THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISL[ANI]D, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874. NO. 43.

CLOSING AND ARR[I]VAL OF MAILS,

AT THE

POST [OFFICE], CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

AFTER MONDAY, 11th MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Nova Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and United States.	Mond., Wed., & Frid., 9 p.m.	Mon., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via Halifax.	Every alternate Friday, commencing on Friday 15th May at 9 p. m. Supplementary mail every alternate Sunday, 2-50, p.m. commencing Sunday 17th May.	About every alternate Saturday, commencing Saturday, 16th May, 10 p. m.
Great Britain, via Quebec,	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain, via United States,	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Mond., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Newfoundland and West Indies,	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.
Summerside and intermediate offices,	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western — Tignish, Alberton, &c.,	Wednesday, Saturday, 9 p. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Eastern—St. Peter's, Souris, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern—Murray Harbor Belfast, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m,
Bedeque—Tryon, Crapaud, &c.,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2.30, p. m.
Brackley Point—Covehead, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Pisquid—Johnston's River, &c.,	Friday, 12-30, p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters to be Registered must be posted by 8-30, p. m., both postage and Registration fee must be prepaid.

The Postage on transient Newspapers, and on letters for City delivery must be prepaid.

Letters may be posted in the Letter Boxes on mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., 9th May, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar., 2d Day, 9h. 26m., a.m., S. E.
New Moon, 10th Day, 7h. 49m., a.m., E.
First Quar., 18th Day, 9h. 17m., a.m., W.
Full Moon, 25th Day, 3h. 8m., a.m., S.W.
Last Quar., 31st Day, 11h., 47m., p.m., E.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Thursday	6 3	5 36	A 2 25	A 2 33	11 33
2	Friday	5	34	3 14	3 42	29
3	Saturday	6	32	3 49	5 6	26
4	Sunday	8	30	4 17	6 30	22
5	Monday	9	28	4 36	7 30	19
6	Tuesday	10	26	4 52	8 29	16
7	Wedn'sd'y	12	24	5 9	9 8	12
8	Thursday	13	22	5 22	9 43	9
9	Friday	14	20	5 36	10 14	6
10	Saturday	16	18	5 51	10 44	2
11	Sunday	17	16	6 10	11 12	10 59
12	Monday	18	14	6 34	11 43	56
13	Tuesday	20	13	7 3	M	53
14	Wedn'sd'y	21	11	7 38	0 16	50
15	Thursday	23	9	8 30	0 52	46
16	Friday	24	7	9 27	1 32	43
17	Saturday	25	5	10 35	2 20	40
18	Sunday	27	4	11 51	3 18	37
19	Monday	28	2	M	4 34	34
20	Tuesday	29	0	1 8	5 58	31
21	Wedn'sd'y	31	4 58	2 30	7 15	27
22	Thursday	32	57	3 48	8 15	24
23	Friday	34	55	5 16	9 4	21
24	Saturday	35	53	6 41	9 47	18
25	Sunday	37	52	8 6	10 29	15
26	Monday	38	50	9 39	11 9	12
27	Tuesday	40	49	11 1	11 53	9
28	Wedn'sd'y	41	47	A 14	A 38	6
29	Thursd'y	42	45	1 9	1 28	3
30	Friday	44	44	1 51	2 23	0
31	Saturday	6 45	42	2 21	3 23	9 97

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
BROKER
AND GENERAL AGENT,
CHATHAM, – NEW BRUNSWICK.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Aug. 3, 1874.—4m

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Pape Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

H. R. MUHLIGS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE.
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1y Georgetown

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., *President*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS M[O]RRIS, Esq.
W. D. S[TE]WART, Esq.
Risks take[n] daily at theiroffice, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y *Secretary*

COAL!
Victoria Mines, Sydney.
THE above Mines are delivering a superior article this season, quite free from slate, from a depth of 135 feet below any previous year. We can recommend this COAL to consumers and dealers, and feel confident that it will give satisfaction.
The Company are enabled to deliver largely in excess of previous years. Vessels will have no delay in getting their cargo.
Prices $3 for Round, $1 for Slack.
Terms, sixty days or 2½ per cent discount for Cash.
HYNDMAN BROS.
Agents for P. E. I.
Ch'town, June 8, 1874.—ar pa 3mo

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
Charlottetown. - - - P. E. Island.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Patients attended to at all hours; and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf.

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

HERMANS & SON.
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. **Sayer's Crystal Blue** sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

Commercial College.
WELSH & OWEN'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
EATON, FRAZEE & REAGH, PROPRIETORS.
DESIGNED TO
Educate Young Men for Business
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, both by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY and Collateral subjects, thoroughly taught and practically applied by means of a
Complete Course of Actual Business,
engaged in by all the students. Particular attention given to
BANKING ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE,
SPELLING, &c.
Having obtained the necessary instruments,
TELEGRAPHY will be Taught
hereafter, in addition to the other branches.
Eaton & Frazee's ARITHMETIC (revised edition), Eaton & Frazee's BOOKKEEPING and Blanks to accompany same, constantly on hand. A liberal discount to the trade.
Business men and others interested are cordially invited to call and examine our system.
HOURS—9½ a. m. to 12 p. m., from 2 to 4, and 7½ to 9½ p. m., until the opening of the Evening Class, October 1st.
Circulars containing full particulars will be sent free to any address, on application to
T. B. REAGH, Principal.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1874.—tf

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.
Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W MITCHELL, St. John, N. B
Jan. 12, 1873.

POETRY.

CHOOSE YOUR FRIEND WISELY.

Choose your friend wisely
Test your friend well;
True friends, like rarest gems,
Prove hard to tell;
Winter him, summer him,
Know your friend well.

Oft bosom companions
Are dangerous things;
Rifling your honey,
But leaving their stings,
Creeping and crawling,
Like bees without wings.

Leave not your secrets
At every man's door,
High tides will shift them,
Like sand on the shore—
Sift them and sift them,
Now higher now lower.

Take advice charily;
Many a man
Dates back his ruin
To change of his plan,
Choose your friend wisely
And well, if you can.

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER VI.—*Continued.*

'There was at this time, and perhaps there may be still, a small public house, called the Queen's Head, within a stone's throw of Old Bailey Session-house, It was the resort of thieves, pick-pockets, burglars, and felons of every grade, and was supposed to have more hiding places than any rendezvous of its size in London. To look at it from the outside, a stranger would have thought it a poor quiet place, and if he entered, would have baen confirmed in his opinion by the meagre accommodations which met his view, The police and frequenters of the house were, however, better informed, and were accustomed to pass through the wretched looking tap-room, press the spring of an inner door, and admit themselves into the larger and better rooms appropriated to the regular customers. Beyond these apartments, and many of them unknown even to the police, were rooms where secret meetings might be held, and from which there were well concealed means of ingress and egress.

Into one of these rooms we must now enter. It was Saturday night—the evening of the day upon which Katharine visited Grosvenor Square—and the last night but one before M'Evoy's trial. By the dim light of a small oil lamp might be recognized two men, one of whom, Mr. Ashley, we have seen before. He bent over the table towards his companions, with his folded arms resting upon it, and his keen eyes fixed upon the man's face; he was watching him intently, while the other, conscious of the scrutiny, leaned back in his chair and knitted his brows, as if to conceal the real expression of his features. But the attempt was useless, and at last, feeling it to be so, he started up with a savage oath.

'Now, what is the use of all this?' said Mr. Ashley, cooly, 'swearing will not mend matters; you had better say at once that you will do as I propose, and let me go. It is no use refusing, you know.

'I know you're a scoundrel, that's what I know!' returned the man passionately.

'Hard words, Master Hoskins, and useless, too; for they do me no harm, and you no good. Why not take things quietly?'

'Because I've been trying this five years to live the life of an honest man; and first one, and then another of you won't let me; and now that I've got a good place, and the chance of redeeming myself, you want me to enter into some of your wild schemes, and run the risk of losing it.'

'You mistake me. I simply give you your choice between risk and certainty. If you do as I tell you, and do it well and quickly, there is no risk; if you do not, I have only to call to the next constable that I see, say who and what you are, and out of the country you go, to a dead certainty.'

The man groaned.

'Come, come, be rational! I wish to do you no harm, if you will be guided by me; and, after all, what is it I ask of you? Only to come forward at a critical moment; and by interposing your bulky figure between M'Evoy and the witness he has to fear, prevent her from seeing him. There can be no danger, if you are quick and calm. You may be sharply reprimanded, but what of that.'

'If that was all—but what's the use, there's no trusting you; didn't you tell me long enough ago that I was safe and that you would never peach?'

'Yes; and have I not kept my word? Could I not have betrayed you years ago; and did I?'

I wish you had—then the worst would be over; but now I shall go on with this stone round my neck for ever, and hate myself for the veriest slave that ever crawled on earth. Why do you persecute me thus?'

'Because I am bound to save life, if it is possible, and the way I propose, and in which no one but you can assist, is the only means of accomplishing it. If I could apply to any one else for aid, I would; but my confederate must be a man in power, as well as a friend, and where, besides yourself, shall I find such a man?'

'Well, listen to me,' said the turnkey, after a long pause, which the lawyer did not interrupt, knowing that the longer the man reflected upon his proposal, the more likely he would be to embrace it. 'I'll make a bargain with you, and accept it or not, just as you please. I'll give you the help you want, but I must be paid for it; I must have these papers—I must feel safe. If I peril my place to serve you, I must feel free to seek another. I will not have this power of yours hanging over me for ever.'

'And suppose I refuse this? And instead of giving you up the papers, or asking your aid, I let M'Evoy's business take its chance, and hand you over into custody for the murder of James Lorton eight years since, what will be the end of that, do you think?'

'Death, very likely,' said the man calmly, 'for I shall find it difficult, I know, to prove my innocence now, though Heaven knows I never touched the man, except to try and save him from the blow which killed him. However, it served me right, for harboring with a pack of villians.'

'A very satisfactory reflection!'

'Yes and no—that is as men think. But look you, Mr. Ashley, I have made up my mind. A man must die some time—and better at once, than live in dread every day; so, if you like my terms, take them, if not, let them alone. I know the worst you can do.'

'Who is to hold the papers?'

'The landlord here; he dare not play either of us false.'

'Very well; I accept your terms. We have both made a good bargain, I think; but your own is the best, though I intended to have given you the papers after the trial—you have only forestalled me.'

Hoskins turned away, and his companion thought it as well not to see the contemptuous smile of incredulity which played upon his lips.

The landlord was sent for, and having, after a fashion satisfactory to themselves, ascertained his willingness to accept the trust, the party went to Mr. Ashley's office, where the papers were deposited, and where each man tried, as far as his sharpness went, to secure himself against the treachery of his companions. This done, and the landlord dismissed, Hoskins said—

'Now I have as great a stake in the man's life as you have, and, to make all sure, I should like to repeat what I have to do.'

'Nothing more than this: you must stand behind him in the dock, quietly and indifferently, apparently taking little or no interest in the case; but just at the critical moment when Miss Nugent is desired to identify the prisoner, you, as if not hearing that anything particular is going on, must place yourself between M'Evoy and the witness-box, and lean over to speak to me with a brief; and as he is much smaller than you are, he will thus be entirely hidden, and she will be prevented from seeing him. I will take care that there is a disturbance of some kind in court at the moment, to withdraw attention, and if I can get Jackson—who, for a countryman, is a very sharp fellow—out of the way, I will.'

'It is a hazardous plan, and not, I fear, very practicable; but, however, we must try it.'

And so the confederates parted.

CHAPTER VII.

Monday morning arrived, and round the early breakfast-table in Mr. Grove's lodgings a most wretched party met. Katharine was timid and excited, full of determination to perform what she had pledged herself to do, but nervous nevertheless. Mrs. Grove and her daughter were out of humor at the prospect of leaving town next day, and Mr. Grove, who had been at a convivial meeting nearly the whole of the night before, and had not slept off its effects, was heavy and sulky. At last, just as Mrs. Grove rose from the table to adorn herself for her visit to the Old Bailey, Edward entered.

His countenance wore an unusual expression; he had evidently formed some resolution which he was determined at any cost to avow, although there was a haste and tremor in his voice and manner which showed that he was nervous as to its reception. Upon his mother this awkwardness made a visible impression, for she read therein the fulfilment of the threat he had spoken some days before, and had repeated the previous night, when she had announced his father's determination and her own to cast off Katharine. She could not be mistaken, for in the young man's defiant mean towards herself, and humble but loving glances towards Kate, who sat sorrowfully apart, was that which spoke volumes. Willingly would the now frightened woman have engaged her son in conversation, or drawn him from the room, but he was resolute, he had nerved himself for the outbreak, and would not be diverted. After a brief pause, therefore, Edward walked towards his father, who lay half-stupified on the sofa, and said—

'Is it true, father, what my mother tells me, that you intend to turn my cousin Kate out of doors?'

'Eh! what d'ye say, boy? turn out Kate? Yes, I s'pose so, if she won't do as I bid her,' mumbled the half drunken man. 'But what do you bother me about it for? Ask your mother?'

'My mother has nothing to do with it, sir. She may make your house miserable without your leave, but she can hardly turn people out of it against your will, therefore I ask you once more, whether you intend to do this infamous action to poor Kate?'

The young man's blood was excited, the sound of his own voice had steeled him, and the shiver of the first plunge over, he went on boldly. Kate, on the contrary, amazed by this unexpected chapmionship, looked up startled and puzzled, and with trembling anxiety listened to the strife:

'Well sir,' continued Edward, impatiently, 'I wait for your answer, Is your niece to be turned out of house and home in this villainous town, to starve, or beg, or die in the street, or is she to go back with you to the bread and misery she and my Aunt Jolis have paid for ten thimes over; but as it is, is more decent than beggary?'

'I'll tell you what, young fellow,' replied Mr. Grove, upon whose nature the debasing effects of intoxication were now apparent, urging him to deeds and words which, a few years before, he would have scorned, 'I'm not going to be bullied and talked to in this manner by you! I shall manage my own affairs as I like without your help; and if you or anybody else don't like it, and don't do as I bid them, why they may go out and keep out, that's all!' and staggering across the room, he continued, sneeringly, 'You've got your answer now, I hope!'

'I have,' replied Edward, 'and I know my course. Cousin Kate,' he continued, gazing upon her, while his sturdy frame trembled with excitement, and the streng feeling of love which, concealed from her so long, was now apparent in every look and gesture, 'you have heard what my father has said; and hard as it sounds, he only repeats what my mother told me last night. You know now that you have nothing to expect from them, and that, forgetting your goodness, your patience, and your kindness to poor Mary, they will turn you out upon the world to starve, or get a living how you can. But Kate, dear Kate, this shall never be, if, precious and beautiful as you are, you will listen to me and love me! I know I am rough and rude, unlike you in everything; but I have the sense to love and honour you, and the will to die in your service. No! do not say no, Kate!' exclaimed the young man, in a burst of agony, clasping his hard brown hands as he saw her about to speak, 'I cannot bear it. I have loved you since you were a child! I have heaps and heaps of old things which you have thrown away, but which I collected and loved because they had belonged to you, and I have slaved and saved, hoping some day to have a home fit for you. That sheltering-place I have now. More than half the money which carries on my fother's business is mine, left to me by my grandfather; and the house where I am now working will taeke me into partnership to-morrow. I have toiled to be worthy of you, Kate; I have given up companions, habits, everything that I thought you would not like; and now, Kate, darling Kate! do not refuse me!'

'Hyday! pretty goings on right before my eyes, miss!' cried Mrs. Grove in a fury. 'The whole matter is out, and we know now what a fine game you've been carrying on; but if ever you dare to marry my son——'

'Silence mother!' thundered Edward, as he saw Kate turn pale at his mother's violence. 'Kate shall be threatened no more! You can't frighten me, and you shall not Kate; or, if you do it will be worse for all of us. I don't want to behave undutiful; but Kate shall be my wife if she shall have me; and whether or no, I'll stand by her, let who will say nay!'

'That will I,' said Mr. Grove. 'A wife indeed! You'd more need buy a top and whip! However, Kate shall be no daughter of mine. Your mother's quite right!'

'Of course I am. If you'd have seen that years ago, we should have been money in pocket, and comfort too; but you were always so stupid. There's been nothing but misery ever since she set foot in the house!

'Then the sooner she leaves it the better!' replied Edward. 'Kate, can you, will you stay after this?' he said, imploringly.

'Mr. Jackson!' shouted somebody, throwing open the door to admit the gentleman, who entered exclaiming,——

Not ready? My dear ladies, what have you been thinking of, not to be ready by this time? Why you ought to be in Court.'

'We won't be a minute,' replied Mrs. Grove, thankful beyond expression for the interuption. 'Come, Katharine!' And pushing her niece and adughtor before her, she hoped thus to prevent any further words from Edward. Bnt he was not to be baffled; and stopping Kate as she left the room he said, in a tone of the deepest tenderness and respect,—

'You will speak to me again, Kate, will you not? Only to-day do nothing through fear; for while I live and have a shilling, my purse shall be yours and that, dear Kate, whether you accept me as a husband or not, so do not fear me or any one!'

And having said this, he took his hat and left the room without another word. An hour after this scene, Mr. Jackson, conduct- Jane Grove and her mother, and followed by Kate, whom he would much rather have escorted, entered the precincts of Old Bailey.

'Mr. Jackson, I've been hunting for you everywhere!' exclaimed a shabby-looking man, eagerly addressing the lawyer. 'This here case of yours isn't likely to come on these three hours. They're agoing to try another lot first; and there's, a chap down at Horsemonger as wants to see you desperate bad. Ashley is after him, I know; but Rogers put in a word for you; and you'll get the the defence and lots of cash, if you look sharp!'

'But I can't go now. Can't you put him off til to-morrow?' replied Jackson, in a voice of perplexed annoyance.

'Not an hour. If you don't hook him, somebody else will. It's a first-rate connection,' said the man, persuasively, seeing the lawyer beginning to waver. 'Rogers spoke for you first, but them police are touchey; and if they don't find a fellow ready to snap at what they put in his way, they sha'n't shake hands, and it's good bye. Ah, there's Mr. Ashley coming this way, a-stalking to Rogers. You'd best be off at once.'

'But this case that I have come up about? I cannot leave it.'

'In course not,—'tain't likely; but I tell you it wont come on yet a-while, for certain. Time enough for you to go and be back half a-score times over.'

'Well, let me speak to——'

'All, the town, if you like,—It's nothing to me; only you'll be too late, that's all.' And the man turned away.

'Stop! You are sure it will not come on yet?'

'Sure! Why d'ye think Mr. Ashley, as has got the defence, and has been working so hard at it for weeks, would go off in that way if all wasn't safe; but you gents from the country can't be expected to be so up to business as we wide-awake Londoners!' And, with a contemptuous sneer at the countryman's caution, the man pointed to the opposite lawyer, who was leaving the Court.

The sneer, and the vision of his vanishing antagonist, decided Mr. Jackson, who, making no further abjections, foolishly suffered himself to be thus 'got out of the way.'

To be continued.

The aggregate of the wheat crop in the United States for 1874 will probably be less than 1873, which was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 227,500,000 bushels, but this estimate was probably less then the actual result.

A farmer in Oregan has had a field of 60 acres of grain eaten by rabbits, and all of his other fields suffered, though less severely, from their depredations. Hundreds are shot every day, but hundreds more come out from the sage brush and take their place.

DEEP CULTIVATION.—The advocates of deep cultivation will read with satisfaction the following remarks made at a recent meeting of the Maidstone [England] farmers club. Mr. Barling said he should confine his remarks chiefly to the principle of ploughing. Ploughing was a mechanical action, which was to bring about another action—a chemical action. A remark had been made that evening to which he attached much weight. It was possible to cultivate well without ploughing—that was, that by moving the soil sufficently they could bring about fertility without ploughing. It was thus brought about. The organic matter within the soil was capable of being dissolved and brought into a soluble condition if it be sufficently exposed to the oxygen in the air but if they kept that oganic matter sealed up by earth—it might be kept as many generations as they like—they would get nothing from it. The more they broke the soil and let in the oxygen of the air, the quicker would the organic matter which they, orperhapstheir grandfathers had placed in the soil, become soluble and the food of seeds which had been placed in that soil. The question of steam ploughing as against horse-ploughing seemed to come to this—it did not matter how they ploughed, whether by animal force or the force of machinery. They might plough by turning over the soil or by breaking it up, but what ever they did, their object was to let in the air. In advocating deep cultivation, Mr. Barling said that if they broke the soil low down—he did not say turn it over they altered the condition of that soil; they render it warmer, upon the whole. If they laid the thermometer on the land, it would be found that the better and the deeper the soil was broken up the warmer would be the land and temprature was one of the elements favorable to the life of plants. Mr. Paine has remarked that they could not get rid of the water by deep cultivation, but it would be better distributed, and land that has been throughly and deeply worked would, generally speaking, be moist, but no surcharge with water. Moisture was one of the elements upon which vegetable life so greatly depends; an excess was, however, harmful, bnt a certain quantity was needful. The land being warmer and moister, must, on priuciple, be greatly changed by deep cultivation.

THE QU'APPELLE TREATY.

[*From the Toronto Mail.*]

The Treaty which Lieutenant Governor Morris, whose jurisdiction extends into the North-West Territories, which lie away and beyond the bounds of civilization, has just concluded, and which is known as the Qu Appelle Treaty, is one of the most important of its kind. Its provisions cover some 50,000 square miles of territory; they quiet the Indian title over that large extent of country, some of the most fertile soil of the North-West, and open it up for settlement without the slightest fear of encroachment from the Cree, Salteaux, and other Indian tribes, whose rights have been cheerfully recognized and liberally compounded for. It will be interesting to learn what the Government propose to give in exchange for the freedom to till and colonize these 50,000 square miles of territory. In the first place they agree to allow one square mile of land for each family of five persons, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families. It is provided, however, that the Government may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of these reserves "for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto first had and obteined, but in no wise shall the said Indians or any of them be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves." In expression of her satisfaction at the Indians 'ready response' to the call for the meeting at which the Treaty was arranged, as well as for their general good conduct and "behavior," the Queen, "through the Commissioners, makes the Indians of the bands here represented a present for each chief of twenty-five dollars in cash, a coat and a Queen's silver medal; for each headman, not exceeding four in each band, fifteen dollars in cash and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child twelve dollars in cash; and for those here assembled some powder, shot, blankets, calicoes, trunks, and other articles." It is provided that as soon as possible after the execution of the Treaty a census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract described therein shall be taken, and annually thereafter, for all time, her Majesty agrees that there shall be paid in cash at some suitable season and convenient place, to be duly notified to the Indians, to each chief twenty-five dollars, to each headman, not exceeding four to a Band, fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian man, woman and child, five dollars per head, such payment to be made to the heads of families for those belonging thereto, unless for some special reason it be found objectionable. Besides, once every three years each chief and three headman, not to exceed four in a Band, shall receive a suitable suit of clothing and yearly there shall be distributed among the different bands included in the limits of the Treaty, powder, shot, ball and twine, in all to the value of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and each chief shall receive hereafter in recognition of the closing of the Treaty a suitable flag. It is still further agreed that the following articles shall be given to any Band who are now actually cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter settle on their Reserves, and commence to break up the land:—Two hoes, two spades, one scythe, and one axe for every family so actually cultivating and enough seed wheat, barley, oats and potatoes to plant such land as they have broken up, also one plough and two harrows, for every ten families so cultivating, also to each chief for the use of his band, one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows, a chest of ordinary carpenter's tools, five hand-saws, five augurs, one cross-cut saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files, and one grindstone; all the aforesaid article to be once for all, for the encouragement "of the practice of agriculture among the Indians." A school is to be established in the reserve allotted to each band as soon as they settle on it, and are prepared for a teacher. The sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. The Indians shall have a right to pursue their avocation of hunting, trapping and fishing throughont the tract surrendered, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government, excepting such tracts as may be required from time to time for settlement, mining or other purposes under grant or or other right given by the Government. The Government may appropriate such section of the reserves as may at any time be required for any puplic works or buildings, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of improvements thereon, and an equivalent for land or money for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

In the prosecution of his arduous task, Lieutenant-Governor Morris was assisted by Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, Mr. W. Christie and two Indian associates. Both from previous acquaintance with the subject and by reason of the special knowledge he has acquired since his residence in Manitoba Mr. Morris was, perhaps, better qualified than any other man in the Dominion to negotiate this Treaty. Its importance can hardly be overestimated; and we have in the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Government and the Indians in Canada the strongest kind of assurance that there will be on neither side any *laches* or shortcomings to interfere with the fullest operation of a Treaty which is equally good for red man and white.

THE NORTH POLE.—The New York *Herald* seems fairly embarked in exploration business. Not content with finding Dr. Livingstone and adding a little to our knowledge of Africa and Asia, the proprietor of that enterprising journal now seems anxious to have a share in the glory that will some day crown the discoveries of the North Pole. After commenting upon a letter of Dr. Hayes, the well known Arctic explorer, to the *Tribune*, in which the gallant doctor says that his return to the scene of his former explorations is merely a question of money, the *Herald* preaches up the duty of the press in the matter of discovery, and winds up with an offer to contribute one fourth of the expenses of an American Polar Expedition.—*Halifax Citizen.*

At St. Mellon's, near Cardiff, a farmer named Richards was recently accused of turning a horse into a neighbor's field. An investigation followed, and Richards was expelled from the congregation of a Baptist chapel of which he had been deacon. His condemnation so acted upon his feelings that he became insane and hanged himself in a small coppice on his lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snow fell on Monday night (12th inst.,) in Western Canada.

The hearing of the Cardwell election trial is postponed till December 12.

The Princess of Wales is said to be the hardest worked woman in England.

Alexander Begg has been named Immigration Agent in Scotland for the whole Dominion.

There is no truth in the report that the Italian Government has requested Thiers to quit Italy

A warrant of outlawry has been issued by the Queen's bench at Winnipeg, against Louis Riel.

The trial of Kullmann for the attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck will commence on the 29th inst.

A fog whistle is established at Cape Enrage, Bay of Fundy, to be put in operation on 20th instant.

It was the mother of the present Governor General of Canada who wrote the well known ballad, "Lament of the Irish Emigrant."

The British sell to the $19,000,000 worth of goods annually to the Japanese, and buy from them commodities valued at $15,095,000.

At a recent Cape May juvenile ball two Philadelphia misses exhibited between them $25 000 worth of diamonds. They were sisters.

The biggest locomotive in the world is claimed by the Pennsylvaia Railroad Co. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs 75 tons.

James W. Marshall, who first discovered gold in California on the 19th of January, 1848, is in receipt of an allowance of $100 per month from the State.

Major-General Silby Smythe having arrived in Canada, has assumed command of the militia of the Dominion in pursuance of Canada *Gazette* notification of 1st inst.

Despatches say all hope of a compromise between the Whites and Kellogg's party has been abandoned, and further bloodshed is anticipated before the election.

Reports from Spain announce additional defeats of Carlist bands of Republican troops, and the appearance of insurgents in the Government camps with request for amnesty.

Arrangements are been made for the settling on Government land of three hundred Icelanders along the route of the Victoria Railway, upon which work they will have steady employment.

In order to secure physical beauty young girls are recommended to eat meat once a day, pickles once a week, and sweetmeats once a year; take a daily cold bath and walk five miles every day.

Four weeks ago a boy in Chicago struck a cat which retaliated by biting his hand, scarcely leaving a mark, however, and nothing was thought of it till a few days ago, when he was suddenly prostrated with pain and died in a few hours.

From the present indications the approaching winter will be a hard one in New York city, according to the *Sun.* Thousands of clerks and artisans are idle, and laborers are being discharged from the public works on account of the exhaustion of appropriations.

A monument commemorating the New Zealand war of 1863-4 has been placed in the grounds of Greenwich Hospital, just opposite the Ship Hotel. It is in stone, and is in memory of those men of her Majesty's vessels Curacoa, Muranda, Harrier, Esk, and Eclipse who fell in the war. In the centre are the words, "New Zealand," and on the four sides inscriptions of the names and rank of the deceased. The monument is erected by the survivors.

Whether the ex-Minister of Militia shall hereafter sign his name with the initial 'W' or with the full blown 'William,' has ceased to be a matter of public interest beyond the precints of the Customs Department. Fare the well; whether W. or William! Your noble paraphrase on Nelson's immortal sentiment:

"*The Government expects that every one of its Employes will vote for its supporters!*"

Will live to perpetuate your memory as a clear Grit minister long after your record as a Customs' officer shall have been obliterated with the dust of years.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

WET BOOTS.—The *Agriculturist* gives the following advice to farmers, who, next to fishermen, are most apt to get their boots wet through: When the boots are taken off, fill them up with dry oats. This grain has a fondness for damp, and will rapidly absord the last vestage of it from the leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tighily fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots and go happily to your day's work.

A CROWING HEN.—A writer on superstition says: All along the border of England and Scotland a crowing hen is regarded as a portent of death. A few years ago an old woman in the parish of east Kiibride heard one of her hens crow near the house. She mentioned the circumstance to an neighbor, saying that no good would come of it. Not long afterwards her husband died. A month passed by and once more she heard the fatal souud, which was followed in a few days by tidings of the death of her son. A week later the hen crowed again, and the eldest daughter died. The old woman could stand this no longer. In her desperation she seized the unlucky bird, wrung its neck, and threw it in the fire. Wiser people have burned men and women with less cause.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.—The London *Spectator* tells an amusing story. A materialistic lecturer and a city missionary met before a very intelligent audience to discuss the question of personal responsibility, a point which modern theorists of the advanced school incline negatively. To illustrate his theory, the materialist pointed out to his hearers the fact, now pretty generally admitted, that in seven years the atoms of the body have undergone a complete change, and punishment awarded to one body for deeds done by the other was a manifest injustice. The city missionary, in reply, expressed his sorrow that he should be engaged in discussion with a man who was living with a woman to whom he was not married. The materialist rose angrily to his feet to repudiate the assault upon his wife. The missionary retorted that according to his own showing the materialist was by no means the same man who vowed eternal constancy to a woman at the altar twenty years ago, nor was his so-called wife the same woman. As the two existing persons had never been married they were living in a state which he could not countenance. The retort was ingenious as illustrated in the absurd conclusion to which the arguments of the sheer materialist must bring them

PRUDENT PRUSSIA.—It is announced officially by the Berlin War office, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that private military societies are no longer to receive, as hitherto, any gifts of captured arms, there being no further surplus available. A private report of their conversion, received a few days earlier, explains this fully. For the cannon taken it seems, are all undergoing, or have undergone the process of being re-cast for the new seige trains of the Empire, or for the still more pressing service of equipping the vast works now hurrying to completion round Metz and Strasbourg. The chassepots found thoroughly servicable have been shortened and served out as carbines to the hussars and dragoons as well as to portions of each regiment of uhlans and curassiers, and to the armed soldiers of the various train regiments. Even the thousands of cavalry sabres taken at Metz and Sedan are being made effective for German use, the best having been, with a slight modification of the hilt, served out to the very uhlans whose exertions paved the way to those triumphs.