of men who are quite destitute of any public celebrity of commendable character, and it is to be hoped that the new Cabinet will be one of transition, and will ere long give place to one of greater weight. On the other hand, in Radical and revolutionary circles in Rome, Berne and Paris, there is much exultation at the downfall of MacMahon and the election of M. Grevy. This is not expressed very loudly, but it unmistaka-

Garibaldis assertion, that M. Grevy's election is a humanitarian triumph, is only a very mild expression of the hopes which Radicals and Reds now entertain respecting France. They profess to have pledges which they say are certain to be fulfilled, from M. Gambetta and M. Grevy, for a gradual but not very longdeferred revolutionary programme. The changes in the Constitution which this programme embodies are aimed alike at religion and property and absolute and complete pardon of exiled and condemned Communists, with even provision for compensation to them, in some instances, is included in the list of pledges which they say have been made. Among the things to be accomplished as fast as possible are the revival of the long since virtually abrogated edicts respecting religious orders, the expulsion of members of the Society of Jesus; concentration of the legislative power in the hands of a single assembly, the members of which are to be chosen by universal suffrage; wholesale transfer of primary, secondary and university education from religious organizations to the State, and the transfer of the Legislative Assembly from Versailles to Paris by some of the revolutionists. It is said that M. Gambetta has served a good purpose thus far, but has now become too conservative, and that he must soon be pushed aside to make room for more progressive and advanced men. This is an unexaggerated resume of the statements made by the leaders of the revolutionary party in the capitals named; but it is to be noticed that the capital has not been at all alarmed by the recent events in Paris, and that probably the revolutionists are wholly without authority for the statements they have made respecting Gambetta and Grevy.

Paris, February 5.—Five men-of-war are

being fitted out to bring back Communists ready made sad havoc and is spreading confined at Annestria, whose pardons were rapidly. Appearing at first on the coast lately signed by Marshal MacMahon.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hints For the Month of February. [From the American Agriculturist.]

Liberal Feeding is true economy. The aim should be to induce animals of all kinds to eat all they have a good appetite for and digest, by changing food and also changing the methods of preparing it.

Oil-cakes .- Cotton seed and linseed oil-cakes re too much neglected as food for stock. When these are mixed with equal parts of corn, the food is perfectly adapted to the sustenance of animals, because there is a proper proportion of flesh and fat-forming substances; food that is deficient in either of these elements is neither healthful nor profitable.

Bran is a valuable food, and it is a fact that in feeding a ton of bran we can get back a large part of its cost in the extra value of the manure made.

The value of the Manure should be a serious consideration in feeding. -By using concentrated foods of the kinds above referred to, we are actually laying in a supply of the most valuable artificial fertilizers at the lowest posfrom the same outlay; one in the shape of a useful food, and one in the extra quality of the manure; and the latter is frequently one of the most important points to consider in feeding.

The best way of Managing Manure depends upon circumstances. It may be drawn to the fields and heaped in a pile, or spread at once upon the land, or piled in the yards. But the worst management is to scatter it around in the barn-yard and permit it to be frozen or trampled into the mud.

Outs .- The earlier spring outs are sown the better, after the soil will admit. If not wanted for the grain, this crop will make valuable fodder.

Clover may be seeded immediately after oats and brushed in; a good dressing of artificial fertilizer will greatly help the clover, and prevent drying out when the foster crop is re-moved. The clover ought then to be stout

Avoid Exposure of the animals to cold when vasion more lamentable than that of an they are warm. If a horse is brought in, warm amd wet with sweat, rub him dry before putting on a blanket. He will then keep warm; otherwise he will become chilled by the damp blanket and take cold.

Farm Notes.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has offered a large premium for the most satisfactory milking machine, and one is said to have been perfected that sucks and bunts like a calf. The milker simply turns a crank and milks four teats at once and two cows at a time, while the milk is conveyed by rubber tubes to pails seven or eight feet distant, so that there is no danger of the pail being kicked over or any filth getting into it.

A good remedy for lice on cattle is water in which potatoes were boiled. For every one of your cattle take two quarts of water and eight middle-seized potatoes cut in half. If you have ten cattle, you must take 80 potatoes and 20 quarts of water. When the potatoes are soft take them out. Get a large sponge and wash the cattle freely, choosing a warm day. Comb them with a curry comb, and you will be astonished to see the effect of the potato water. -Practical Farmer. To make the hens lay, put two quarts of

water in a kettle, add two small seed peppers, and when the water boils make a thick mush by adding coarse Indian meal, cooking it thoroughly. Feed hot. Too much corn has a tendency to fatten hens, and a suitable proportion of boiled potatoes or similar food should be given. A spoonful of sulphurstirred into their food occasionally will rid them of verminand tone up their system.

Cold-frame plants are preferable, but these three doctors and six nurses, are amongst its have to be prepared in the previous fall. In perly treated hot-bed plants, and if these are well managed, they are almost as good as those that have been wintered in cold frames. is that the disease spreads very rapidly, and of course to get the plants early, there must appears simultaneously at several places, often distant ten or more versts from the inthese important aids in gardening, and at best, we cannot give a full description of their management as one making a business of raising plants requires.

A WELL IN THE BARN .- A correspondent writes us; " I tell you we do not calculate in this climate enough for winter. Our barns should be erected for winter and let the short summer months remain outside of the calculation. It may be convenient to have a well at the corner of several fields some distance from the barn for summer, but if you can have but one well, let that be so the water can be drawn into the barn and given to the stock during a good many of the stormy days of winter, without requiring them to stand in a driving wind. Often times the cattle will not drink what they need if required to brave a storm to get the water. By all means in arranging a barn have the pump in it, either to draw water from a cistern or from a well." Room for Trees.-It is rare to find a man

setting out trees who has any conception of the size that his will attain some day. Maples are placed sixteen feet apart in the road, when they will soon require forty feet of space. The excuse is often made that it is merely for pre-sent effect, and each alternate one will soon come out; but not often is the thinning process adopted, and the trees soon crowd, dwarf and injure each other, to the detriment of the landscape and permanent disfigurement of the highway. This is no less true of yard planting. A Norway spruce or a Scotch pine will be planted in a yard having less than ten square yards of space. The trees are small when planted and look pretty, but soon they stretch up, occupying the whole yard, and few have the decision of purpose to remove them before they become not only inelegant, but a a miserable blot upon the premises. Small shrubs might be selected that would always remain dwarfed and appropriate to the dimensions of the place. FEEDING ECONOMIALLY.—A friend said to us

the other day; "There is apparently no money in the production of pork at \$3 per hundred, and the way men ordinary feed them is new, but it is a shame to see so much stock food wasted. Men shovel the corn to the hogs, and they tramp it about in the earth and waste a large portion of it. I believe a a man, by growing his hogs upon the farm in the pasture, and feeding them the ordinary waste products up to a certain age and then feeding grain economically, can make money raising pork at \$3 per cwt." There are so many ways to waste stock food that one needs to look sharply in order to save everything. Cattle will pick up well after horses, and hogs will save what the cattle leave, if well managed, and although produce of every kind is cheap, it is through the saving in these common avenues of waste that the farmer makes both ends meet. A liberal feeder is by no means a wasteful man. It pays to feed well, but the economy lies in allowing nothing to be thrown away.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap

MEILLEUR & CO.'S. 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

Hatsi Hatsii Hatsiii FOR THE MILLION, AT



EDWARD STUART'S.

Come and sec my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

roughly and promptly

T AWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW HAT MAN, executed.



running, beauty & strength
of stitch,
range of
work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its
own merits.
It is the cheapcst, handsomest, best
technically
constructed
Machine to get
and the least
liable to get
out of order
of any Machine now being manufactured. A
complete set

of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer. AGENT FOR

New York and Paris Fashion Co's 'Recherche" Paper Patterns. 365 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

31-8	505 NOIRE	DAME OL	KEEL DIGHT
THE "EVENIN	JOB P	-	Circulars,
G Pos	LLNIELE F	-AND-	Bill
"EVENING POST" OFFICE.	PRINTING		Heads.
	MENT.—AL	Home	or to Tr

EMPLOYMENT.—At Home or to Travet.

By State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George street, Cin-24-2



Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGILL), Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.



Nervous Debility, Weak and Impaired Power,

POSITIVELY CURED BY ITS USE. Has been used in the practice of an eminent physician for over Twenty Years with success-PRICE — \$1.40 per package. Six packages, \$5.00. Advice—Gratis.

and all Kidney Diseases.

Address: H. MANCEL MALOY, M.D., No. 205 East Fourteenth St., New York City.

That are coming into the City of Montees to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immensestock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcont, for	34.50-
Good Overcoat, Benyer for	€0.00
Good Overcoat, Nap for	\$7.25.
Good Overcont, Diagonal	38.50
ulsters.	
Heavy Nap Ulster for	35.25
Heavy Fur Nan Blater for	3B.70·
Heavy Twilled Serge Nap Ulster	i Stano
Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster	9.00
SUITS.	•
Tweed Suit, Dark, for	5.25.

Tempole region I. A. BEAUVAIS.

190-st. Joseph street-190