A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

OUR MAGONWAYS.

It will astouish a great many persons to learn what a crushing mass of iniquities and drawbacks to civilization may be logically piled up on account of the bad wagon roads. A forcible movemut is being pressed for a comprehensive exhibit at Chicago of everything which enters into road-making and maintenance, and the persons who are contributing to the effort have gathered together some remarkable arguments to impress upon our countrymen the importance of improving our internal highways. The movement is called "an uprising against the bondage which is upon the people that are hampered by poor means of communication - a protest againt a tax indirectly placed upon every article of consumption." The tendency of population toward the cities, the abandomeut of farms, and even the modern development of " slum," are largely ascribed to bad roads, which are said to be worse and more numerous here than in any other civilized country. Bad roads, it is argued, cause schools and churches to be neglected, prevent social intercourse in the country, and make life in the rural districts cheerless, isolated and narrow.

The movement now under way is simed toward utilizing a part of the exposition ground at Chicago for a complete exhibit which shall show the people how to build and how to keep good roads, iso teach them the almost vital neet there is that we should all of us possess them. Very many of the implements and materials in use in road-building are in-cluded in the original classification of exhibits for the fair, and all are to be dis-played there. But the movers for good roads say that the force of the display is greaty diluted, if not destroyed, by the manner in which it is to be made. It is to be scattered about in five buildings. In the Agricultural section will be shown methods of construction, machines and apparatus for road-making, samples of wood-paying, and the methods of treating wood to cause it to resist decay. In the Mining Building will be collected the stones, and stone mixtures or compounds, and the rock-crushers. Systems of drainage are classified for exhibition in the Transportation Building, while conduits, drains, sewers, working plans for paving and drainage, and the construction of roads and their maintenance, all belong to the department which exhibits in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. It would seem that the exhibitions in the Agricultural and Liberal Arts buildings either conflict with or parallel one another, but this is is not the case, as one deals with roads from the farmer's and the other from the engineer's point of view. Either might be elaborated to comprehend the entire scheme, but exposition officials, while asserting that they fully recognize the importance of the subject, declare that this is not practicable. Those who are combining for an effective display insist that they should have a building especially devoted to it, but the reply to this is that there is no room for such a building in Jackson Park. It will be a great pity if this best of all opportunities to educate the public in this direction caneducate the purific in this direction connot be fully embraced. We may feel sure that if it is not, it will not be due to any lack of energy and ardor on the part of the present reformers. In that case we shall not be surprised to see roadmaking and maintenance made the subject of a subsequent and especial exposition. The knowlege of what is lost by the neglect of our wagonways is daily extending, and with its spread is certain to come a more and more pressing demand for action that shall remove what is not merely a hindrance to progress, but a blot upon our national character.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The German farmers of Pennsylvania have extremely healthy apple trees by washing the bark with lime. -Meehan's Monthly.
To KILL the squash vine borer make

a strong tea of tobacco, and to four quarts of it add an ounce of dissolved camphor. Apply a small amount to the roots when the viue begins to run. Gardeness around New York apply seventy or eighty tons of fresh mannre

per acre, and three-quarters of one ton of mixed commercial fertilizer in addition, and expect about fifty tons of

early cabbage,

ALL along in the journey of butter from the milk pail to the butter tub there is a chance for it to pick up flavors !

foreign to its own. Ragweed and others that are noxious impart these dayors, while others come from the stables.

THE "sheepy" taste of mutton does not come from contact with the wool in skinning or from tardiness in disemboweling the animal; it is of far deeper origin. It comes from poverty, unhealthy condition, old age and similar CBUBEN.

WHAT GREAT MEN AROSE FROM

Ben Johnson was the son of a bricklayer, and for a time himself worked at that trade.

Christopher Columbus was the son of a weaver, and himself learned that trade.

The father of Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, was a poor farmer.

Sophocies, the Greek poet, was the son of a blacksmith, whose wife had been a

The father of Thomas Payne was a corset maker and taught his son the same trade. The father of West, the painter of

"Death on the Pale Horse," was a humble farmer.

Hogartic's father was a small tenant farmer, who disapproved of his son's taste

The father of Ampere, the mathematician, was a dry goods merchant of small

Justinian, the Roman emperor and maker of the Justinian code, was a peasant's son. The father of Turner, the painter of

the "Slave Ship," was a barber and hairdresser. Gray's father was a serivener or copy-

ist, and designed the poet for the same occupation.

Far day's father was a blacksmith, and disapproved of his son's experiments with chemicals.

Marshal Bessieres was a farmer's boy, and after emisting as a private, rose from the ranks.

The inther of Pelestrins, the composer of sacred music, was a cook, or, some say, a waiter.

The father of Rabeltis, the French satirist, was a servant in an inn, or,

some say, an inn keeper.

Marshal Augereau was the son of a grocer, and left that business to enlist as a private soldier.

The father of Collins was a hatter, who used often reprove his son for the

lack of attention to his business. The father of Sir Humphrey Davy was a wood carver, and intended his son

for that business. Winkleman, the German philosopher, was the son of a shoemaker, and himself

worked at the bench. The father of Michael Romanoff, the founder of the present Roman off dynasty, was a Russian priest.

Marshal Lefebvro was the son of a wagon driver and began his military career as a private soldier.

A LIVING TARGET.

There are all sorts of ways earning one's living but I doubt, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington, if one could find an occupation hedged about with more danger or calculated to keep the nerves strung at a higher pitch than that affording support to a son of Ham at Bethesda park. The courageous negro utilizes his good natured face to form the disc of a sunflower, at which a certain number of shots can be fired with the hardest kind of a ball for a stipulated sum. Drawn by the sign, "Hit the Nigger." crowds are attracted to the place and people impatiently wait in line their turn to try their skill, while the darkey—apparently unmoved by the discomfort of the sport-keeps up a counter fire of mirth-provoking banter at the poor success of the patrons. The flawer is painted on a large canvas representing a garden scene behind which the man stands at a distance of about forty feet from the ball throwers. Some degree of protection is afforded the fellow by a wire netting which he is allowed to pull over his face as soon as he sees the ball fly from a person's hand. The slightest hesitation on his part, however, would result in a general smash-up.

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For relief a d cure of Coughs, Col's, Asthma, Br.n.chitts, Infigenze, and all discuses of the Tarust and Lungs. . rice 25 cents

COVERNTON'S

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Castor fills fegistered. A delight-fally refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily, promotes the growth; a perfect hear dessing for the family. 25 cts. per battle. HEN BY B. GRAY, Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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less extraction. Dorsents Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TRLEPHONE 2515 [G-17-16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Crown Lands.

WOODS AND FOREST.

Quebec, 15th October, 1832.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to sections 1334, 135 and 133, of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales' room of the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 15th DECEMBER next, at HALF-PASTTEN A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

Upper Ottawa Agency.

**Commons Commons C

Saint Maurice Agency.

Saint Maurice, No. 13 west, 50 sq. m.—Saint Maurice, No. 14 west, 50 sq. m.—River Plerriche, No. 1 enst, 35 sq. m.—River Trench, No. 2 cast, 35 sq. m.—Bostonnais Island, 10 sq. m.—River Bostonnais, No. 4 north, 25 sq. m.—No. 4 south, 20 sq. m.—Rear River Bostonnais, No. 2 south, 40 sq. m.—Rear No. 3 south, 40 sq. m.—Rear No. 3 south, 40 sq. m.—Rear No. 8 sq. m.—Rear River Batiscan, No. 7 cast, 28 sq. m.—Rear River Bostonnais, No. 0 south, 20 sq. m.—River Batiscan, No. 7 cast, 24 sq. m.

Lake Saint John Agency. Saint Maurice Agency.

Lake Saint John Agency.

No. 135, rear Oulatchouan, west, 16 sq. m.— No. 138, rear Oulatchouan, west, 20 sq. m.— No. 139, Lac des Commissaires, south-west, 24 No. 138, Lac des Commissaires, south-west, 24 sq. m.—No. 141, west part River Metabetchouan, 20 sq. m.—No. 141, east part River Metabetchouan, 17 sq. m.—No. 142, River Metabetchouan, 25 sq. m.—No. 145, west of Lake Kamamingougue, 36 sq. m.—No. 144, south j.—River Metabetchouan, 2) sq. m.—No. 144, south j.—River Metabetchouan, 2) sq. m.—No. 144, south j.—River Metabetchouan, 2) sq. m.—No. 144, north j. 20 sq. m.—No. 123, River Petite Peribonka, 50 sq. m.—No. 123, 50 sq. m.—Limit canton Kenogami No. 1, 7 sq. m.—Limit canton Kenogami No. 1, 7 sq. m.—Limit canton Dalmas, 24 sq. m.—Limit River Marguerite, No. 189, 324 sq. m.—Limit River Marguerite, No. 189, 324 sq. m.—Saueray Apency

Saguency Agency.

River Malbaie, No. 1. 54 sq. m.—No. 3, 34 sq. m.—No. 4, 82 sq. m.—No. 5, 38 sq. m.—No. 6, 45 sq. m.—No. 7, 47 sq. m.—No. 8, 24 sq. m.—No. 10, 45 sq. m.—No. 11, 36 sq. m.—No. 12, 42 sq. m.—No. 13, 35 sq. m.—No. 14, 37 sq. m.—No. 15, 50 sq. m.—No. 16, 60 sq. m.—No. 17, 16 sq. m.—No. 18, 49 sq. m.—Limit township Perigny, 21 sq. m.—Limit Lac des Sables, 44 sq. m.—Limit River au Rocher, No. 1, 48 sq. m.—No. 2, 56 sq. m.—No. 3, 48 sq. m.—No. 4, 40 sq. m.—No. 5, 40 sq. m.—No. 6, 28 sq. m.—No. 7, 82 sq. m.—No. 7, 82 sq. m.—River au Rocher Bras N. 0.—20 sq. m.—River au Rocher Bras N. 0.—20 sq. m.—River au Rocher Stras N. 0.—20 sq. m.—River au Rocher Stras N. 0.—20 sq. m.—River Limit Chaloupe 23 sq. m.—River la Trinite, No. 1 cast, 50 sq. m.—No. 2 west, 50 sq. m.—River Petite Trinite, No. 1 cast, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 west, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 cast, 14 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 cast, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 west, 14 sq. m.—No. 1 cast, 25 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 25 sq. m.—No. 1 Saguency Agency.

Montmagny Agency.

River Noir No. 58, 2) sq. m.—No. 58, 13 sq. m.—L-mit township Roux, 164 sq. m.—Limit township Rolette, 22 sq. m.—Limit township Montminy, 124 sq. m. Grandville Agency.

Limit township Parke, 61 sq. m.—Limit township Pohenegamook, 24 sq. m.—River Bolsbouscache No. 2, 12 sq. m.

Rimouski Agency.

Rimouski Agency.

Limit township Neigette No. 1, 30 sq. m.—
No. 2, 123 sq. m.—Limit township Maepes, 12
sq. m.—Limit township Cabot No. 2 15; sq. m.

—Limit township Matane, 5; sq. m.—Township Lepage No. 1, 43 sq. m.—River Kedsweks No. 2, 10 m.—River Causupeull, 3; sq. m.—Limit township Dalibaire West, 4i sq. m.—Limit township Grand Mechin, 8sq. m.—Limit township Grand Mechin, 8sq. m.—Limit township Itoinieux West, 4i sq. m.—Township Itoinieux West, 4i sq. m.—Itomieux East, 4i sq. m.—Limit rear township Romieux No. 1, 45 sq. m.—Rear township Dalibaire No. 1, 47 sq. m.

Gaspe Agency.

Gaspe Agensy.

Gaspa Agenoy.

Limit township Cap Chat East, 28 sq. m.—
Limit township Cap Chat West, 38] sq. m.—
Limit township Tourelle West, 41; sq. m.—
Limit township Tourelle East, 43 sq. m.—Limit
township Christie, 46; sq. m.—Limit township
Duchesmay West, 33 sq. m.—Limit township
Taschereau, 51 sq. m.—Limit township Denoue,
19 sq. m.—River Magdeleine No. 1 West, 50 sq.
m.—No. 2 west, 50 sq. m.—No. 1 cast, 50 sq. m.
—No. 1 south, 50 sq. m.—No. 2 south, 50 sq. m.
—No 1 south, 20 sq. m.—No. 1 north, 12 sq. m.—
No. 1 south, 21 sq. m.—Rear No. 1 north, 32 sq.
m.—River Sydenham south, 17 sq. m.—Limit
tiaspe north, 12 sq. m.—River Saint Jean south,
No. 1, 12 sq. m.—North, 14 sq. m.—Limit township Malbale No. 2, 8 sq. m.—Gaspe Bay south,
11 sq. m.—Limit township Rameau No. 2, 21
sq. m.

Bonaventure Agency.

Bonaventure Agency.

Bonaventure Agency.

River Patapedia, 31-5 sq. m.—TownshipPatapedia, No. 1, 8 sq. m.—Petite River Rouge, 5 sq. m.—Limit Millstream No. 3, 12 sq. m.—River Matapedia No. 1.—Township Milnikek, 15 sq. m.—Limit Assemetquagan No. 1 east, 12 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 12 sq. m.—No. A, 9 sq. m.—Clark's Brook, 15 sq. m.—River Ristigoucho No. 4, 10 sq. m.—River Escuminac, 11 sq. m.—Rear River Nouvelle No. 1 west, 10 sq. m.—Roughly Nouvelle No. 2 west, 9 sq. m.—River Grande Cascapedia 35 sq. m.—Limit Joshua Brook, 4 sq. m.—Jonatham Brook 3 sq. m.—River Petite Cascapedia Branch East, No. 3 west, 14 sq. m.—River Patapedia Limit East Branch No. 1, 22 sq. m.—West Branch No. 1 west, 28 sq. m.—West Branch No. 1 west, 28 sq. m.—West Branch No. 1 west, 26 sq. m.—West Branch No. 1 west, 28 sq. m.—West Branch No. 2 west, 3 sq. m.—River Maller & sq. m.—West Branch No. 3 west, 4 sq. m.—West

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, will be offered at an upset price to be made known on the day of sale, and will be adjudged to the highest bidder.

No limits to be adjudged unless the purchase price be immediately deposited in cash or by cheques accepted by duly incorporated banks. The commissioner may in any particular case, at the sale, impose as a condition, that any limits sold will have to be worked within a delay of two years under pain of forfeiture of the license.

These timber locations will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale, will be open for inspection, in the Department of Orown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local agents, up to the day of sale.

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

P. S.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by order in council, are authorized to publish this notice.