This address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it, if the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is a reminder that the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 24. No. 45. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
TERMS—$1.00 a Year, in Advance

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, or the United States (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham. N.B

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The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.
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ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
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NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

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Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

Homan & Puddington
SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
pruce Lumber, Laths & Anthracite Coal.
129 BROAD STREET,
Cor. South Street, - NEW YORK
Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anaesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethre's Barber Shop. Telephone No.6

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.
A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

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The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU's improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Has your sister Lulu become engaged very often during her stay at the seashore this summer? No, the only fellows she has met were three last year.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.
JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR
MONARCH
Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, - - - CHATHAM, N.B.
(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing.
Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.
TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.
Jas. G. Miller.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails, $2.45 per Keg.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes, $3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, $3.00 box.
10 Tons Refined Iron, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $1.90. Clothes Wringers, $2.50. Daisy Churns, $3.75.
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.
Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds
Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, $3.00.
" " Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers.
My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.
J. R. GOGGIN.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills A SPECIALTY
WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK

FLOUR AND FEED
DEPOT.
At the Old Stand Cunard Street,
Shorts
Bran
Cornmeal
Cracked Feed
Hay and Oats
E. A. STRANG

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS

WHAT IT COSTS THEM TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some Circulation Figures—Price of Advertising Space—What Society People Pay to Get Into Print.

The London Daily Telegraph, I am informed by the leading advertising agents in London, has an average daily circulation from one year's end to the other of about 250,000 copies, says a writer recently. Mr. Harmsworth's Mail has outstripped the Telegraph and has a circulation of 500,000 copies daily, while his Evening News has a circulation of 250,000 copies.

The London Chronicle's circulation will average as high as 130,000 daily. It is the organ of the labour unions, and prints more telegraphic news than any other London daily. The Daily News has about 125,000 circulation, the Echo has 85,000, the Globe 80,000, the Post and Standard from 60,000 to 75,000 each, and the Times from 40,000 to 50,000, but nobody knows how many. The circulation of the Times, like the authorship of its editorials, is a mystery, but the paper dealers say that it is not half as large as it used to be. The Parnell affair injured it immensely, and cost it much advertising, as well as circulation. The Telegraph and the News have cut into it, and although the Times still has more influence with the British people than all the rest of the newspapers combined, it is not "the thunderer" that it used to be. Men have endured the condemnation of the Times and survived. Men have enjoyed its support and failed. The Times sells for three times as much as any other daily paper, and is still the most important newspaper property as well as the most important vehicle of intelligence in Europe, and probably in the world.

GAINING UPON THE TIMES.

The London Telegraph is gaining gradually upon the Times in influence and dividends, and is a much more popular paper. The Times prints everything verbatim, the proceedings of Parliament, the County Council, the School Board, and all important public documents appear in full in its columns. Its editorials are sometimes written by statesmen—nobody knows who. There is a good deal of humbug about this, but it certainly gives them a great deal more influence than they otherwise would have. The public often reads with breathless awe a "leader," as they call it, written by some member of the staff, and proclaim it as one of the strongest arguments that Lord Salisbury ever uttered, when an article in the next column that was actually written by the Prime Minister is passed over without any attention whatever. It is true that members of the Ministry write for the Times. It is also true that the most famous statesmen and authors in England occasionally contribute to its columns. It has paid as much as $250 for a single editorial, and $100 for a poem of not more than thirty lines, but this extravagance is very infrequent. It is the policy of that newspaper to make people believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the governor of the Bank of England write the daily column of finance, the Prime Minister the comments on the Policy of the Government, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the articles on religion. This pretension has a slender foundation.

Another strong point of the Times is its correspondence from all parts of the world, which is the best published by any newspaper, and every issue contains unpaid contributions from men of learning and importance on all sorts of subjects.

WHAT NEWS COSTS.

It is customary for The Times, the Telegraph, and other wealthy papers of England to "retain" prominent writers and famous correspondents so that they shall not contribute to any other. For example, Archibald Forbes used to receive and perhaps still receives a retainer of £300 or £400 a year to monopolize the understanding that he is always ready to obey orders for articles in this special line, and will not write for any other newspaper. When he is actually employed he receives additional compensation.

As a rule the salaries paid by the London newspapers are much smaller than those received by journalists in America. There are a few men like Sir Edwin Arnold who receive large compensation. His salary is said to be $15,000 a year. Fifty dollars a week is considered a big salary. The managing editor of one of the most prominent and wealthy newspapers in London told me that the best paid man on his staff received $60 a week.

COST OF ADVERTISING.

As a rule, the London newspapers pay bigger dividends on the capital invested than those of Chicago or New York. The English are great advertisers, but they do not understand the art of display or show the originality that makes the advertising pages attractive. The advertising rates in The Times, Telegraph, and other first class newspapers, vary but little, and it is curious that they charge more in proportion for large advertisements than for little ones. For example, the rate is 37 1-2 cents a line for the first forty-eight lines, and after that 50 cents a line for legal, financial, educational, amusement, and similar notices. "Trade" advertisements, as they call those furnished by merchants, auctioneers, etc., are charged for at the rate of 4 shillings for the first five lines and 1 shilling a line thereafter. "Situations wanted" cost 3 shillings for four lines and sixpence a line thereafter. Domestic servants applying for situations are given reduced rates—three lines for 1 shilling and sixpence. Persons advertising for help have to pay a shilling a line no matter how long or how short their advertisement. Rents and other real estate advertisements pay a shilling a line for the first six lines and 1 shilling and sixpence thereafter. Marriage and death notices are received at the same rate.

MUST PAY FOR SOCIETY NOTES.

All the personal paragraphs and society news that appear in the London papers is paid for, except that which relates to the royal family, the nobility and the diplomatic corps. If an ordinary citizen gives a ball or marries off his daughter or entertains the Prince of Wales at dinner, he is compelled to pay for his glory. Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. William Waldorf Aster, and other ordinary persons, native or foreign in London society pay for every notice they receive in the newspapers; sometimes the report of a ball or wedding costs $300 or $400 for every newspaper it appears in. The following standing announcement concerning what is known as the "agony column" will be found in the London papers:

"All society, personal, and fashionable paragraphs, except those relating to royalty and official incidents, will be charged for at a minimum rate of one guinea for two lines, each succeeding line 10 shillings and sixpence additional."

NOTICES PAID FOR.

Therefore when any of your friends in London send you a copy of an English newspaper containing a personal notice you may understand it has been paid for.

All the advertising in English newspapers is on outside pages. The news and other reading matter is on the inside.

A curious feature of all the London papers is the religious advertisements. Somebody pays for them, and a good deal of money must be spent in that way, for they appear regularly every morning in the personal columns, among the wants, and in other places.

It is a common custom for London newspapers to have their advertising and subscription offices in one part of the city and their editorial and printing establishments in another. Most of the business offices are in Fleet street and the Strand, and the editorial, composing and press rooms are on the back streets between the Strand and the Thames.

HUMOURS OF GENDER.

Some Nations Have Four Genders, and Some Extend Genders to Verb.

There is fun which the vulgar do not suspect in the study of languages. Observe the detail of gender. It seems to us that nature itself has regulated that matter once for all. In most languages of course, inanimate things are treated as masculine or feminine; everybody knows that our forefathers did the same long ago. But in any case, male, female, and neuter genders exhaust the possibilities. You cannot have more than three genders or less than two, for the sexes must be distinguished.

So it appears to the civilized mortal. But an Australian of Daly River contrives to recognize four, while an Algonquin of North America and a Dravidian of India have two, indeed, but they are not male and female. For the Daly River person insists that plants shall have a gender of their own; the Algonquin and the Dravidian agree that it is the distinction of living and dead, not that of sex, which should be maintained.

The Fulah nation also ignores male and female, making one comprehensive gender for human beings, and everything that relates thereto, and another for all creatures and things outside. Thus, tame cattle are distinguished from wild, and a tree planted with intention from one that springs naturally.

Upon the other hand, those poor Armenians have not even one gender to bless themselves with.

But the Australians of the Daly River actually put gender into their verbs. Only to think of learning such a language gives one a shiver. We do not hear how many moods go to a verb, but the tenses are vaguely and awfully described as "endless," perhaps the revereend gentleman had not yet succeeded in counting them.

Thirty-five are reckoned in the speech of the Basuto Kaffirs—no less do those interesting barbarians require for conversation. But they do not call upon them to agree with the noun in gender as well as in number and person. That is the exclusive demand of the Mullok-Mulloks, Cherites and Ponga-Pongas, among whom Mr. McKillop and his brethren spend their days, desperately wrestling with the parts of speech.

Another contrivance, not exclusive, but more highly developed on the Daly River, apparently, than in any other land or age, is in the inflection of the adjective. Besides singular and plural, they have, as we should expect, the dual, "and they are very strict about the use of it.

CONVICT ISLAND.

Where the Worst Type of Criminals Have a Chance for Reform.

Since 1858 the Andamans, a group of thickly wooded islands toward the east side of the Bay of Bengal, have been used by the Indian Government as a penal settlement for life convicts. There are about 12,000 convicts in the settlement at Port Blair, which is conducted as a practical reformatory for the reform of the criminals. Every convict knows that his treatment depends, after a certain preliminary period of severe discipline, entirely on himself. He also knows that good behavior will of itself commute the life sentence to one of 20 years. A large number of the convicts are men respited from death sentences. The newly arrived convict is placed in the cellular gaol, where he is solitary alike in his cell and during his haily walk around the ring for exercise. At the end of six months he is transferred for a year and a half to an associated gaol, where he labors in a gang during the day and sleeps in a separate cubicle at night. For the next three years he is locked up in barracks at night with prisoners of the same class and kept hard at work all day. After this period the severity is eased down, the tasks are not so irksome and his capacity is studied in the employment given to him and he begins to earn a small allowance, which he can either spend on little luxuries or put into the savings bank. At the end of 10 years he is eligible for a ticket-of-leave, with liberty to earn his living within the island settlement in his own way. He can live in his own house, farm a little land and move about within a considerable area unwatched. He can send for wife and children, or, if a bachelor, marry a convict woman. At the end of 20 years if of good behavior he obtains an absolute release, with free conveyance to India to make a fresh start as a free man.

At St. Petersburg correspondent says that 8,000 Finns have left Finland since February. The Finnish Workingmen's Association has decided to send agents to choose lands in Australia for emigrants. The peculiar methods of Russia's internal policy are gradually but surely driving out her most industrious and hardiest sons.

Very few marriages grow out of these summer attachments, said the observing man. No, mostly trial heats, replied the horsey man.

FARMING OF THE FUTURE.

PLOWING AND HARVESTING WILL BE DONE BY ELECTRICITY.

Forcing Houses Will Be Established for Stimulating Vegetables and Flowers—There Are Great Changes Coming for the Tillers of the Soil.

The model farm of to-morrow and of the future must avail itself of the most economical systems of plant propagation, and the geomagnetifere must play an important part in its workings. Beneath the rich soil in the gardens where the delicate vegetables are growing networks of invisible wires are laid, collecting and distributing the atmospheric electricity to all the plants.

In the forcing houses similar arrangements are made for stimulating the winter vegetables and flowers for the market, while overhead powerful arc lights make the night as brilliant as day and help to mature the plant growths in half the regular time required by nature. In the fields of wheat and corn the more powerful current from a storage house work out similar results, lessening the season of growth and doubling the yield per acre. Excessive drought and the danger from late and early frosts are thus partly avoided on the electric farm, while, if necessary, two crops can be raised in one season where formerly only one could be grown. The electric power that the farmer has at his command enables him to regulate the growth of his plants to suit the season or the markets. One portion of the garden can be forced, while the other half is kept back several weeks.

There is no limit to the use of the new invisible power which he gathers from the atmosphere around him or generates from the wasted forces of the neighboring stream of water. This leads to the examination of the source of the new power that propels the machinery on the farm.

A SMALL STREAM OF WATER.

that formerly flowed across the farm in an irregular course, fertilizing the lower meadows and irrigating the upland districts, has been widened and deepened near its source, forming a large storage reservoir. This artificial pond has been dammed at its lower end, and as the water tumbles over the open water gates it turns several large turbine wheels.

These wheels do not move the machinery of a flour mill but constantly manufacture electricity for use on the farm. By means of the huge storage reservoir the work of making electricity can go on through the dryest season, for the water power never gives out, and the electric power is always ready to do its work. From this storage house the motive power is conducted to all parts of the farm. The forcing houses for winter plants are connected with the power houses by overhead wires similar to those which disfigure the city streets for trolley lines. The great barn and living houses are lighted by electric lights that get their source of energy in the same place. Movable cables radiate from the storage houses to every part of the fields and to those electric motors are attached for performing the various labors assigned to them by the inventive genius of man.

The electric machinery worked by the motors is full of interest. Here are huge plows that turn over six furrows of fresh soil at once, haystacks and reapers which perform their duties automatically, electric weed killers and fertilizers, corn huskers and shellers, hay choppers and gigantic threshing and fanning mills. Electric vehicles rush across the extensive fields with loads of grain, hay or vegetables, moving their broad tires without difficulty over the rough, uneven surface, and behind the plows and harrows the automatic seeders follow in close succession, dropping the corn, wheat or other seed at regular intervals in the freshly turned furrows. Everything is performed by machinery, guided by disciplined hands and propelled by the new motive power that has caused all the revolution.

There are two general types of these electric plows, which will serve to illustrate the general principle of operation in each class. The first type is propelled by a fixed motor.

THE FIELD SELECTED

for plowing is divided into sections of exactly the width of the cable used for pulling the plows. A heavy, powerful electric motor on wheels is stationed at each side of the field, and a strong cable connects them. This cable winds and unwinds upon a spool as the machinery is set in motion. To this cable the plow, which is capable of turning from three to six furrows of soil at once, is firmly attached. When the electric motor on the side of the field is set in motion it winds up the cable and drags the plow toward it, and when it reaches that side of the field it turns around, and the reverse action of the other motor repeats the operation.

The second type of electric plow is run by a movable motor attached to the plow itself. The cable is fixed to an anchor on the opposite side of the field, and the electric motor follows this cable, dragging the heavy plow with it. Even the weeding is accomplished by electricity. This force that stimulates plant growth and gives motive power to all the machinery can also kill and destroy. Electrocution is applied to the weeds just as successfully as to prisoners in our jails. The delicate current of electricity may give life and vigor to plant life, but a powerful current destroys every germ of life, animal or vegetable. In the spring of the year the new weed destroyer goes over the field, and annihilates weeds, insects and larvae. As the vehicle moves along a series of many wire brushes drags on the earth and kills everything that comes in contact with it. A field overgrown with rank weeds can thus be comparatively cleared in a remarkably short time of every noxious growth.

Death is just as sure and sudden as if each plant received a lightning stroke from the summer clouds. The weeder goes over the field after a storm, so that the wet stalks will act as more perfect conductors. There comes from Buda-Pesth the first

ELECTRIC TREE DESTROYER

the farmer who has extensive woodlands to clear finds science ready to help him in this respect. The tree-destroying machines were invented to fell the giant trees in the forests of Galicia. They are comparatively simple in their construction, but veritable giants in their operations. A small motor carried on a movable truck is drawn up to the whole product of the forest and secured to it by chains and steel clamps. The automatic saw chisel is next put in position, and when the electric current is turned on it eats its way rapidly into the huge trunk and nearly severs it in two. While the machine is being adjusted to another tree the first one is easily pulled over by ropes and sawed up by a huge saw operated by another motor.

To complete the picture of the model farm the owner should travel from one part of the extensive estate to another in his automobile victoria or upon a motor bicycle. Where electricity can be obtained so cheaply thousands of the newest inventions can be introduced without difficulty. In his spacious living quarters his wife no longer stews over obstinate wood or coal fires; she simply turns on the electric current when needed and cooks the dinner without fuss or worry. Electric fans turned by the power that cooks her dinner and lights her house make the atmosphere of the midsummer day delightful and refreshing. There is no longer any tri-weekly churning to try one's temper, for the near-by creamery converts the cream into butter by the latest and most approved methods. Even the drinking water is pumped up from artesian wells by electricity and supplied in a cool and refreshing stream to all who ask it.

MURPHY THE WITCH.

Indians Wanted to Shoot Him, But the Irishman Was Cute.

Just before the conclusion of the war of 1812, says an American exchange, as one Murphy was at labor in clearing a piece of woodland near the Canadian frontier, he saw a tall Indian approaching him from the woods with a rifle on his shoulder. As he came nearer, a belt might be seen round his waist, in which was a tomahawk and scalping knife that was partially concealed by a large blanket thrown over his shoulder.

"Which way are you travelling?" asked Murphy.

"Don't know," said the Indian.

"Where do you live?" enquired Murphy.

"There," returned the Indian, pointing towards Canada; "and where do you live?"

"Down here."

"Do you know old Murphy?" was the next question put by the Indian.

"Well, well—yes," was the response.

"Where does he live?"

"Away off—yonder," pointing in a wrong direction; "but what do you want of him?"

"Oh, nothing," said the Indian, apparently embarrassed.

"Murphy is a wicked old rascal."

"Yes," said the Indian; "he kill my brother—he kill Indian—he scalp Indian. They say he witch—he shoot without loadin'—Indian no hit him—he kill good many Indians—but he not kill me—I kill him."

Murphy's blood began to boil, but he concealed his excitement as much as possible, and remarked—

"You've a very good rifle there,"

"Yes."

"Do you ever shoot at a mark?"

"Oh, yes. Do you shoot at a mark?"

"Well, suppose we try," said Murphy.

The Indian ran off some distance, and putting up a mark against a stump returned.

"You shoot first," said the Indian.

"No," said Murphy, "you shoot first."

The Indian then shot, and, to the astonishment of Murphy, pierced the centre of the mark. The rifle was then reloaded, and on Murphy receiving it, he bounded back, exclaiming—

"I am Murphy,"

The savage gave a yell that reverberated through the hills, and, drawing his hunting-knife, sprang towards Murphy, but ere he reached him a ball from the rifle entered his breast.

BE PREPARED.

Wherever grass or clover is to be cut with reapers or harvesters, all the repairs to be needed should be secured in advance. There should be entire sets of knives on the bars, and fully protected by full sets of guards, to replace any that may be broken. It is better to have all these in stock, as we have often known men and teams to be delayed several hours when a bar broke or some other part of the machinery got out of order, while some one was sent to the city to procure a new one. The repairs cost heavily if bought separately from the machines. There is so much competition among dealers in implements to sell machines that the manufacturers have given up trying to make much on them, but they tack it on when the buyer goes to buy repairs. We have fancied, too, that these cheaper machines were made purposely weak, so that the buyer will have to make more repairs.

Mr. Charles Williams, the veteran war correspondent, contemplates retiring from the more active duties of his profession. This information is scarcely surprising, in view of the fact that the advance of Khartoum was Mr. Williams tenth campaign, and that for forty years he has been a very hard-worked as well as a most able journalist. It is a rather curious coincidence that two days before he obtained his first journalistic appointment, Mr. Williams, joined in 1859, the volunteers, and that, therefore, his connection with both the professions with which he has since been so closely associated, extends just over two score years. Whenever he has been on active service, he has always been well to the front, and at the battle of Omdurman he was slightly wounded.

Recently at Chelmsford, which is lighted by electricity, several dogs have disappeared. It appears that there has been a leakage at one of the electric lighting standards, and light shocks could be felt through the soles of the feet. Dogs were more seriously affected, and one, a valuable whippet, when passing the spot, was seized with apparent madness, for it jumped over a fence and disappeared. Several other dogs are missing.

DIED OF HICCOUGHS.

A despatch from Mattaewan, N.Y., says:—Barton Fitzsimmons died in the General hospital, Fishkill landing, on Wednesday night, of hiccoughs. The attack began last Sunday, and in spite of the efforts of several physicians, continued until he died of exhaustion.

At an inquest at Westminster on James Baxter Bailey, a medical man, who had lately been residing at a home for inebriates, and who was found poisoned at the Grosvenor Hotel, it was stated that 480 grains of chloral were found in the stomach. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

A Clincher.—Gruffly—It's no use talking to me any more. I'll never give my consent. But father he has offered to support me!

Old Lady—Goodness! How dangerous it is to go up in a balloon. Balloonist—Not half as dangerous as it is to come down, ma am.

Canada House,
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