

# THE GREAT TELEGRAPH DEAL.

## Consolidation of the Three U. S. Companies.

### HUNDREDS LOSE THEIR ALL.

New York, Jan. 13.—The oldest brokers in Wall street say they never knew of such a deal in which the public lost so much money as the last one in the Western Union. Hundreds of small operators lost all they had. The World gives in great detail the terms on which the telegraph consolidation was made. It says the negotiations commenced on January 2nd, with only three persons in the secret. It is understood that Vanderbilt made the first overtures of peace after notice had been given by the Panama Railway Company to the Western Union Co. to remove its offices from the line of that railway. The lawyers of each company were given a memorandum and from these were instructed to frame an ironclad agreement. The lawyers were busy with this document all Monday, and when submitted to Mr. Gould he and Judge Dillon made important insertions and additions. These changes were approved by the W. U. interests, and a final meeting was arranged for Tuesday evening at Vanderbilt's house. There were present Messrs. Vanderbilt, Barger and Schell, representing the Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph; Gould, Russell Sage and Fred. Ames, representing the American Union. The preliminary agreement was signed by these six gentlemen. The new company will be called the Western Union Company. The present capital of the Western Union (\$41,029,183) is to be increased to \$80,000,000. The American Union Company, it is said, is not mentioned in the agreement. The new cable will be considered by the new board of directors of the consolidated company. There will be one common treasury and provision made for closing up several competing offices in principal cities. The three companies are now merged into one. This will involve a transfer to the new company by the various railroads and corporations of all rights of way and the like previously granted to the American Union and A. & P. Companies to secure for the new monopoly an invulnerable position in case a rival corporation should attempt to dispute the right of way. The profits of the last upward turn of nearly 80 per cent. in the Western Union are said to have been secured by only about four large operators. Within the past three days nearly 100,000 shares of "short" stock have been covered.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Graphic says it is understood that the telegraph combination was effected on a basis of \$80,000,000 capital, of which the Western Union will have \$58,000,000, American Union \$15,000,000, and the Atlantic & Pacific \$7,000,000. Thus the Western Union gets a scrip dividend of 40 per cent., the American Union goes in at par, and the Atlantic & Pacific at 50. It is claimed that there will be no difficulty in earning 7 per cent. on \$80,000,000 without imposing onerous rates. It is understood that the new cables will be vigorously pushed. This operation is considered one of the shrewdest and most successful Gould ever planned. It is estimated that his profits will run up into the millions.

**Land Sales, Homesteads and Exemptions.**  
According to a return, presented to the House of Commons last (Tuesday) night, giving a statement of the total number of acres sold and taken up from the acquisition of the Northwest Territory to the 31st of October, 1880: in 1872 the number of acres taken up were 56,800; in 1873, 155,660; in 1874, 334,694; in 1875, 156,702; in 1876, 132,928; in 1877, 428,984; in 1878, 709,260; in 1879, 1,096,817; and up to 31st October, 1880, 682,227 acres. During the total period named 1,819,450 acres were taken up as homesteads, 1,007,104 acres pre-empted, and 922,515 paid for in cash. Total number of acres taken up, 3,749,075. The homestead fees amounted to \$113,716, the pre-emption fees to \$12,908, the scrip sales to \$570,670, the cash sales to \$125,153, the total receipts to \$851,777, and the amount uncollected to \$256,761.

### The Credulity of a British Farmer.

The superintendent of police at Bridlington has been communicated with for the purpose of apprehending a tramping gypsy named Elizabeth Young alias Gray, who, it is stated, contrived to extract over £100 from Mr. James Lowther, farmer, Buckton. The charge was laid by Mr. Lowther himself, who stated that the woman came to his house and offered to tell him his fortune by palmistry and other means. He allowed her to do so, and gave her 1s. Shortly afterwards she returned, saying that the planets could not be moved without the charm of gold; and she therefore gave her half a sovereign. She returned a second time, having, as she stated, found the planets unwilling to exercise their influence for so paltry a sum. Mr. Lowther then parted with £25, but still the heavenly bodies displayed no interest in his fortunes. Ultimately, on the assurance of the gypsy that £100 would bring untold millions in return, that sum was given her, and instructions were given by the gypsy that all the doors in the house were to be kept open till midnight, when a huge chest filled with gold would arise from the flooring near the stair-case. Feeling that she had gone as far as she could, the gypsy departed after bestowing a verbal blessing on her client, who, it is reported, is not the only person in the neighborhood who has been victimized by her. On the information being given, a warrant for the apprehension of the gypsy was issued, and the result is awaited with curiosity and interest.—*Eastern Morning News.*

### Railway Oppressions.

The Nebraska Grangers are again on the war path in full pan. Farmers' Alliances are their new name in that state and throughout the whole Northwest. After a two days' session at Omaha, last week, it was declared (we quote) "a notorious fact that railways built by national and state aid had abused privileges conferred upon them by their charters by discriminations, oppressive exactions, watering stock and pooling earnings, and by a total disregard of Secs. 1 and 7, Art. 11, Nebraska Constitution," and requesting the Legislature now sitting "to pass laws to enforce the constitutional provisions and provide penalties for a violation of the same." The

alliances in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are holding meetings in a similar spirit. The railroad corporations most directly concerned, meanwhile, appear to calmly look upon these demonstrations pretty much as matters of course, and are apparently so secure in their position as to give themselves no anxiety on the subject. If one be pardoned a passing reflection, it might be remarked that there is nothing like serenity of mind under threatened trouble, particularly as in the case of these railway corporations it would be uncivil to suppose that it is not the natural consequence of a conscience wholly void of offence.—*New York Bulletin.*

### CURSING THE QUEEN

**How a Man was Punished Therefor in Hamilton**

Mr. Wm. Maxwell, who has started for England, tells an amusing incident that once befel himself and chum with whom he was on an extended spree when he was along in the twenties. He does not know how they got there or where they were going, but the two were waiting at the Great Western depot at Hamilton, Canada, for a train to take them somewhere. The day was the 24th of May, which, as we all know, is Queen Victoria's birthday. A great many red-coated soldiers were on the streets, getting ready for a grand celebration; bands were playing "God save the Queen," and men were yelling themselves hoarse with the same sentiment. The two Yankee pilgrims watched the proceedings silently for a while, and then one of them—history has forgotten which—yelled out in a very indiscreet voice,—"God save the Queen." Instantly there was great uproar among the soldiery and populace, who looked at the two men as if what they heard them utter was beyond belief; for the Canadians loved their Queen, and it seemed to them simply like putting a rope around one's neck to utter such a remarkable sentiment as that. The tourists were immediately surrounded by an excited crowd, and such pleasant exclamations as "Treason!" "Hang them!" "Shoot them!" etc., greeted the now thoroughly affrighted blasphemers of the Queen. They were locked up for the night and strongly guarded. It was finally decided next morning to take them before a magistrate to be tried for uttering seditious language calculated to bring scandal upon the peace and dignity of the Crown. After much grave consultation it was decided by the magistrate to fine the prisoners twenty pounds each, which they paid, and were discharged with a reprimand. They took the cars and started for Detroit. While on the ferry boat crossing over the river from Windsor, Billy's companion went up to the captain and said: "Captain, are we in the United States yet?" "Yes," said the captain. "All right," said the recent prisoner, "the Queen, Bill, anyhow." Mr. Maxwell has never seen his companion of that incident from that day to this, and thinks there is no doubt that he soon died from his excesses.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

### Manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar.

(*Montreal Gazette.*)  
We are informed that the delegate of the syndicate in Canada, Mr. Legru, after a second trip to Ottawa, has returned to Montreal, at the Windsor Hotel, where he is awaiting an answer from the Government to settle legislation on sugar and establish at once at Berthier (en haut), the first manufactory, which will be followed by three others if the result answers to the expectations of the studies of Mr. Legru, who is an authority on technical matters in his country, if we are to judge, at least, by the extract we publish from a special review, *Le Journal des Fabricants de Sucre.* The Journal says: "To arrive at the remarkable results that our readers can understand as well as we have done, at the sugar manufactory of Maroil, in France, M. Legru, jun., superintendent of that manufactory, must have devoted three years in profound studies on the subject of molasses. If that engineer has succeeded at last in rendering the Manaury system practical and economical, if it were possible for him to apply it on a grand scale, in a central sugar manufactory which counts no less than four refineries (raffines), it is due, we state it willingly, to his indefatigable perseverance, and to the intelligent combination of his knowledge of chemistry and of the mechanism of sugar manufactory that Mr. Legru owes that brilliant success." We believe the Federal Government will understand how to appreciate the usefulness of the establishment of the industry of beet-root sugar that we intend to establish in all the provinces of the Dominion, which will give a fresh stimulus to our agriculture. The results obtained by Mr. A. J. Lavallee last fall, in the province of Quebec, when he endeavored to get contracts for beet roots from those farmers, are indications sufficient to prove that they are growing impatient to devote their labors without delay to industrial agriculture. We do not doubt, therefore, that owing to these advantages, satisfaction will be given to the just demands of the syndicate, especially when we consider that this syndicate, far from attempting to monopolize the affair, leaves a share to Canadian capitalists who will be willing to associate themselves with the enterprise.

### The Fruit Growers' Association.

The directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario have decided to send one of the following articles to its members for 1881: Senasqua grape, two pounds of Dempsey potato (new), hydrangea paniculata, a new hardy shrub, wealthy apple (new), one year old tree.  
The distributed articles are not intended as a return for the dollar (annual fee) but as being entrusted to the care of subscribers that they may give to others the benefit of their opinion in regard thereto. The directors have had much difficulty in sending large trees, and the Executive Committee have decided, for the present at least, to send out nothing that could not be sent direct to each member by mail.  
Hydrangea Paniculata.—This new, hardy flowering shrub from Japan has proved hardy during the last winter, and the branches above the snow line is perfectly sound at the present time of writing. After the cold snap we have had this winter we may be safe in saying it is perfectly hardy. It blooms in the latter part of summer, when most of flowering shrubs are done blooming. The flowers are borne in large clusters of paniculis on the end of the branches, from six inches to one foot in length, and nearly as wide. The flowers

are white, changing to a pink, and remain for several weeks. It is one of the grandest flowering shrubs that has been introduced for many years.  
Wealthy Apple.—This new apple originated in Minnesota, and is pronounced perfectly hardy. Fruit large, nearly round, color bright red on a yellow ground. Flesh white, sometimes stained with red, tender, juicy and melting, ripening with the snow. Quality very good.  
Senasqua grape is a seedling from Concord, fertilized with the Black Prince. The branches are of medium size, berries also medium, purplish black, juicy, sweet, and of very good quality. The vine is vigorous and is said to be hardy, but how far northward it will be found to do well has not yet been ascertained.  
The Dempsey Potato.—This new potato has been raised by Mr. P. C. Dempsey, president of the F. G. A. of Ontario, a skillful hybridizer and successful pomologist. This new potato is likely to prove valuable.

### British Colonel Risen from the Ranks

(*London Globe.*)  
Last night's Gazette contains the announcement of the retirement of a distinguished officer, who in his own person proved that although the British soldier may not exactly carry a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack, he nevertheless has high rank within his reach, circumstances and his own conduct being favorable. Colonel Wadeson, V. C., who now retires from the command of the Seventy-fifth Stirlingshire Regiment—under the operation of the five years' limitation of command—entered the service some thirty-five years ago as a full private. Without any sort of influence at his back he worked his way steadily upwards through the non-commissioned ranks—it was far slower work then than now—until the outbreak of Indian Mutiny found him in the position of regimental sergeant-major. The Seventy-fifth being ordered down to Delhi with General Anson's column formed part of the force which first came into serious collision with the revolted Sepoys, who turned out in enormous strength to block the northern road to the Mogul capital. After a desperate fight at Budli-ki-serai, the mutineers were utterly routed, with heavy loss, the Seventy-fifth playing a prominent part in the business by carrying a six-gun battery at the point of the bayonet. When the general offered in consequence to do anything he could for the gallant corps, Colonel Herbert, the commanding officer, asked, in the name of the officers, for the bestowal of a commission on Sergeant-Major Wadeson. This appointment was duly gazetted on the 2nd of June, 1857, and from that time such rapid promotion followed that the lieutenant-colonelcy and command of the regiment were attained in less than twenty years, without the purchase of a single step and without the supercession of a single comrade. Colonel Wadeson won the V. C. by two conspicuous deeds of daring at Delhi, when, at the imminent risk of his own life, he saved the lives of two wounded soldiers belonging to his regiment in a couple of hand-to-hand fights with native sowars. On each occasion Ensign Wadeson killed his man in fair combat.

### A Dog Guilty of Embezzlement.

(*From the Atlanta Constitution.*)  
Dr. Mattauer's liver-colored pointer Jeff carries notes, goes for beef and fetches ice regularly. Last week Jeff was sent for ice. He started with a towel, in one corner of which the nickel was tied up. Jeff saw that nickel put in and immediately temptation assailed him. He could buy ice on credit, but beef was always cash. He labored with temptation until he reached Huff's corner, near the ice house and then he yielded. Down in the dirt he crouched and, after a tussle, got the knot untied. He buried the nickel, carried the towel in, received the ice and came out; but not for the nickel. Oh no! The doctor must be left under the impression that the nickel had gone for ice. The ice was carried to the office and Jeff came back like a flash, secured his cash, galloped to the beef stand and in a few minutes was observed homeward bound with his dinner. He was not afraid to carry it home. He reasoned that the doctor would suppose some one had given it to him.

### How to Treat Frost Bites.

A correspondent writes: "If any part of the body gets frozen the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of 5 years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big pailful of snow and put his feet into it, rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he would take them out and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes and went to play. He never afterwards had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case at first was not so bad as her brother's, and the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from chilblains. Her feet had a swollen, purple look, and she had to take a larger size of shoes."

### The Great Days of the Year.

The following is a list of fixed and movable festivals, which may be found interesting to readers: Septuagesima Sunday, February 13th; Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday, February 27th; Ash Wednesday, March 2nd; First Sunday in Lent, March 6th; St. Patrick's day, March 17th; Palm Sunday, April 10th; Good Friday, April 15th; Easter Sunday, April 17th; Low Sunday, April 24th; Rogation Sunday, May 22nd; Ascension day, May 26th; Pentecost—Whit Sunday, June 5th; Trinity Sunday, June 12th; Corpus Christi, June 16th; St. John Baptist, June 24th; St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; All Saints' day, November 1st; First Sunday in Advent, November 27th; St. Andrew's day, November 30th; St. Thomas' day, December 21st; Christmas, December 25th.

# BURIED IN THE SNOW.

An Entire Village Enveloped in the "Beautiful"—Sufferings of the Inhabitants.

### A GALLANT RESCUE.

A letter from Berryville, Clerk county, Virginia, dated the 8th inst., says: "The relief party which was despatched from here to the snow-bound village of Paris succeeded in reaching the place yesterday after an exhausting and dangerous journey. The sufferings of the 800 villagers who have been buried in the snow since December 20th were something appalling. To-day Charles A. Watson, one of the relief party, returned here. He says that they were all painfully frost-bitten during their journey. The relief party, which started out in a large four-horse sleigh, made rapid progress for five or six miles, but when they reached the foot of the mountains the roads became almost impassable. Several drifts were encountered of immense depth, while the men were rendered nearly helpless by the cold. One of the horses got stuck in a snowdrift and had to be abandoned. During Thursday night the party only made four miles. The crust of snow was not quite strong enough to bear the sleigh, which broke through again and again, compelling the half-frozen men to get out and struggle through the drifts on foot. They kept bravely on, however, and reached the village by 10 a. m. Friday, having meanwhile lost another horse. Not a sign of life could be seen, and the relief party at first thought that they had arrived at a city of the dead, only to die themselves. They urged on the two horses that had survived the night, and traversing the main street, finally reached what they judged to be the school-house where the committee of fifteen had established themselves. The building was almost hidden from view, but, in answer to the shouts of the party, a faint response was heard, followed by a man's head emerging from an opening in the wall twenty feet above the ground. He proved to be Mr. Wright, the energetic head of the committee. Mr. Wright quickly summoned his men, and had the relief party carried into one of the houses, which, in honor of their arrival, was soon glowing with a generous fire. In the other occupied houses only small fires were burning, as the fuel had become very low. Nearly all were suffering from severe frost-bites, and were almost incapacitated for work. The women and children had also suffered a great deal, although given the warmest rooms and supplied with old clothing in which to wrap themselves. After the four visitors had been made comfortable, Mr. Wright summoned the committee, who since last Monday have been governing the villagers with an iron rule. An inventory of the stock of fuel and provisions showed that there were four cords of wood and a number of old buildings left with which to keep the fire going. The committee had seized the stock of the two village grocery stores, which, together with the frozen game, furnished a supply sufficient to allay all fears of immediate starvation. The contents of the sleigh, consisting of medicine, soft linen for bandages, canned fruits, preserved meats, wine and liquors, proved an invaluable addition to their little store. The doctor who formed one of the relief party at once went to work in the hospital, relieving the exhausted physician in charge, who, with nearly a hundred cases to care for, had not been to bed for over a week. The committee expressed the opinion that they would be able to get along for another week without further aid, provided the snow ceased and a crust formed. This would allow forage parties to walk without serious trouble, and they could then doubtless procure fuel. The committee have made a number of excellent rules for the government of the village. In the early part of the week daily attempts were made to keep communications open by cutting tunnels through the immense drifts which every night formed around many of the inhabited houses. The work was terribly exhausting, and the committee determined to stop it. A number of men were detailed to each inhabited house. They were given a supply of provisions and fuel, one man was placed in charge, and the snow was then allowed to accumulate at will. As a consequence, one-half of the villagers were prisoners when the relief party arrived. Every morning each house furnishes its quota of men, who are lowered by ropes or ladders from the roofs of the half buried dwellings. These men make a tour of the village, ascertain the condition of the sick, and then depart on their search for fuel and birds. These latter, as well as deer, foxes, coons and chickens are succumbing to the cold by thousands, and the villagers, by gathering them before they are covered by the snow, obtain a wholesome and agreeable supply of food. The daily struggle through the snow is attended with varying success, the party usually returning about noon. Mr. Wright then gives to each man a generous drink of whiskey or brandy, and the exhausted villagers return to their homes, those inside hauling them in through the windows or roof. Mr. Wright has every drop of liquor the village contains locked in his own house. At first the liquor was in charge of the committee, but the chief found that they were not all to be relied upon, several getting gloriously drunk. He thereupon had the barrels removed through the snow, with great difficulty, to his own house, where either he or his sons mount guard at all times. Many of the houses, by direction of the committee, have been partially torn down in order to get supplies of fuel. Mr. Wright expressed the wish that some one should be despatched back to Berryville the next morning to relieve the anxiety of friends and relatives of the snow-bound villagers. Mr. Watson volunteered for the dangerous journey. He left the village early this morning, and being supplied with a fresh team, found much less difficulty in getting through the snow. The ice crust on the surface had become strong enough to bear his sleigh, and he reached here without mishap. The snow has ceased falling, and as the ice crust becomes hard the villagers are becoming hopeful and confident of ultimate safety. It is probable that they will soon break the blockade."

### Rules for Skaters.

Never get out of anybody's road. If any one is in your road don't go round him—go straight through him. Don't burden yourself with any extra wraps; shivering is pleasant occasionally. When you find yourself falling bring some one else down with you and be sure to keep on top. If a green skater asks your assistance, don't give it; people might take you for a greener. If your straps and buckles get out of order, swear at them; bottled anger is bad for the soul. If you happen to own skates, don't lend them to a little brother, a little sister, or any one else. If a pretty girl comes along and capsize at your feet, pick her up tenderly and offer her your arm. Don't learn to skate by the old-fashioned method; try spread eagles at once. If you get uncomfortably warm, hand your ulster or seal saque to the first one who comes along. They'll keep it with pleasure. If your sister takes a tumble, make out you don't see her; it's terribly stupid work to play the agreeable to an old poke like her. If you fall, don't be in a hurry getting up; you can take a rest, and if a dozen trip and double over you it will only make sport for the crowd. Skaters would do well to remember that love on skates always runs smooth. A fellow that owns a good pair of skates, a commanding ulster and a jaunty cap, can have pick and choice of girls. Always carry temperance tracts about you; then if you want to leave your girl for a few moments to get a hot lemonade, tell her you sent a fellow in the distance you want to give a tract to; she'll believe you. If you give her a peppermint lozenge when you come back, she'll believe you more yet.

### Pork Packers and Wholesale Provision Dealers.

The third annual meeting of the Ontario Pork Packers and Wholesale Provision Dealers' Association was held on the 12th inst., in the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto. There was a good attendance. Correspondence with the Government regarding detailed statistics of importations of hog products, and with the different railway companies in reference to the deliveries of hogs at the various packing points, was laid before the meeting. It is expected that next season this information will be so complete that it will prove of great advantage, not only to pork packers, but to hog raisers. The value of hog products handled by members of the association during last season was considerably above one million dollars. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers: President, Mr. Thos. Davison, Toronto; Vice-president, Mr. Jehill York, Aylmer; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Baillie, Toronto. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president, Mr. F. W. Fearman, of this city, after which the meeting adjourned until 4th of April next.

### Weights and Measures.

A return respecting the operation of the Weights and Measures Act submitted to Parliament, shows that from July 1st to December 31st last year the revenue was \$12,785, and the expenditure \$25,222. The revenue for the second six months of the same year was \$15,682. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years named:

# SCOTLAND.

A large farm in Berwickshire which has been let at £1,050 a year, has just been relet at £750 a year.

The "Flying Scotchman" runs, or rather flies, between Edinburgh and London at the rate of between fifty and sixty miles an hour.

There are still no fewer than about fifty of the principal farms, beside smaller holdings, in Scotland, to let. A good few are in the southern portion of the country.

The whale fishing of the Dundee vessels during the season concluded has yielded £110,000, being £20,000 less than last year. The decrease is due to the fall in price of bone.

The sun never sets upon the Second Battalion of the Queen's Scots Guards. One of the officers is a military secretary in India, another is an aide to Lord Lorne in Canada, another is an aide at Capetown, and a fourth is a military attaché in Berlin.

A fore and aft schooner, while lying in a harbor on the northern coast, in the absence of the crew, was boarded by rats in such numbers that they ate away all the standing rigging, including head stays, and also the jibs, foresail and mainsail. All were destroyed beyond the possibility of repair.

A fresh indication of the great revival of trade on the Clyde is found in the fact that the large shipbuilding yard at Whiteinch, closed two years ago by the failure of Messrs. Wingate & Co., will be opened in a few weeks, a limited liability company having leased the premises. Messrs. Wingate employed over one thousand hands.

The Earl of Perth and Melfort, disregarding the family motto of "Gang Warily," has passed into bankruptcy with debts £14,000, assets none. He is hereditary Thane of Lennox, a title created a few years after William the Conqueror landed in Hastings, and where there was not the remotest chance of a Drummond ever being subject to the Southron.

A dastardly attempt was made to wreck a train on the Highland railway the other day. The driver of a train laden with valuable stock felt a shock when leaving Forras. Search was made, and it was found that the engine had cut to pieces three metal chairs which had been maliciously fixed on the rails. This is the fifth attempt of the kind made in the neighborhood within a month.

Several of the largest proprietors in Scotland have just granted their tenants the immediate advantages of the Ground Game Act, including Lord Fife, Lord Breadalbane, Lord Dalhousie and Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, on all of whose properties the shootings are of great area and in high repute. Mr. H. Scott, the lessee of the shootings on the extensive Fotheringham estates in Forfarshire, has also granted similar rights to his numerous tenants.

### Never get out of anybody's road.

Never get out of anybody's road. If any one is in your road don't go round him—go straight through him. Don't burden yourself with any extra wraps; shivering is pleasant occasionally. When you find yourself falling bring some one else down with you and be sure to keep on top. If a green skater asks your assistance, don't give it; people might take you for a greener. If your straps and buckles get out of order, swear at them; bottled anger is bad for the soul. If you happen to own skates, don't lend them to a little brother, a little sister, or any one else. If a pretty girl comes along and capsize at your feet, pick her up tenderly and offer her your arm. Don't learn to skate by the old-fashioned method; try spread eagles at once. If you get uncomfortably warm, hand your ulster or seal saque to the first one who comes along. They'll keep it with pleasure. If your sister takes a tumble, make out you don't see her; it's terribly stupid work to play the agreeable to an old poke like her. If you fall, don't be in a hurry getting up; you can take a rest, and if a dozen trip and double over you it will only make sport for the crowd. Skaters would do well to remember that love on skates always runs smooth. A fellow that owns a good pair of skates, a commanding ulster and a jaunty cap, can have pick and choice of girls. Always carry temperance tracts about you; then if you want to leave your girl for a few moments to get a hot lemonade, tell her you sent a fellow in the distance you want to give a tract to; she'll believe you. If you give her a peppermint lozenge when you come back, she'll believe you more yet.

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80
Revenue.....	\$29,538	\$3,665	\$17,000
Expenditure.....	70,719	66,497	37,332

Ruskin has a big nose and wears stiff side-whiskers.