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THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.  
The Agreement with Russia only  
Temporary. — Regarded by Russians  
as a Defeat. — English Diplomacy  
— England Able to Cope with  
Russia.

(From London Times.)  
The Under-Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs stated on Friday, in the  
House of Commons, that Sir Peter  
Lumsden had been instructed to in-  
form the Ameer's representative  
that the policy of the Afghans  
should be to maintain the status quo  
pending the negotiations which are  
still proceeding with the Russian  
Government. These instructions  
are doubtless the natural result of  
the agreement or arrangement late-  
ly come to between the English and  
Russian Governments, but in esti-  
mating their bearing and effect there  
are at least two important points to  
be borne in mind. In the first  
place, the Russian undertaking is  
conditional only, and conditional on  
a contingency—namely, the occur-  
rence of a disturbance in Penjshir—  
which if it were actually to occur  
would of itself set free the Afghans  
from any corresponding engagement.  
The second point to be noted is that  
the agreement, or arrangement—  
which Russian journals are already  
describing as a defeat inflicted on  
English diplomacy—is essentially  
of a temporary nature. "It is a  
temporary arrangement," said Lord  
Kimberley in the House of Lords  
on Tuesday, "to prevent a collision  
between the Russian and Afghan  
troops, in order that the negotia-  
tions may proceed. The agreement,  
therefore, does not involve our ac-  
quiescence in the presence of the  
Russian troops in the places where  
they now are for an indefinite time."  
Lord Kimberley has already declared  
that these plans are regarded by  
Her Majesty's Government as within  
the Afghan boundaries, and the  
Prime Minister himself affirmed a  
week ago that it would be the duty  
of the Government to maintain the  
Afghans in the territory "to  
which we think they are justly en-  
titled." These official declarations  
clearly define the present position  
of affairs. The Russian troops have  
advanced to places which the Gov-  
ernment regard as within the Afghan  
territory. Such places the Govern-  
ment are pledged to claim for the  
Afghans, and negotiations are on  
foot with that object. Pending the  
issue of these negotiations—an issue  
which cannot and ought not to be  
deferred—no further advance is to  
be made on either side. In the  
meanwhile Sir Peter Lumsden is  
pursuing his examination of the  
Afghan frontier on the spot, al-  
though the Russian Commission is  
appointed to share his labors has  
not appeared, and does not seem  
likely to appear, and it is stated  
that Sir Peter Lumsden has made  
considerable progress with his task.  
It is evident that as soon as the  
arrangement described by Lord  
Kimberley as temporary will have  
passed away, and it will be necessary  
to take some more effective steps  
for securing the retreat of Russia,  
the permanent definition of the  
frontier on the terms specified by  
Mr. Gladstone.

According to M. Lessart, the whole  
dispute is a very trivial affair, not  
worth quarrelling over, and certainly  
not worth fighting over. The more  
completely this thesis is estab-  
lished the more obvious must it  
appear that Russia is in the wrong.  
A great power like Russia does not  
risk a war with another great power  
like England for the sake of "a few  
verses of sand, with a few patches  
of pasture land and a few thousand  
Turcomans." If this were all, why  
should Russia have advanced her  
troops into the disputed territory in  
anticipation and defiance of a treaty  
of settlement assented to by herself?  
We do not share the pessimistic  
views of General Hamley, who  
seems to regard a campaign on the  
Afghan frontier as only possible if  
the operations in the Soudan are  
abandoned. It might be necessary  
to withdraw some of our troops  
from the Soudan, and to postpone  
forward operations, but Russia  
would certainly deceive herself if  
she thought that our entanglement  
in the Soudan would prevent our  
filling our engagements to the  
Ameer for defending the integrity  
of Afghanistan. The military re-  
sources of the Empire are not quite  
so contemptible as this would imply,  
as it sometimes suits English  
pessimists and Russian optimists to  
regard them. Nor, on the other  
hand, are the Russian resources for

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SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 777.



## The Afghan Frontier Question.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN INDIA.—FOLLY OF  
TRUSTING RUSSIAN ASSURANCES.—  
FIFTY THOUSAND INDIAN TROOPS IN  
READINESS.  
CALCUTTA, March 22.—The Min-  
isterial statements in Parliament  
have caused a general feeling of  
disappointment, and the fear is freely  
expressed that the Government  
will not keep up a bold front, but  
again commit the blunder of accept-  
ing Russian assurances. The gener-  
al opinion in India is that it is not of  
the least use to make a fuss about the  
Russians withdrawing from the de-  
batable land, and that the really im-  
portant point is that they all this  
while are reinforcing their troops in  
the Transcaspians region, and when-  
ever it is convenient for them to  
break off negotiations, they will be  
in a position to make a rush for  
Herat.

But the vacillating spirit which  
appears to pervade the Cabinet has  
not affected the Indian Government,  
and there has not been a moment of  
relaxation in the military prepara-  
tions in this country. Orders have  
been given for 50,000 men to be  
held in readiness. They are now  
ready, fully equipped for service,  
and can be started at any time.  
The batteries of the Punjab Frontier  
Force are being increased from four  
to six guns. The Gorkha regiments  
are also being largely increased.  
All military furlough is stopped,  
and supplies and transport for a  
large force are being collected at  
Quetta and other points towards  
Peshawar. Other, although less ap-  
parent, preparations are being pushed  
on rapidly, and the military author-  
ities are confident that, with the  
arrangements which have been in  
progress for some time past, they  
could place a powerful army at  
Herat long before the Russians  
could take it.

India unassisted can probably  
beat back the Russian attack at  
Herat, but cannot do more. Anglo-  
Indians and natives share the belief  
that to beat back the attack will not  
be enough. It is locks to England  
to put an end at once and for ever  
to Russian menace, which has so  
long been the greatest source of  
anxiety. The people of England  
should remember that this is not a  
crisis to be met like the Nile ex-  
pedition, by sending out small  
bodies of troops unit by unit. They  
should meet it in the same spirit in  
which they met the crisis hardly  
more serious, of the Mutiny, and  
should be prepared to send at least  
50,000 more European troops to this  
country at once. England should  
address Russia in the words of Lord  
Dalhousie:—"If you will have war,  
let it be by God you shall have war."  
It should be war to the knife all the  
world over.

A speaker at a farmers' meet-  
ing, at the New England Agricul-  
tural Society's Hall, returned to the  
fact that Russia a long time and cost her  
a serious effort to place on the  
Afghan frontier a force adequate to  
cope with the warlike strength of  
the Afghans, supported as they  
would be by the military resources  
of the Russian Empire. It may be  
the game of Russia to delude the  
English Government with futile and  
insincere negotiations and to pro-  
long them until her preparations are  
complete. But the game of  
preparation is one which both parties  
can play and as we undoubtedly  
have the advantage in it at present,  
we must be careful not to throw it  
away by acquiescing for an indefinite  
time in the presence of the Russian  
troops in the disputed positions.

The Jersey has hereditary  
qualities in the direction of milk  
in cream, says an exchange.  
The Guernsey, a breed derived from  
the same general line of ancestry, is  
larger, a deeper milker, and comes  
next to the Jersey in butter (fat)  
quality of the milk.

## Khartoum or Herat.

Much credulity already exists  
as to whether the design of fighting  
our way to Khartoum will ever be  
executed. With the death of Gordon  
the motive which lent to the plan  
such substance as it ever possessed  
has vanished. People begin to ask  
if it is credible that at the end of  
the summer we shall still be willing  
to risk another fiasco on the Nile, or  
to persist in the costly endeavor to  
push through the desert from Sankin  
in pursuit of an indefinite result and  
a phantom enemy.

On the other hand, a very real  
danger has come, without our seek-  
ing, to meet us on the Afghan  
frontier. It is impossible to con-  
ceal from ourselves the design which  
Russia is pushing on. Our manner  
of meeting her is among the marvels  
of the most unaccountable period of  
our history. We treat her as one  
two established coterminal Powers  
whose respective limits require  
definition. The facts are dropped out  
of sight that a few years ago she  
was a thousand miles from the  
Afghan frontier, that she grounds  
her brand new title to contest its  
territory with us on her conquest of  
certain predatory tribes on whose  
outsiders other predatory tribes  
wander, and that on the strength of  
this extraordinary claim she sud-  
denly puts forth the important  
formula, "Whatever territory you  
cannot satisfy satisfaction prove your  
right to it," which therewith  
becomes the basis of negotiation.  
What can such a pretension put in  
action mean but to defy us to war  
with the alternative of ruinous sub-  
mission? And in fact for weeks  
past the daily question has been "Is  
there to be war with Russia?" an  
event only staved off thus far by the  
humiliating alternative. Like the  
terrified prey of brigands, we have  
cast ourselves *ventre a terre*. But  
even submission the most abject  
cannot avail. The attitude we have  
chosen is not exactly the best for  
protecting the throat from the knife.  
And what effect will it have on our  
would-be allies, the Afghans, the  
poverty of whose dialect does not,  
perhaps, enable them to dis-  
criminate nicely between an agree-  
ment and an arrangement? What  
effect, too, in India? If it does  
in fact because we are, for the time-  
being, in an option dream, in which  
facts count for nothing, delusions  
for much.

By common consent, the reason  
for the Russian advance is to be  
found in our embarrasments in  
Egypt. That being the case, what  
could Russia desire better if she  
herself had the ordering of our  
policy than that we should cast  
fresh armies and new heaps of  
treasure into the Soudan.  
Happily, troops and material at  
Suakin are already so far on the  
direct way to Kurrachee. And for  
the force on the Nile, if it can con-  
tinue its retreat to Lower Egypt  
(and the double speaks much for the  
prevailing integrity which created it)  
let it abandon its delightful and  
salubrious summer quarters and  
descend the river; thus, so many  
men will be saved towards the  
saving of the Empire.

—A farmer attempts to raise a  
half dozen calves. Now whether  
these calves are cared for or neglect-  
ed decides the question of profit or  
loss. So reasons the *Breeder's Gazette*.

—The potato, introduced into  
England in 1650, was first eaten as  
a sweetmeat stewed in sack-wine  
and sugar.

## Notes from the Soudan.

The Arabs seem to be quite  
calm to punishment. Their losses  
have been fearful, for it must be  
remembered that for every corpse  
found there is at least one other  
corpse or wounded man carried off.  
Yet, as one correspondent observes,  
the enemy seem to be engaged rather  
than intimidated. The fact that  
even women and boys often are to  
be found in the ranks of the com-  
batants proves that practically the  
whole population of the Soudan is  
opposed to us. There are a few  
tribes or sections of tribes who are  
known to be friendly, and others  
who would gladly be neutral, but  
under present circumstances all are  
compelled to side with Osman Digna,  
with the exception of a few of  
those who are within our lines. Had  
we a declared policy and could be  
relied on to protect our native  
friends we should soon obtain ad-  
herents, and might be able to form  
a corps of Arab scouts under En-  
glish officers; but, as our Correspon-  
dent at Cairo reminds us, when we  
evacuated the Soudan district last  
year the friendly tribes were exposed  
to and received punishment from  
Osman Digna. Hence the large  
number of men at that leader's dis-  
posal, recruited as much by fear as  
fanaticism.

We learn that out of the 7,000  
Wolsey 4,000 have died or been  
killed by the enemy, and that of the  
3,000 remaining alive only some 300  
are capable of work. The chief  
causes of the failure to arrive in  
time to rescue Gordon were deficient  
or erroneous information and the  
breakdown of the transport. We  
shall eventually learn that the loss  
among the camels was due in great  
measure to want of proper care and  
knowledge of the habits of these  
animals, who seem to have little  
spirit or recuperative power. In  
the last Afghan war we know that  
such was the case. In Afghanistan  
it was generally assumed that there  
should be one camel for every fight-  
ing man, which seems to have been  
about the proportion in Lord Wome-  
ley's army; but it must be remem-  
bered some 1,400 or 1,500 camels  
were required to mount the Camel  
Corps—2,000 were diverted from  
purely transport work. Besides, on  
the march to Metembeh a large  
number of camels were killed by  
the enemy, and under any circum-  
stances there should be a substantial  
reserve to replace casualties. In  
General Robert's famous march from  
Cabal to Candahar mules or ponies  
were employed instead of camels  
owing to the rough nature of the  
road. His force marched very  
light, and all the infantry accom-  
plished the journey on foot; yet for  
his force of 9,987 fighting men,  
7,235 transport animals were re-  
quired.

—Sir J. B. Laves, in the London  
*Agricultural Gazette*, says that the  
absence of the accustomed milker of  
his herd of Short-horn cows from  
illness or any other cause is fol-  
lowed by a slight decline in the  
yield of milk, while not thoroughly  
milking a cow, even for one day,  
appears to permanently affect the  
yield.

—A farmer attempts to raise a  
half dozen calves. Now whether  
these calves are cared for or neglect-  
ed decides the question of profit or  
loss. So reasons the *Breeder's Gazette*.

## Lord Palmerston's Opinions on Russian Diplomacy.

"The policy and practice of the  
Russian Government has always  
been to push forward its enroach-  
ments as fast and as far as the  
apathy or want of firmness of other  
Governments would allow it to go,  
but always to stop and retire when  
it was met with decided resistance,  
and then to wait for the next favour-  
able opportunity to make another  
spring on its intended victim. In  
furtherance of this policy, the Russian  
Government has always had two  
strings to its bow—moderate  
language and disinterested  
professions at St. Petersburg and at  
London; active aggression by its  
agents on the scene of opera-  
tions. If the aggressions succeeded  
locally, the Petersburg Government  
admits them as a *fait accompli*, which  
it did not intend, but cannot in  
honor recede from. If the local  
agents fail they are disavowed and  
re-called, and the language previously  
held is appealed to as a proof  
that the agents have overstepped  
their instructions. This was ex-  
emplified in the Treaty of Unkiah,  
Orloff succeeded in extorting the  
Treaty Unkiah-Skocielski from the  
Tsar, and it was represented as a  
sudden thought, suggested by the  
circumstances of the time and place,  
and not the result of any previous  
instructions; but having been done,  
it could not be undone. On the  
other hand, Simoniwitsch and Viko-  
witsch failed in getting possession of  
Herat, in consequence of our vigor-  
ous measures of resistance; and as  
they failed, and when they had  
failed, they were disavowed and re-  
called, and the language previously  
held at Petersburg was appealed to  
as a proof of the sincerity of the dis-  
avowal, although no human being  
with two ideas in his head could for  
moment doubt that they had acted  
under specific instructions.—July  
31, 1853." (*Herald*, Lord Palmerston's  
Life, Vol. II., 273, 12mo. ed.)

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tants of Sackville and vicinity that he has  
opened a Tailoring Establishment in the store formerly  
occupied by Mr. C. A. Bower, opposite Chignecto  
Hall, where he is prepared to  
Make up Clothing in the Most  
Fashionable Styles  
At the very Lowest Prices. Orders solicited. Sat-  
isfaction guaranteed.  
J. R. McLEAN.  
THE SACKVILLE BEST  
SEWING  
MACHINES  
ARE to be had on the easiest terms and lowest  
prices possible, consistent with First Class  
quality. Write for latest reduced prices, either for  
cash or instalment, or come and examine the show-  
case yourselves before buying elsewhere. Special at-  
tention to Churches, Lodges and Teachers. Most  
thorough repairs. Sewing Machines, Sewing Ma-  
chine Books and Stands. Agents wanted to sell the  
celebrated "MILNER'S" Sewing Machines.  
AMHERST, N. S.,  
March 17, 1885. C. E. FREEMAN.  
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.  
1884 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS 1885  
ON and after Monday, 1st December, 1884, the  
Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as fol-  
lows:  
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, - - - - - 8:45 a. m.  
Accommodation for Moncton, - - - - - 9:10 a. m.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, - - - - - 9:30 a. m.  
Express for St. John, - - - - - 10:00 a. m.  
Spring Hill Accommodation, - - - - - 10:30 a. m.  
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Express for Quebec and St. John, - - - - - 11:30 a. m.  
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.  
Express for Halifax and Pictou, - - - - - 8:15 a. m.  
Accommodation for Moncton, - - - - - 8:40 a. m.  
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Express for St. John and Pictou, - - - - - 10:3



54 CASES AND BALES 54

SPRING GOODS!

In Stock and to Arrive.

DRESS GOODS:

Black and Colored All-Wool Cashmeres; Black and Colored All-Wool Oatmanes; Fancy Suitings, in Black and Colors; An Immense Stock Cheap Dress Goods; Pink, Blue and Cold Navy Velvets; An endless Variety of Buttons; Lace, Silks and Satins, for Trimmings; 6 pieces Black Dress Silks; Black Brocade; A lot of Colored Silks, in Dress lengths, at \$1.05 per yard.

MILLINERY!

I have now in Stock a very Fine Line of Millinery for the Spring Trade: 500 Colored Ties and Plumes, all shades; 80 boxes Colored and Black Flowers; 100 Pieces Prints and Gingham; 100 Pieces Grey and White Cottons; 10 dozen Honey Comb Quills; 350 Pairs American Corsets (direct from the Manufactory).

Men's Wear!

100 Men's Tweed Suits for Summer Wear; 60 dozen American Felt Hats and Caps; White Shirts, Regatta Shirts; Ties, Cuffs, Collars, Hose, Gloves; Straw Hats, Summer Under-Clothing; Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS:

50 pairs Lace Curtains; Curtain Damasks; 10 pieces Curtain Nets; Lambrequins; All-Wool, Union and Hemp Carpets; A Nice Brass-Trimmed Curtain Pole, complete, for \$1.25; 15 pieces Crotone for Curtains, &c., &c.

250 Pieces Hamburgs, Laces, &c.

Colored Macramo Cord, Tinsel Balls, Trimming Beads, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hose in Tins for evening wear, 30 dozen Lisle and Cotton Gloves, Tan Kids, &c.

ARRIVING TO-DAY: Trunks, Valises, Satchels, REMARKABLY LOW.

SILVERWARE:

Rogers' Spoons, Knives and Forks; Butter Coolers, Card Receivers; Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Casters; Napkin Rings, Pickle Stands, &c.

My Stock is now very complete in every department, and I would respectfully solicit an inspection before you make your purchases elsewhere. No trouble to show Goods.

C. PICKARD, Music Hall Block.

NEW PRINT COTTONS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRINT COTTONS. Choice Patterns. Fishing Twines, in Salmon, Seine & Herring. Manila and Tanned Rope. DUNLAP BROS. & COMPANY, AMHERST, N. S.

Furs! FURS! Furs! Etter & Pugsley are Showing a Large Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Fur Caps. In all the Newest Styles—Just Imported direct from Manufacturers.

Men's Fur Coats! Men's Fur Coats! 5 Bales Wolf and Buffalo Robes, All of which will be Sold at Very Low Prices. Wanted—RAW FURS. Cash Paid for the same. AMHERST, N. S., Nov. 19, 1884. ETTER & PUGSLEY.

Better Times are Coming for FARMERS WHO USE NELLY'S FERTILIZER. For the Growth of Crops. This Fertilizer is equally well Suited for Grain or Root Crops. It cannot fail to give satisfaction when properly used. It is excellent when used alone, but will give still better results when used with half the ordinary quantity of stable manure, or with thoroughly rotted black muck compost. Five years' experience with leading farmers has proved it equal to the imported and at less price. Don't fail to give it a trial. For further information write for pamphlets, giving some of the many testimonials in its favor, to EDWARD HEAD, Agent at Sackville, or to L. O. NELLY, Manufacturer, Aylesford, Kings Co., N. S. mar18 5m

Champion Creamers. NOW is your time to secure Creamers for the approaching season. No good farmer will be without them. Thousands are in use all over the province. We have now a large stock of the above Champion Creamers on hand, and are daily receiving orders from a distance. Orders by mail promptly attended to. W. J. WOODS, Manufacturer, Sackville, N. B.

Prime Marsh for Sale. 25 ACRES Lot of English Marsh, in the Dixon Island Bay. Apply to the subscriber or to Chas. Pickard, Music Hall Block. A few Building Lots on York Street are also offered for sale. THOMAS PICKARD, Sackville, March 27, 1885. tick

Cows for Sale. TWO First Class Milch Cows for sale. THOMPSON ESTABROOKS, Muddy Sackville.

Advertisements this Day.

For "Property for Sale or Let," &c., see fourth page. "Business Cards" on first page.

Card..... Beckwith & Thomas Farm for Sale..... James Doyle Sale of Cattle..... J. L. Black Iron, &c..... J. L. Black Wheat, Clover..... do Rubber Goods..... do Salt..... Prescott & Co. Custom Clothing..... J. F. Allison Fresh Groceries..... do Timothy and Clover..... do Charcoal Stoves..... E. Cogswell & Co Spring Medicines..... Chas. G. Hart Grass Seeds, &c..... M. Wood & Sons Paints and Oils..... do Tea..... do Notice..... J. Ward Freeman Sackville..... do Buckhorn Fencing, Clarke, Kerr & Thorne Mail Contract..... John McMillan Mail Contract..... do Mail Contract..... do Mail Contract..... do Fresh Garden Seeds..... A. Dixon New Spring Goods..... J. E. Hickey "General Wholesale"..... Prescott & Co. Ceres Superphosphates..... Jack & Bell

To Advertisers.—Advertisements are requested to be sent to this office before Wednesday noon if wanted to appear the same week they are sent.

Special Locals.

Oats for sale by T. W. Bell. 12547

Legal Blanks for sale at this Office. 800 pieces Prints and Cambrics, at J. E. Hickey's.

Full stock of Ammunition at Blair's Establishments.

24 pieces Plain and Reversible Crotone, at J. E. Hickey's.

Ca' Load of Oats at the L. C. R. Station for sale by T. W. Bell.

One hundred dozen American Hard and Soft Hats, at J. E. Hickey's.

5,000 rolls Room Paper, from 5 cents per roll up, at John E. Hickey's.

To Let: Corner Office in Chignecto Hall Building.—Blair Establishments.

Received this day: one car-load of Flour and Feed, at Blair Establishments.

Dress Goods and Trimmings in all the new and leading shades, at J. E. Hickey's.

A Good Test.

For over sixteen years G. M. Everest of Forest, has sold Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

Waterloo News.

Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Hagar's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Callosus lumps that other medicine failed to remove. He also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of rheumatism by the same remedy.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST on first page.

HARV'S DREG STORE, opposite the Brunswick House, will open next Saturday.

FOR SALE.—Buck-thorn Wire Fencing at 6 1/2c. per lb.—D. J. McLeod, Amherst.—41

FIRE.—A house at Colias Island, occupied by John Gayton, was destroyed by fire last night.

DEALS.—A dozen car loads of deals have been brought over the N. B. & P. E. Ry. this week.

If you want a cheap and desirable fence, get the Buck-thorn Wire Fencing, for sale by D. J. McLeod, Amherst.—41

HAT.—Fifty-seven car-loads of hats have been shipped from Sackville this week, and more will follow immediately.

LAW FIRM.—Mr. Robert Beckwith has removed from Dorchester to Moncton, and has formed a law partnership with Mr. Geo. P. Thomas.

THE HALIFAX BATTALION passed here Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, en route for the North-West. They were greeted at the station by a bonfire.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY of Mt. Allison Ladies' Academy intend having a musical and literary entertainment on Thursday evening, April 23rd. For further particulars see handbills.

PHOENIX HOTEL, Moncton, was sold under mortgage on 10th by G. Fawcett, Esq., and bid in by him for (nominal) \$2,000. He proposes to rebuild it and fit it up for a first-class hotel.

RELIGIOUS.—Plan of Methodist services for Sabbath, April 19th: The Pastor will preach in Sackville at 11 A. M.; Upper Sackville at 3 P. M.; Middle Sackville at 7 P. M. Rev. Dr. Pickard will preach in Sackville at 7 P. M.

UNION.—The long-wished-for union of the Baptists of Sackville is now accomplished, the one set apart by the assembly having been unanimously accepted by both bodies. A meeting for the formal coming together is to be held at "Salem" on Thursday, 23rd inst., at 1 P. M.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following are the recent appointments for the County of Westmorland: George J. Dobson and Rufus R. Oulton to be issuers of marriage licenses; James Outhouse and Roland F. Keith to be coroners; Caleb R. Palmer, Joseph Gould, Henry R. Fawcett, Raphael S. Legere, Anselme M. Legere and Pacifico B. LeBlanc to be justices of the peace.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Frank Como walked from Cape Blau to Sackville on 8th, in 8 hours—distance 25 miles. Mr. Como is not so young as he looks, and he helped form the first Male Academy here and worked at the first lower bridge built across the Tantramar River, and this may not be considered a bad day's work, considering the distance covered by the highway.

Mr. Scott, editor of the Halifax Herald, spent Sunday with his friends at Sackville.—The Metropolitan of Canada is expected to visit Sackville in a few weeks.—Alexander O'Brien, merchant, and J. P. of Rockport, and one of the most reputable citizens of this place, died on Thursday last.—Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick, general agent for the Confederation Life Association, was in Sackville this week.—Capt. Joseph Atkinson, of Boston, is home on a visit.

GENERAL NEWS.

To prevent freckles and sunburn use Phidroma.

—Wallace Ross has challenged Beech to a race over the Thames course.

—Forty-five horses have recently been shipped from P. E. Island to Boston.

—The "Alert" has been ordered to Halifax, where she will be handed over to the Canadian Government.

—A St. John coachman named Thomas Hoaks has fallen heir to upwards of \$25,000 by the death of his grandfather in England.

—The Logan Tannery has been purchased from the Pictou Bank by a company and work will be resumed immediately.

—British imports during March decreased \$2,385,895, as compared with the same month in 1884, and exports decreased \$1,922,503.

—There is a decided advance in the price of flour, caused by an active export trade at the beginning of the year was \$62,449, exclusive of Cowsacks. The officers numbered 30,889.

—It is understood that the sum of \$100,000 will be placed on the supplementary estimates to meet the unpaid claims of laborers on the Oxford and New Glasgow sections of the Short Line Railway.

Twenty thousand unemployed workmen met in the Park yesterday. Resolutions were adopted asking the Government to reduce the working day to eight hours, and to provide public work for the unemployed.

The Northwest troubles are powerless to retard farming operations along the Canadian Pacific. The wheat harvest is progressing at all points west of Maple Creek.

Forty thousand sheep died in Green Co., Pennsylvania, during the last three months. Scarcity of feed and the unpropitious season have been the principal cause. The loss to the farmers is very great.

The army reserve men of the Imperial army who are resident in Canada are being notified to report at district headquarters for active service. There are said to be 4,000 army reserve men in Canada.

All operations at the Bett's Cove quarry mines, Newfoundland, have been indefinitely suspended, owing to the unpropitious season. The boats used for navigation open early and the men can get away to the coal-fields, great distress is anticipated.

The batteries at Victoria, B. C., are being placed in order in anticipation of war. It is said that a large number of torpedoes and navy mines will soon be placed in the outer harbor, and the construction of torpedo boats will be begun immediately.

At present no new hauling transportation is being done on the coast of potatoes, but the United States markets. The New Brunswick railway has carried from the Canadian Pacific Railway the 1st January, 375,000 bushels of potatoes, besides 30,000,000 shingles and 1250 tons of starch.

The Digby, N. S., Forestry Courier has changed hands. The new proprietor, Mr. C. E. Farnham, formerly of the Courier, has bought it out from the company. The office has lately been supplied with a new type, which will give it a present a better appearance than in the past.

It is said that the Custom House books of the Port of Montreal for the year were but 150 pages and 200 headings of value exported. The books of the Treasury for the year were 1,000 pages and 2,000 headings of value imported. The books showed an importation of 2,545 pipes and 160 headings of Opotivo wine for London consumption alone.

The falling of eight five-story houses in New York on Monday resulted in the serious injury of a number of workmen, and it is feared that several have been killed by the falling of the buildings, but were condemned as unsafe, and were being repaired when the accident happened.

Sch. "E. Chambers," which arrived at New York on the 11th inst. from St. John, was in collision on the 9th inst. with the "Quicket," a fishing schooner. The "Quicket" was in four minutes and her crew were rescued by the "E. Chambers." The latter vessel was not damaged.

In the month of March, April and May the Blood should be purified, and the system strengthened, so that it be able to withstand the influence of the changing weather, and resist the attack of disease. The most reliable medicine to take to bring about the desired result is Eley's Iron and Quinine Tonic. For sale by all Druggists.

The official Mosher of St. Petersburg publishes a far-reaching communication from Gen. Komaroff regarding the recent battle between the Afghans on the Kabul River. He asserts in the telegram that the menacing attitude of the Afghans in advancing so closely to his lines and capturing several available positions, and never the refusal of the Afghan commander to pay any attention to his requests, made him expect that the Afghans contemplated a night attack on his lines.

A distillery has just been put in operation in Charlottetown, N. C., for the manufacture of oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield five gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of indolene gas and vegetable asphaltum. The oil alone is worth about twenty-five cents a gallon, and the turpentine about ten cents.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. R. G. Leckie is managing director, has some large open-pit mines on the coast. The company will supply 60,000 tons this year. The Royal Mail steamers are to be built at the Grand Trunk Que. A trade is also being worked up with the West Indies. This year a company will be formed to build a railroad in Cuba, will be filled. The output of the Spring Hill mines this year will be largely increased, and it is proposed to add 200 extra hands to the present working staff, which now numbers between 800 and 900.

Baie Verte Items.

Fishermen are preparing their boats and nets for a drift on the coast as soon as the ice moves out of the Baie.

The Baie is still full of ice. Considerable travel on the coast is hindered.

Have had a plauge, but no lives lost. It is reported that the telegraph office is to be moved from the Baie Verte to the house of the late Amos Gooden, Esq.

One place is as convenient as the other for the people generally, and the pleasure of listening to some of our ablest statesmen on both sides of the House.

—Charles Prescott, Esq., who went to Ottawa some few weeks ago in the interest of the lobster fishery has returned home, having succeeded quite up to his expectations, and is, no doubt, a wiser man than before, in having the pleasure of listening to some of our ablest statesmen on both sides of the House.

—We are requested to state that Mr. Joseph Prescott has no intention, as has been reported by the correspondent of last issue, of building a new hotel or other house near the hotel or any other place. He was quite surprised to find the writer of the article was so mistaken.

—We have this week to record the death of an old and much respected resident of Baie Verte road. Mr. Hicks, aged seventy, died at the residence of his son, Mr. William Hicks, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs, on Sunday last. He remains, followed by a large number of people, to be buried Tuesday afternoon in the New Cemetery grounds.

—George H. Mills, a St. John man, was hanged in London. Previous to his death he attributed all his troubles to drink.

The property of the Espuela Land and Cattle Company in Texas, embraces 60,000 acres of land and 50,000 acres of land has been sold to an English syndicate incorporated in London.

—Rev. Mr. Lough, deputy chaplain of the Halifax garrison, who was recently convicted of improper conduct, has gone to England to reside with his wife and family.

According to the official returns the number of men in active service in the Canadian Army at the end of the year was 62,449, exclusive of Cowsacks. The officers numbered 30,889.

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At present no new hauling transportation is being done on the coast of potatoes, but the United States markets. The New Brunswick railway has carried from the Canadian Pacific Railway the 1st January, 375,000 bushels of potatoes, besides 30,000,000 shingles and 1250 tons of starch.

The Digby, N. S., Forestry Courier has changed hands. The new proprietor, Mr. C. E. Farnham, formerly of the Courier, has bought it out from the company. The office has lately been supplied with a new type, which will give it a present a better appearance than in the past.

It is said that the Custom House books of the Port of Montreal for the year were but 150 pages and 200 headings of value exported. The books of the Treasury for the year were 1,000 pages and 2,000 headings of value imported. The books showed an importation of 2,545 pipes and 160 headings of Opotivo wine for London consumption alone.

The falling of eight five-story houses in New York on Monday resulted in the serious injury of a number of workmen, and it is feared that several have been killed by the falling of the buildings, but were condemned as unsafe, and were being repaired when the accident happened.

Sch. "E. Chambers," which arrived at New York on the 11th inst. from St. John, was in collision on the 9th inst. with the "Quicket," a fishing schooner. The "Quicket" was in four minutes and her crew were rescued by the "E. Chambers." The latter vessel was not damaged.

In the month of March, April and May the Blood should be purified, and the system strengthened, so that it be able to withstand the influence of the changing weather, and resist the attack of disease. The most reliable medicine to take to bring about the desired result is Eley's Iron and Quinine Tonic. For sale by all Druggists.

The official Mosher of St. Petersburg publishes a far-reaching communication from Gen. Komaroff regarding the recent battle between the Afghans on the Kabul River. He asserts in the telegram that the menacing attitude of the Afghans in advancing so closely to his lines and capturing several available positions, and never the refusal of the Afghan commander to pay any attention to his requests, made him expect that the Afghans contemplated a night attack on his lines.

A distillery has just been put in operation in Charlottetown, N. C., for the manufacture of oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield five gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of indolene gas and vegetable asphaltum. The oil alone is worth about twenty-five cents a gallon, and the turpentine about ten cents.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. R. G. Leckie is managing director, has some large open-pit mines on the coast. The company will supply 60,000 tons this year. The Royal Mail steamers are to be built at the Grand Trunk Que. A trade is also being worked up with the West Indies. This year a company will be formed to build a railroad in Cuba, will be filled. The output of the Spring Hill mines this year will be largely increased, and it is proposed to add 200 extra hands to the present working staff, which now numbers between 800 and 900.

Our Champion Stock Barn.

Mr. C. Fawcett's Barn.—How the Cattle are Fed and Watered.—Arrangements for Ventilation.—Saving of Manure.—Sight Worth Seeing.—Profit on Store Cattle.

The business of stock raising—always the most important industry in this community—has of late years taken a great impetus. The construction of railways and facilities afforded by steamship companies have placed our stock raisers in close connection with the best markets on both sides of the Atlantic, and brought them in contact with stock-brokers from the West and United States, all competing for the same trade. This has tended to stimulate their knowledge and pride in their business, and the results are seen in cattle that are better fed, better bred, better bred, and that are more profitable. To attain these ends, there has been a general improvement in the character of the barns; formerly the best of them afforded a mere shelter from the weather, now they are built with a view to warmth, ventilation and light, and the comfort generally of the animals and for convenience in working.

Poor has from time to time noted the erection of such structures as marked advances forward in the belief those who have the pluck and enterprise to make experiments for purposes of improvement deserved at least public recognition.

The greatest of such structures as has been made by Mr. Charles Fawcett, who now ranks probably as the leading stock raiser in this community. We venture to assert that Mr. Fawcett possesses the most comfortable and best arranged barn in the Maritime Provinces; not only that, his cattle, as a whole, are ahead of any as regards their condition, the results of comfortable quarters and careful and methodical feeding.

Mr. Fawcett's barn is 112 x 50 and 18 ft. high. It is built over a cellar having a wall 10 ft. high. The floor of the cellar is concrete, rendering it water tight. This large capacity is used for two purposes—the storage of manure and vegetable refuse. The roof cellar off has a capacity for 3,000 bushels and is thoroughly frost proof. The latter is at present empty, but the former contains many hundred tons of manure with dry earth as absorbent.

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Odds and Ends.

"He a doctor?" said old Chawbones, speaking of a young practitioner. "Why, he could not cure a ham."

Farm to Let.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT SEAMAN, Feb. 28, 1885, No. 25, Sackville St.

Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Forty Building Lots, fronting on Union and Academy Streets and the Stations of the Intercolonial and Cape Town Railways.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, in Centre-ville, containing 100 Acres of Land, a good Dwelling House, and two large Barns.

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, part of the unincorporated territory of the County of Westmorland.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House, in Dorchester, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

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NEW CLOTHES!



WE ARE NOW OPENING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Cloths.

Fur and Felt Hats.

Dunlap, MacDonald & Co. AMHERST, N. S.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Diarrhea after eating, Pain in the Side, &c.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, eye Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the same.

ACHE.

Acte they would beheadache to those who suffer from the distressing complaint; but for many years they will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will be willing to do without them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Fresh Groceries!

CHOICE MOLASSES, Choice Sugars; Choice Tea, Tilsonburg Oatmeal; Buckwheat Meal, Cracked Wheat;

JUST RECEIVED:

Choice Tea, Tilsonburg Oatmeal; Buckwheat Meal, Cracked Wheat; Graham Flour, Rice Flour, Pot Parley;

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1884-1885! FALL & WINTER.

For Best Value and Latest Styles in MILLINERY,

MRS. C. H. BENT, AMHERST, N. S.

Latest Styles of Bonnets and Felt Hats.

A Large Stock of Best Quality Millinery Materials from which to select: Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, Collars, Veilings, &c.; Ladies' Gloves, specially.

Bonnets and Hats Trimmed at shortest notice.

Call and inspect Goods before purchasing. Store opposite Pugsley's Block.

AMHERST Millinery Emporium!

Latest Styles! Superior Quality! Prices Low as Ever!

WITH a complete Stock of the Finest Fall and Winter MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, Mrs. Douglas, at the Old Stand, Moffat's Block, Amherst, is prepared to meet every taste of our customers and as many new ones as favor her with their patronage.

MRS. DAVID DOUGLAS, Amherst, Nov. 5, 1884.

1884 FALL & WINTER 1885 NEW GOODS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exodus of our people to the seaboard, the subscribers for sale cheap, for Cash or Produce, the following New Goods:

1 Crate Milk-Pans, Cream and Butter Crocks, 1 and 1/2 Gal. Jugs; Good Assortment General Crockeryware;

2 Dozen Brooms, 3 Dozen Pails; 3 Wash-Boards, 5 Boxes Soap; 8 Bags Toilet Soap; 200 lbs. Clover Seed, a choice assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds;

1 Bbl. Dried Apples; 20 Bags Liverpool Salt; 1 Bbl. Cider and White Wine Vinegar; 25 Bunches Cotton Warp; And other articles usually found in a Country Store.

WANTED—Eggs and Butter, for which Cash will be paid if required.

GEO. A. READ, 221 UPPER SACKVILLE.

Perfect Eye-Sight!

A Golden Opportunity for making Uncle's, Aunt's, and Grand Parents Happy for the Year 1885.

A PAIR OF

Lanrance's Pebble Spectacles. In Gold, Silver or Steel as a Christmas Gift!

N. B.—Glasses of every Description, on hand, to fit difficult Eye-Sights.

C. A. BLACK, Medical Hall, Amherst, N. S.

Building Material.

CLEAR FRESH CALCD PLASTER; 2 cars Cedar Posts; 2 cars Fresh Burned St. John Lime;

100 Boxes VALERIANA RAISINS; PRUNES, in half-barrels, good quality; BRONTS BAKED BEANS, in cases.

AND ON THE WAY:

50 Hecates Tea, extra quality; 100 Boxes VALERIANA RAISINS; 50 Kegs BE-CARB SODA.

Now Landing!

155 HECATES TEA, superior quality, for retailing; 50 Kegs BE-CARB SODA; 100 Boxes VALERIANA RAISINS;

White and Colored Paints.

A full Stock just received, and for sale very low by M. Wood & Sons, June 25th.

NOTICE.

HAVING retired from the firm of Copp & McCool, all accounts due the firm will be received by J. H. Copp; also all bills against the firm will be paid by him.

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A Winter Night Tale.

"Well, if this ain't agoin' to be a master tough night, then I'll give in!" Farmer Prescott precipitated this sentence simultaneously with a huge armful of well-seasoned hickory;

He might have been communicating his climatic prognostics to the wood-box mentioned, for all the sign the quiet figure sitting in the rocker made of having supposed it addressed to herself.

"What's the matter, mother?" queried the young Prescott, drawing his chair opposite to hers, and preparing for his evening smoke.

"Sixteen years ago to-night," she began, in evident response to his query, though she did not move her gaze from the fire; "sixteen years ago to-night, Jack—our Jack—opened his little bundle and went out into the night, never to come back!"

"Something like a precursor of a thunderstorm rose on Farmer Prescott's shaggy brow, as he rose abruptly and went to the window, through which he could see the old elm, in front of the house, now ominously still for a moment, as if gathering all its strength to cope with its natural enemy, the wind, now throwing its long, slender arms wildly about in the fearful vortex."

"Yes," the little woman went on, persistently, "and it is now night on fourteen years since we laid Mary out there under the elm, to wait for Jack, and at that time not a word from the boy."

Farmer Prescott was about to make an angry reply, when his eyes fell from the writhing branches of the elm to the snow-piled mound beneath, and he remained silent. Graves have such an appalling, pathetic language, that as growl upon growl, as we stand before one, and our resentment takes a natural death.

With a suspicious moisture gathering in his eyes, the sturdy farmer left his place at the window, and resumed the occupation of filling his pipe.

"Praps so," he assented moodily. "Praps so, as you say, father, I loved each other—same as we did, p'aps, father."

A nod from the farmer, and the remark was followed by silence within, and a wider berth of the room without. Lays his yet untried pipe aside, and the old man went again to the window. There was no likelihood of his having to "give in" so far as the night was concerned.

In fact, it seemed to be putting itself out to prevent the worthy farmer from making any more of a fuss. Nothing was now visible from the window but blinding sheets of snow, hurled past by the shrieking wind.

"Somehow," resumed the feeble voice, "there never comes such a night as this but I think Jack's at the door, for a moment, then he stands up—Father! Father!"

"Nonsense, mother; there ain't nobody out to-night."

"There's there!" she persisted. "There's there!" she persisted. "There's there!" she persisted.

"Come right in," said Farmer Prescott, kindling his pipe, as his eye had convinced him that the man before him, clothed in garments that seemed to have a sniff of the sea about them, was not a supernatural being—though indeed a brief inspection of his face would hardly be sufficient to dispel such a belief.

Falling to recognize, as she had hoped to do, in the poor wreck of humanity before her, the ruddy youth who had in anger left his home sixteen years before, the farmer's wife went as hastily as her aged limbs would allow to prepare a hot drink for the stranger, muttering to herself as she went: "I should want anybody to do it for Jack."

"Come fur to-night!" asked Farmer Prescott, kindling his pipe, as his eye had convinced him that the man before him, clothed in garments that seemed to have a sniff of the sea about them, was not a supernatural being—though indeed a brief inspection of his face would hardly be sufficient to dispel such a belief.

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forward, and would have fallen on the strangers breast, but he had grown suddenly paler, and now fell from his chair.

Farmer Prescott had been a speechless and amazed spectator of the scene.

"Father!" cried the little woman, bending above the prostrate form, "father, is Jack—don't you know? Run and bring the harness—he's fainted the eastern hills, he looked so bad."

"Mother—father—where am I? Where is Mary?"

"Don't you know, Jack? She's under the old elm, waitin' for me!"

"Oh, yes; I remember," Jack said wearily. His voice had sunk to a whisper, and he went on slowly: "the doctor said I'd never live to come home, but I waned to see you and sleep alongside Mary."

"Oh, Jack, Jack! can you ever forgive us—me 'n' father?"

"Yes, mother, I'm too near being with Mary now to have any hard feelings against you or separatin' us."

The old farmer wiped his eyes with his sleeve and said: "Thankee, my boy Jack, I'm sorry I was so no."

"Never mind, father, it's all right now. No sound but the little woman's subdued sobbing, and the occasional buffet of the storm outside, broke the stillness, for several moments. Then Jack whispered:

"What did I say, mother?"

"She said, 'Tell Jack, if he ever comes back, that I'm waitin' for him under the old elm, and tell him I shall know his step, and the little birds will talk to him for me!'"

Next morning, the sun had climbed the eastern hills, he looked down, and the whitened meadows were sleeping peacefully under his clear, bright gaze, with all their daisies softly shrouded. And in the house of Farmer Prescott lay a form as still as the daisies, and with a shroud as white as theirs.

Under the old elm two graves lie side by side. Mary was for Jack no longer. Often an aged couple thread the weary path from the farm house to the smaller dwellings under the old tree, who, having vainly striven to recall the dreams of youth, are only waiting to realize the fulfilment of more glorious dreams. All through the bright days of summer the white daisies nod dreamily above the quiet sleepers; the leaves whisper softly as if in fear of disturbing their slumbers, and the birds talk to them both with many a tender song.

THE NORTH-WEST! The Half-Breeds—Reminiscences of the Former Rebellion—Riel's Skedaddle.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Morris, in "The Treaties of Canada," divides the half-breeds of the Dominion into three classes. The first class consists of those who, as at St. Laurent, near Prince Albert, the Qu'Appelle, lakes and Edmonton, are their farms and homes; the second is composed of such as are entirely identified with the Indians, living with them, and speaking their language; and the third class, again, is made up of those who do the farming as the Indians do, in the pursuit of the buffalo and other game. Writing just five years ago, Mr. Morris says that as to the first of these classes, the question is an easy one. Six half-breeds will be recognized as such by the nose of the soil, be confirmed by the Government in their holdings, and thus continue to make their living by farming and trading.

Those of the second class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the third class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the fourth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

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Those of the sixth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the seventh class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the eighth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the ninth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the tenth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

over the River Assiniboine and then crossing to the right bank of the Red River, galloped up the bank for some distance, when, finding that they were not pursued, they halted to rest. The next morning, we are told, they could not find their horses, which had either been stolen or strayed away, and so they had to purgify their journey on foot. By and by when they wanted to cross to the left bank of the river to take the road to Pembina, they could not find a boat. The extemporized a raft, however, using their braces and neckties in lieu of rope, and at last managed to get across.

Riel lost one of his boots had to continue the journey barefooted. A few dried suckers, obtained at a farm house, allayed the pangs of hunger, and in a sorry plight, the ex-president and his confederates succeeded in reaching American territory, "a melancholy example of the mutability of human affairs and the ups and downs of fortune."

Riel, we are told, felt bitterly the sudden change in his fortunes. To a man whom he met on his way to the settlement, he is reported to have said: "Tell them that he who ruled in Fort Garry a few days ago is now a homeless wanderer, with nothing to eat but two dried suckers." In Pembina little notice was taken of him and his companions by their former friends, broke the stillness, for several moments. Then Jack whispered:

"What did I say, mother?"

"She said, 'Tell Jack, if he ever comes back, that I'm waitin' for him under the old elm, and tell him I shall know his step, and the little birds will talk to him for me!'"

Next morning, the sun had climbed the eastern hills, he looked down, and the whitened meadows were sleeping peacefully under his clear, bright gaze, with all their daisies softly shrouded. And in the house of Farmer Prescott lay a form as still as the daisies, and with a shroud as white as theirs.

Under the old elm two graves lie side by side. Mary was for Jack no longer. Often an aged couple thread the weary path from the farm house to the smaller dwellings under the old tree, who, having vainly striven to recall the dreams of youth, are only waiting to realize the fulfilment of more glorious dreams. All through the bright days of summer the white daisies nod dreamily above the quiet sleepers; the leaves whisper softly as if in fear of disturbing their slumbers, and the birds talk to them both with many a tender song.

THE NORTH-WEST! The Half-Breeds—Reminiscences of the Former Rebellion—Riel's Skedaddle.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Morris, in "The Treaties of Canada," divides the half-breeds of the Dominion into three classes. The first class consists of those who, as at St. Laurent, near Prince Albert, the Qu'Appelle, lakes and Edmonton, are their farms and homes; the second is composed of such as are entirely identified with the Indians, living with them, and speaking their language; and the third class, again, is made up of those who do the farming as the Indians do, in the pursuit of the buffalo and other game. Writing just five years ago, Mr. Morris says that as to the first of these classes, the question is an easy one. Six half-breeds will be recognized as such by the nose of the soil, be confirmed by the Government in their holdings, and thus continue to make their living by farming and trading.

Those of the second class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

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Those of the tenth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the eleventh class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.

Those of the twelfth class have been recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government, and are recognized as such by the Government.