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Though much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be doubted that the subject has ever so fully claimed your attention. Think of it now!

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system. It will expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 per bottle for \$5.

The Kiel Debate. ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA—AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY HON. P. A. LANDRY.

The debate on the "regret" resolutions was resumed on Thursday last. Hon. Mr. Caron made an able defence of the course pursued by the Government. He disputed Kiel's claims to be considered a hero and martyr. He read a letter from Bishop Grandin and a copy of the craft and skill of the rebel, how he (Kiel) turned everything to his advantage in the preliminary arrangements; how he sought at first the aid and moral support of the priests; how when he found that did not sympathize with him he went to work to undermine their influence by assuming a most devout, saintly style, making long prayers and giving out that he was a special messenger from God; and by these means he won the half-breeds over and moulded them into instruments to do his bidding; how then he turned to the Indians and planned and scheme to draw them to his support; and how after having as he believed prepared the weapon to his own satisfaction, he began a series of efforts designed to help him tyrannize over law abiding half-breeds, threatening and punishing severely those who stood out against him; how at length he threw off the mask and raised the standard of revolt. Sir Adolphe read letters from other priests all showing the cool, crafty disposition of Kiel, his persistence with which he followed up his plans, regarding neither the suffering of his victims nor the obligations of the church. Yet this was the hero who had been attempted to send on a pedestal and crown with a martyr's crown. This was the man to save whom from the scaffold his friends had set up the plea of insanity, a plea the force of which was utterly destroyed by the acts of the man, by his letters to his wife and mother, by his letters of recantation of religious errors. He (Caron) then turned to a consideration of the action of the cabinet and government decided to allow the law to take its course; that in consequence of Kiel's counsel declaring Kiel's mental condition had changed since being sentenced, the government had sent three medical men to ascertain and report upon his mental state. If they had reported Kiel to have been insane after sentence, the Government would have intervened. They reported otherwise and the Government held to their intention in behalf of the people of Canada to uphold law and order.

Mr. Desjardins followed, denouncing the Toronto Mail for attacks on the French and complaining that Sir Hector Langevin had misled his supporters. He complained also that some English papers in Canada had stated that the French were only tolerated in Canada, and would not be allowed to have the privileges continued to them which were granted by treaty. Mr. Landry, of Kent, said Desjardins had, in a public meeting in Quebec, declared he would unmask the member for Kent for his attacks on the agitation and were sorry now that they had made so many appeals to prejudices and passions. At any rate there were no such appeals in parliament. He believed in teaching his people in New Brunswick the value of moderation, and that the way the Metis had acted in the North-west was not the way to obtain redress of grievances. He could not tell his people that the way to secure the attention of the Government was to resort to fire-arms. Mr. Landry then turned to Desjardins' arguments. First, the government, Desjardins complained, had not taken the public into their confidence. Parliament was not allowed to do that, and at the earliest possible moment after the meeting of parliament, the government had given precedence to this very question. The next argument was that the Mail newspaper had attacked the French. He (Landry) did not support the Mail in its course, but the papers on the other side had been violent first, and had no right to expect the protection of France. The battle was fought on both sides in pretty much the same style. The next argument was that Kiel had been sacrificed because he was a Frenchman. He did not believe it; but even if it was so, did the justice of the case require that he should be executed? Landry said he did not believe that the government had set down terms and calculated whether the one course or the other would bring the most votes. Responsible to the country, under their oath of office they were bound to look after the lives of every man.

CHICAGO POST

Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

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The government had every motive to do right. The man Kiel was as sane as any man that ever led a rebellion. He came over to speculate in rebellion. The Metis had no wrongs which justified their rising. No man had been interfered with on the exercise of any right of free speech and free worship. Of any right in property no positive witness. Hon. Mr. Caron made an able defence of the course pursued by the Government. He disputed Kiel's claims to be considered a hero and martyr. He read a letter from Bishop Grandin and a copy of the craft and skill of the rebel, how he (Kiel) turned everything to his advantage in the preliminary arrangements; how he sought at first the aid and moral support of the priests; how when he found that did not sympathize with him he went to work to undermine their influence by assuming a most devout, saintly style, making long prayers and giving out that he was a special messenger from God; and by these means he won the half-breeds over and moulded them into instruments to do his bidding; how then he turned to the Indians and planned and scheme to draw them to his support; and how after having as he believed prepared the weapon to his own satisfaction, he began a series of efforts designed to help him tyrannize over law abiding half-breeds, threatening and punishing severely those who stood out against him; how at length he threw off the mask and raised the standard of revolt. Sir Adolphe read letters from other priests all showing the cool, crafty disposition of Kiel, his persistence with which he followed up his plans, regarding neither the suffering of his victims nor the obligations of the church. Yet this was the hero who had been attempted to send on a pedestal and crown with a martyr's crown. This was the man to save whom from the scaffold his friends had set up the plea of insanity, a plea the force of which was utterly destroyed by the acts of the man, by his letters to his wife and mother, by his letters of recantation of religious errors. He (Caron) then turned to a consideration of the action of the cabinet and government decided to allow the law to take its course; that in consequence of Kiel's counsel declaring Kiel's mental condition had changed since being sentenced, the government had sent three medical men to ascertain and report upon his mental state. If they had reported Kiel to have been insane after sentence, the Government would have intervened. They reported otherwise and the Government held to their intention in behalf of the people of Canada to uphold law and order.

Cattle Raising on the Plains. During the winter of 1871 and 1872 engaged in the handling of Texas cattle in the semi-arid belt of Kansas. I had provided no food for my stock. I knew that cattle could not winter on the plains far north and west of where I was; but I did not know that there was a difference in the nutritious qualities of the different prairie grasses. I did not understand the peculiarities of the climate and of the semi-arid belt, nor the effects of rain falling on dead grass. Stupid of me, of course, but I had plenty of corn. My neighbors were bright Germans, intelligent Englishmen, and keen Americans from almost every State in the Union. We were a hopeful band, young, strong, and eager to get on our feet. We had our wretched hovels of nights, and the pipes were glowing, our talk was of cattle, cattle, cattle. The sale of steers off the range at six cents per pound, live weight, made the previous spring, were strongly against me. I was repeatedly assured that the Kansas winters were so mild that I would not need a coat. The height the new prairie grass would surely be on the 1st of March was mentioned on table legs by our stretched and dirty fingers for my instruction and encouragement. There was not one of all the band of rascals who rode the Kansas plains in those days who did not firmly believe that our fortunes were made. The country was full of a blizzard, and, with slight interruptions, kindly allowed by Nature for the purpose of affording an opportunity to skin dead cattle, the blizzard lasted until March, and the cold, stormy weather for two months longer. There was no new grass until the middle of May. In all the Texas herds held in Kansas the losses were heavy. Hardly a herd lost less than 50 per cent., and 60, 70, and 80 per cent. losses were common. By spring we learned that great herds of heavy beef cattle held on the Smoky Cottonwood, and Arkansas rivers, had been frozen on the range, and that the Texans had saddled their horses and gone home. The creeks were dammed with the decaying carcasses of cattle. The air was heavy with the stench of decaying animals. The cruelties of the business of starving cattle to death were vividly impressed on me. Every wagon left from the cattle ranges to the railroad towns was loaded with hides. The next summer, hankruptcy stalked over the Kansas plains and struck them down. Our trouble was that none of us knew the tall blue joint grass was not to be winter feed unless it was made into hay, none of us knew that the fall rains had washed the nutriment out of it, and none of us knew that about once in ten years there is a hard winter in the far West, during which the mercury modestly retires into the bulb of the thermometer, and blizzard chases blizzard over the plains in quick succession. Some of us learned the lesson at once; others, who claimed that the cattle needed protection, not food, erected sheds, which proved to be death-traps, the cattle "stacked" under them during weather, and tried it again and went into bankruptcy promptly after the second venture. As it was in Kansas, so it is, in a less degree, in the so-called "cattle country." A wet autumn, followed by a hard winter, kills the cattle held on Northern ranges by the thousands.

President Cleveland's last Reception for the Winter. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Everything this week is a whirl and a rush. The poor old society hacks are almost run off their legs. They go to luncheons all the morning; teas all the afternoon; dinners, the theater, and balls all the evening, and go to bed when sober folk are getting up. It is amazing how they crowd that mild form of disposition—the afternoon tea—into this last week.

The evening receptions at the White House are over for the winter, and no doubt the President and his sister are sincerely thankful. No where in this republic can so fine a sight be witnessed as at an evening reception at the White House. Not only full evening dress is required of private persons, but diplomats are obliged to appear in full dress uniform, with sword and cape. The brilliance and splendor of the scene is very imposing. The whole house is thrown open, the great east-room is transformed into a paradise of flowers, the Marine band of thirty or forty pieces, gorgeous in scarlet uniforms, blares in the corridor, and crowds of magnificent dresses women complete the mise en scene.

On Friday evening such a reception occurred. At the entrance an asher in plain clothes opened the carriage door and escorted the guests into the main corridor, where the Marine band puffed and pounded and rent the air with music from brass instruments. Turning to the left, a pathway is made through the private dining-room by a temporary handrail to keep the crowd within limits. On reaching the long corridor, which leads from the conservatory to east room, upon which all the state apartments depend, the ladies are compelled to renounce their escorts, who use the private dining room as a cloak-room. The state dining-room is transformed by a temporary handrail, which is run through it, over which is a kind of cover, where wraps of the ladies and hats and checks received. The sides of this splendid room are fitted up with removal wooden compartments for wraps. After disposing of the coats and shawls and taking a glance in the mirrors, the ladies join the throng which is wending its way toward the farther door. Here the crush is always something terrible. Those behind cannot see the great crowd in front, every person is a kind of robot, and a stake of the hand with the President, while those in front can see the struggling mass behind them. Here, too, is where the women meet their escorts, and it is like Horatius keeping the bridge to hold the enemy between the abutment in the West and the actual consumer in the East, each demanding and receiving a slice of the profits.

It is asserted by those in position to know, that the amount of Australian wool coming to this country is about 40,000,000 pounds, of which 28,000,000 are to come from Melbourne and Sydney, and 12,000,000 pounds by the way of England. Heavy importations of wool from Montevideo are also expected. These importations will form an important factor in determining the price of this spring's clip.

An unusual spectacle was presented at a wedding in Birmingham, England, the other day. The bridegroom was so drunk that his bride had to lead him to the altar, and the officiating clergyman was so disgusted with the man's appearance that he refused to perform the ceremony, despite the entreaties of the bride's mother, who was one of the bridesmaids' arms when the clergyman ordered the party out of the church.

The House committee on agriculture has agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Hatch, to establish or help maintain experimental stations in connection with agricultural colleges. The passage of this bill will secure for each State \$15,000 to be devoted to this purpose.

Woodworms can be destroyed in books and woodwork by benzine. Books are looked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. Furniture and carvings are placed in a tight, closed room with an open dish of benzine. New woodwork can be protected against their entry by a coating of glue.

The Wonders of Symmes's Hole. AMERICAN SYMMES THINKS HIS FATHER KNOWS A THING OR TWO. New York Sun. A strong proof of the truth of my father's theory that the earth is hollow is that the brilliant displays of auroral lights that are frequently beheld emanating from the arctic circle under an arch have thus far baffled all attempts of scientific minds to unfold their mysteries, and these phenomena remain to-day as they have been, entirely unexplained. It certainly goes to prove the existence of a beautiful world in the interior of the spherical shell which we inhabit.

Although they sometimes light up a great portion of the northern hemisphere with auroral beauty and grandeur with their softened, mellow scintillation, yet all the causes that produce their glories are shrouded and concealed from the minds of men in the darkness of Egyptian night.

Very many observations have been made by men of learning in order to penetrate this mystery, but as yet they have resulted in very little that would explain the philosophy of the aurora borealis.

Some learned men say it is caused by electricity. In order to have this most thoroughly tested, Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution was authorized to select a scientist able to accompany Capt. Hall in his northern explorations, and selected Dr. Bissell, and charged him particularly to determine if electricity had anything to do with the aurora borealis, and furnished him with two instruments that would detect the least particle of electricity in the atmosphere. The doctor with the expedition got to 81° 31' north, where he remained for five months and saw the auroral lights in all their glory, and in every instance got out his instruments, but was never able to detect the least particle of electricity in the atmosphere. So that scientific idea has to be abandoned.

The auroral element, when in activity, displays a softened and mellow light, but still in the extreme north, even upon the exterior surface of the globe, one that at times is so bright as to be visible for purposes, and we hesitate not to say that an exploration of the grand interior of our earth, where this kind of light usually prevails, would give a hand explanation of the whole subject of auroral phenomena.

If the auroral light has no connection with the interior world, as at the poles, the natural course of some cold air, the least possible amount of solar influence can be extended, and the only portion of our globe where can possibly be found accessible apertures that would connect the two surfaces, and how singular that such lights should exhibit themselves only in the north or south. If causally electricity, why not seen in the east or west? We hesitate not to say, and we venture the opinion, based upon analogical reasoning, that the interior surface of our globe is already unfurled to a condition quite as high as the exterior of the outer independent planets; that beautiful auroral and majestic lights and genial warmth are produced by the most advanced inherent powers existing within this shell, and that the auroral polar lights are to a great extent generated by powers and elements that exist in and emanate from the interior world.

We hesitate not to assert if there were no such beautiful unfolded interior world connected with the polar regions there would be no such grand illumination thrown out in the north to awaken the sublimest emotions in the mind of every beholder. If the earth be not hollow, the scientific men who disbelieve it had better pull down the spheres of Saturn, destroy the rings of Mars, erase the connecting wires of Jupiter, extend the cusps of Venus, or show why this curiously planet should be different from the rest. Do they not believe those planets may be hollow and inhabited by Hesperians, comets, and the analogies of the natural universe conspire to support and establish the theory, and we hesitate not to say that it is the most natural and the most obvious view of the subject that has ever been presented for the consideration of the human mind.

When the New Zealanders went to tame a horse they decy him into a swamp until his legs is firmly imbedded. Then the women sit on him, then he bristles him, and the children crawl over him while their mothers shake their dresses in his face. When dug out the horse is tame.

There is a thrifty custom among the Polish peasantry of charging each male guest at a wedding \$1 for kissing the bride, and when she is young and very pretty gets a neat little sum is often realized for the young couple by this sale of osculatory favors.

Reports from ten silos in one county in New Jersey state that ensilage made more, better and cheaper milk than other feed. Customers once using ensilage prefer it to any other. With corn meal it makes an excellent beef ration.

At New York, on Thursday, 27 persons were indicted for violating the oleomargarine law.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Orville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "I have been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."

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Clifton House, 74 Princess & 143 German Streets, Saint John, N. B. A. N. Peters, Proprietor.

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R. BARRY SMITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

J. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

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DR. HEWSON, Surgeon Dentist. OFFICE—MR. JOHN BELL'S BUILDING, SACKVILLE, N. B.

DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and surgeon. OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOONK, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANCTER, Surgeon Dentist. OFFICE: Opposite BREWSTER HOUSE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

W. K. FRENCH, A. M., M. D., Graduate College Medicine, New York. W. K. French, Student Medicine, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., 1872.

W. K. French registered in the Provincial Medical Society, University, New York, June 27, 1879.

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Trains.