

# THE LIME TREE.

## How Our Lime Juice is Made, and Where the Montserrat comes from.

In Canon Kingsley's "At Last," there occurs the following passage:—"And now on the leeward bow, another gray mountain island rose. This was Montserrat, which I should have gladly visited, as I had been invited to do; for little Montserrat is just now the scene of a very hopeful and important experiment. The Messrs. Sturge have established there a large plantation of limes, and a manufactory of Lime-Juice, which promises to be able to supply, in good time, vast quantities of that most useful of all sea medicines, and I for one heartily bid God speed to the enterprise."

These prophetic words are now abundantly verified. "Little Montserrat" annually exports from over a quarter of a million gallons of pure delicious Lime Fruit Juice, which is not only "the most useful of all Sea Medicines," but is rapidly gaining its way into domestic use throughout the world, as a pleasant, refreshing health giving beverage.

The little island of Montserrat, considered the most healthy of the Antilles, is about eight miles in length, and five in breadth, and is composed of a small cluster of volcanic mountain tops, rising out of the Caribbean Sea to the height of 3,000 feet, the summits being often concealed by floating clouds.

This island was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, who gave it the name of Montserrat, after the noted mountain of Montserrat in Catalonia. In 1632 it was colonized by English settlers, who appear in the first instance to have been cultivators, each working his own little farm. Like the adjacent islands, it was long a bone of contention between the English and French; and even now some of the massive guns used in these contests may be found on the tops of the steepest ranges, partially concealed in the thick tropical vegetation. The French took the island in 1664, restored it to England in 1668, retook it in 1782, and finally gave it up in 1784. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, slave labor began to supplant that of the white settlers; for at that period Jamaica, with Barbadoes and some half-dozen smaller islands, amongst which was Montserrat, had a monopoly of the English sugar market, and consequently the cultivation became very profitable, so that by the close of the century the number of slaves in Montserrat had increased to 10,000, (at the time of the emancipation the number of slaves was 6,355 for whom the mother country paid £103,538), whose labor produced about 2,700 hogheads of sugar each year; but the conquest of Trinidad and Demerara, in 1802, afforded a cheaper field of supply for home market, and the production in Montserrat gradually declined, till by the time of the formation of Sturge's Montserrat Company, in 1868, the whole of the northern portion of the island had gone out of cultivation, and the annual export of sugar was reduced to about 950 hogheads, whilst the white population had declined to 240 persons. Since then the sugar cultivation has gradually increased, and a year's shipments again reached 2,500 hogheads.

The Lime Tree (*Citrus Limetta*) is a member of the orange tribe, which grows wild in many tropical countries, but does not flourish even so far north as the Azores. It is a thorny, bushy, evergreen tree, with handsome dark green leaves. These are so fragrant that they are universally used in the West Indies to perfume the water in the finger glasses at dessert. The small white flowers resemble orange blossom, and the scent is equally delicious. The first Lime Tree orchards here were planted by a Mr. Burke, in 1852.

The plantations of the Montserrat Company now cover more than 600 acres, and contain 120,000 trees. These are generally planted fifteen feet apart, and the high road passes through them for a distance of more than two miles. No more beautiful sight can be seen than these orchards, when the trees are laden with their bright fruit, and at the same time the air is pervaded by the delicious fragrance of the blossom. The fruit is gathered by the negro women, and they carry it down in baskets on their heads.

The important antiscorbutic properties of lime-juice have been well known for many years, and the refreshing lemonade which is made by mixing it with water and sugar is universally used in countries where the tree grows. The bulk of the lime-juice that is offered (and from which most lime-juice cordials are manufactured) is made from the fruit of the trees that now grow wild so abundantly in Jamaica, Tahiti, and elsewhere. In some parts of Jamaica the negroes go about the country squeezing the fruit they find under the scattered trees into a pail with a wooden kitchen lemon-squeezer. This juice is bought by the merchants for a few pence a gallon. As lime-juice decomposes very rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere in a tropical climate, and acquires a disagreeable taste in a few hours, unless the air is excluded from it, it may easily be imagined that the juice so obtained does not please the average taste, even if it had not, as is sometimes the case, been adulterated with salt water by the negroes to increase its bulk. In fact, until the introduction of the Montserrat juice, lime-juice was not popular as a beverage, on account of the mawkish taste which, as explained above, is so often carried with it. In order to ensure a regular supply of juice of reliable quality, extensive lime plantations were established more than twenty years ago, by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, in the island of Montserrat; where alone is the lime systematically cultivated on a large scale for the purpose of supplying juice as a beverage.

The juice, from the care with which it is prepared, racked, and bottled, retains its flavor, citricity, and brightness for an indefinite period, unless the bottle be not sufficiently corked after being opened, when a light mould may appear. This may not, however, necessarily affect the remedial effects of the juice.

Since the introduction of Montserrat Lime-fruit juice, Lime-juice or cordials prepared therefrom have undoubtedly become most popular beverages, and the fact that over 200,000 gallons was imported last year from Montserrat shows the estimation they are now held in, and the important trade that has been developed. Up to the time of the Montserrat Co. introducing their Lime-fruit juice, pure Lime-juice was practically unknown, and even at present there is no regular source from which pure Lime-juice can be obtained but Montserrat. Most of

the lime-juice and lime-juice cordials now offered are such only in name, either being prepared from lemon-juice, or artificial compounds, and so highly charged with deleterious acids as to be prejudicial to health. The *Lancet* has drawn attention to this recently, and recommended pure lime-juice as one of the best and most wholesome beverages extant. They also stated as follows in 1870:—"We have subjected the samples of the lime-fruit juice of the Montserrat Company to full analysis, with a view to test its quality and purity. We have found it to be in sound condition and entirely free from adulteration."

It is only within the last four years that the Montserrat Lime-juice has been introduced into Canada, but being placed in the hands of probably the most reputable firm dealing in such articles in Canada,—Messrs. H. Sugden Evans & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal,—it has come into popular use very quickly, and may now be had from every dealer in the Dominion. So popular has it grown that it is necessary for the firm to warn consumers to see that the bottles have their trade mark on the labels and capsules. The introduction of such a beverage for common use is a healthful sign of the times.

### Paper Railroad Ties.

The wooden sleepers under our railway tracks consume an enormous amount of wood every year; 70,000,000 railroad ties are needed annually in this country alone, and the life of this underlying lumber is only five years long. Three hundred thousand acres of forest are yearly cut down to supply the wood needed for railroad construction and repair. The railroads alone would in time strip the country of every tree. It has now been found that paper made from straw can be so manipulated as to supply the sleepers and ties now made wholly of wood. It will last ten times longer than wood, and does not cost more originally. There is no end of straw and other fibrous materials; which can be used in the manufacture of paper, while our woods are disappearing, each tree of which it takes nearly a hundred years to mature. Paper has been used to make every part of a house, including all the furniture and utensils. Of late years it has very generally been used in the construction of car wheels. Its employment for railway ties will save our forests. Railroads, however, suggest the names of the capitalists who own or control them. Quite recently some very important events have happened in the railroad world.

### A Bridegroom Rejected at the Altar.

Society people of Albuquerque were enveloped in amazement recently when the news was spread through the city of a sensation attending the arranged wedding at the residence of Mr. E. Ward Powell. The intended bride was Miss Ida Smedley, and the bridegroom elect Mr. A. L. Stivers. Miss Smedley is a niece of Mrs. Powell, and is one of the brightest and most charming young ladies that has been introduced into Albuquerque society, while Mr. Stivers is a wealthy cattle grower, the owner of an extensive rancho near Alamosa, in the western part of Valencia county. He figured before the public some months ago in a war with sheep men. Everything was arranged for the wedding, the wine was on ice, the cakes baked, and at the appointed hour the Rev. Mr. Keistler put in his appearance. No cards had been issued for the wedding, but there were present quite a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, immediate friends of the family. The lady and gentleman soon to be made man and wife were attired to suit the occasion, and stood up before the minister of the Gospel to pronounce their solemn vows.

"Will you take this woman for your lawful wife?" asked the Rev. Mr. Keistler.

"I will," responded the bridegroom elect.

"Will you take this man for your lawful husband?" continued the minister.

"My God! I can't, I can't, I can't," was the piteous response of the young lady, who, bursting into tears, rushed into an adjoining apartment. The ladies went to her assistance and advised with her, and the rejected bridegroom tried to persuade her to change her determination and become his wife, but it was to no purpose. The young lady would not change her mind.

Miss Smedley has received attentions from Mr. Stivers since last winter. They have been engaged to marry since some months ago. But then the young lady has since entertained grave doubts as to their compatibility of temperament, yet, looking on her engagement as irrevocable, she has allowed matters to proceed even to the wedding ceremony, when she found it impossible to pronounce the words that would make her a life partner of a man whom she evidently did not love.—*Denver Tribune.*

### Mixed Politics.

"What are your views in regard to the tariff?" asked an enterprising reporter of a gentleman who was standing at the bar drinking with a friend.

"I'm in favor of the protection of American industries," frankly answered the person addressed.

"Then, of course, you are a Republican," added the newspaper man.

"Not if I know myself. I'm a Democrat."

"And have you any opinion on the subject?" continued the scribe, turning to the gentleman's friend.

"You may put me down as a free trader," replied the latter.

"Oh, I see; you're a Democrat."

"Nary time. I'm a Republican. What are you?"

"Well," replied the astonished reporter, I was a Democrat when I came in here, but I'm blown if I know what I am now."

The growth of telegraph business in England since the state has acquired control of the lines is said to have been enormous. The number of messages per week have grown from 126,000 to 603,000. In 1873 the average number of messages per mile of wire was 147; now it is 256. In press messages, 5,000 words per diem have grown already to 934,154 per day. The telegraphs in use on railways have grown from 27,000 miles of wire in 1869 to 69,000 in 1892, and the instruments from 4,426 to 15,702. In Japan, last year, 2,223,214 messages were despatched, of which 92 per cent. were in the native tongue.

### ODD STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

In a fright, on being chased by a hawk a partridge flew against Josep's Brink, of Sullivan county, N. Y., with such force as to break its neck.

Charles Hedrick, of Lexington, N.C., shot an eagle which had black back, wings, and tail, while its neck and breast were as white as snow. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

In a burning cabin in Franklin county, Ga., two colored children perished, and a dog which had been left with them refused to leave them and was burned to death by their side.

A buzzard dined on a lamb that had been killed by a dog at New Garden, Ga. In some way it got fast in the strap which fastened the bell around the lamb's neck, and has gone ginging about the bell ever since.

In Paducah two English sparrows tried to drown each other in a street gutter. The struggle was a long and desperate one, and finally one got the head of the other under water and kept it there until life was extinct.

There are people in Norwich, Conn., who believe that a robin in that town fastened a string to the limb of a pear tree, wound the string about its neck, and then dropped from its perch, and in a few moments died of strangulation, while its unhappy mate sung a requiem.

A Franklin, Mass., dog saw a man drop his handkerchief in the street. The dog picked it up, and, going to the door of the house into which the man had entered, made his presence known by repeated rap. When the door was opened the dog presented the lost handkerchief to its owner.

The granary of L. M. McIntosh, on the bank of the Sacramento River at Chico, was mysteriously robbed night after night. A watch was set, and then a large flock of wood ducks was seen entering the granary through a broken window pane in regular line. After the last duck had got inside the watchers secured the window, and, going inside armed with sticks, killed 198 ducks which had been feeding on the grain.

A curious experiment was made recently at Paris to determine the power of a crocodile's jaw. The animal was fixed on a table with its upper jaw connected with a dynamometer. An electric shock caused him to give a sudden snap. Three hundred and eight pounds was marked on the instrument. It was calculated that the contractile force of the muscles causing the movement was 1,540 pounds. The muscle on an ordinary sporting dog had 300 pounds of contractile force.

A chubby brown sparrow flew up from the ground in Boston Common carrying in its beak a soda biscuit. He flew but a few feet before he dropped the biscuit, when another sparrow seized it and carried it a few feet further, and so one after another carried it along until the last sparrow dropped it plump on a horse-car track. Then away they all flew, as if their object had been accomplished. Pretty soon along came a car, and, passing over the cracker, ground it into crumbs. Then down swooped the whole flock of feathered philosophers and made a good breakfast.

A flock of sheep blocked up the entrance to a bridge spanning Mill Creek, near Chester park, Ohio. A large shepherd dog had been trying to induce the sheep to cross the bridge, but they were suspicious and held back. Presently the dog, discouraged by his unsuccessful efforts to drive them, leaped upon the backs of the sheep, which, in their crowded condition, looked like one woolly floor, ran along to the bridge entrance, leaped upon the floor, and, seizing in his mouth the neck of one of the ewes, dragged her along on the bridge. Once on the floor of the bridge the old ewe's suspicions were allayed, and she trotted on across, followed by the whole flock, while the dog stepped to one side, let them all pass, and then trotted along behind.

An old hunter loaned his dog to a friend, an amateur, and this is what the amateur said after returning without the dog: "I never was so disconcerted as when I caught the reproachful glance of the old dog's eye after missing as fair a shot as I ever had; and as I soon repeated the performance, I could plainly see in his expressive countenance disgust as well as reproach. Although I have stood behind the trap and, amid the jeers and hoots of the crowd, missed my ten birds straight, I never was so utterly demoralized in my life, and of course I missed the next one, when the old dog, with a look that will haunt me to my dying day, hung his head, and curling his tail between his legs, dejectedly marched back to the wagon, and actually showed his teeth when I tried to coax him out again."

A singular contest between bluebirds and martens occurred in Lexington, Ky. While two bluebirds were building a nest in a box a pair of martens laid claim to the nest. Considerable skirmishing was carried on for several days, the bluebirds every time coming off victorious. The neighborhood was startled early one morning by the noise made by a congregation of hundreds of martens and bluebirds, and soon a general battle along the whole line began. For an hour it was carried on with great fierceness and vindictiveness. The birds paid no attention to the surroundings, but fell fighting at the feet of persons standing in the yard. The weather being pleasant the windows in the houses were raised that the family might witness the conflict. Numbers of birds passed through the windows, and several pairs were caught in the rooms fastened together. There were no cowards or shirks, but every bird seemed intent on doing his whole duty. In one hour the martens were beaten and retired from the contest, leaving the bluebirds in possession of the field.

### Canadian Bazaar.

Mr. John Osborne, Musical Bazaar, Toronto, Canada, writes that his wife was cured of rheumatism by the great pain-banisher, St. Jacobs Oil; that he has found it an invaluable remedy for many ailments.

A German newspaper says the number of people living in Paris who speak the German language is 110,000, which makes Paris the fifteenth largest German city in point of population. Of these 110,000 about 70,000 belong to the German Empire, the remainder being Austrians, Swiss, Alsacians, German-Russians, and German-Americans.

### Our March Through the Heavens.

It is difficult to comprehend that, in addition to the earth's motion around the sun, the latter is also moving through space at the rate of 160,000,000 miles in a year. The astronomers of the last century discovered that our solar system was flying through space in the direction of the constellation Hercules; in other words, if the spectator were to take a stationary point in the heavens, he would see our sun with its attending planets passing through the space at the rate of nearly 450,000 miles per day. Six thousand years ago, it is computed, our solar system was a million millions of miles farther from the stars of Hercules than it is to day. The region in which we are entering is more thickly studded with stars—that is, with suns of other solar systems—than the heavenly regions we have left behind us. What a marvellous universe we live in! When we travel on a railway car live in! At the rate of fifty miles an hour, it makes our head swim; but when we call to mind that the earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours and around the sun, 92,000,000 miles distant, in 365 days, and that that sun is flying through space 160,000,000 miles in a year, human consciousness cannot comprehend the mad whirl of worlds by which we are surrounded. What fairy tale or Arabian Nights story is half so marvellous as the simplest and most ordinary facts in astronomy!

Perhaps the deepest coal mine on this continent is at Pottsville, Pa. The shaft is 1,576 feet deep—nearly a third of a mile. Every day during the busy season 200 cars, containing four tons each, are sent from below to the upper world, the time of each trip being a little over a minute.

Sydney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Little better steps to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

Men live in a world of discord and fault, to be sure, but it is because they make it so. We must go through the world with faculties alert for picking out the beautiful, the true, the fragrant, the musical. If we wish to live in a world that is a good world we must be "kindly affectionate one to another."

### Wrecked Manhood.

Victims of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices, suffering from Premature Decay or old age, Nervous Debility, Lack of Self-confidence, Impaired Memory, Loss of Manly Powers, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Time has a Dooms-day book upon whose pages he is constantly recording illustrious names. But, as often as a new name is written there, and old one disappears. Only a few stand in illuminated characters, never to be effaced.

### To Consumptives.

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of the throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

A troubled mind is often relieved by maintaining a cheerful demeanor. The effort withdraws its attention from the cause of pain, and the cheerfulness which it promotes in others extends by sympathy to itself.

### Highly Satisfactory.

Impure blood and low vitality are the great sources of most diseases for which Burdock Blood Bitters is the specific. S. Perrin, Druggist, of Lindsay, writes that Burdock Blood Bitters give more general satisfaction than any blood purifier in the market. (25)

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

Diphtheria—that terrible scourge of the present day—attacks chiefly those whose vitality is low and blood impure. The timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters forestalls the evils of impure blood, and saves doctor's bills. Sample bottles 10 cents. (30)

To know how to say what other people only think, is what makes men poets and sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think, makes men martyrs or reformers, or both.

### Imitators vs. Substitutors.

Good points are worth remembering, for the reason that they assist us in avoiding many discomforts, and protect us against the cupidities of over-reaching people. When you learn from friends that PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR gets to palm off a worthless and perhaps poisonous substitute, Putnam's is quite patent. He wishes to make a few cents difference between a good article and a cheap imitation or counterfeit, Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere. Beware of dangerous imitations. Putnam & Co., proprs., Kingston.

The sacred books of the ancient Persians say: If you would be holy instruct your children, because all the good acts they perform will be imputed to you.

Catarrh—A New Treatment whereby a Permanent Cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-st. West, Toronto, Canada.

One hand I cannot expiate the wrong of the other.

The Editor of the Grand River *Sachsen* says—"We are usually sparing in our encomiums towards patent medicines, but observation and enquiry has satisfied us that the preparation of Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., styled 'Burdock Blood Bitters,' as a blood purifying tonic is worthy of the high reputation it has established among the people." (28)

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends; and that the most liberal professions of good will are very far from being the surest marks of it.—George Washington.

# THE BOLT AND IRON

## LATE DOMINION BOLT

We predict a high premium to be placed on their new works, which cover an acre of ground, all the men and horses on the ground floor, so arranged that the best results will be had at the least expense. They pay a ten per cent. dividend on the amount over, after payment of expenses; the credit of profit and loss will be divided to accumulate a large reserve fund from the sales of their lands. Their profits in manufacturing; they have withdrawn the stock from the market at the beginning of the year. They are about to offer the unalloyed stock at a low price for improvements. This affords an opportunity to investors that they cannot have, an opportunity to become partners in a proved valuable and established business, manufacturing goods that are as the iron from which they are made. The time will come when their stock may be considered cheap at \$50.00 per limited amount of unalloyed stock had at par to those who are first to take it. No fires can destroy their works, they are fireproof, their machinery is in value, and other projected works seek location on the surplus land owned by the Company which will help to increase its value.

Every man's task in his life is to do the conviction that his life is short and cannot be spared, defends him.

### A LETTER FROM GOLDMOUNT.

In a private letter Wm. Goldmount, Lingwood, Ont., writes: "After trying every remedy I heard recommended, I purchased and water-brush by one of Hoffman's German Bitters. Price 25¢ Sold by Chemists everywhere. Every day is a fresh beginning. Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain. And praise the Lord who has forgiven me. And puzzles forecast and brings to pass. Take heart with the day and begin."

### Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, take the Baggage Express and Carriage Hire to the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, first class. Cost of one million dollars, reduced to upwards per day. European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best of cars, stages and elevated railroads to the city. Families can live better for less at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

In a game of cards a good deal depends on good playing, and good playing depends on a good deal.

### A Wonderful Change.

Rev. W. E. Gifford, while pastor of St. Church, Bothwell, suffered from chronic peptic acid so badly as to render his life a burden. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. (27)

Ladies sometimes forget that jewelry and ornaments are no evidence of refinement, but rather tokens of vulgarity if they want of taste.

Mental depression, headache and nervous debility, are speedily remedied by the excellent blood-purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the *Mitchell* writes: "I suffer from biliousness, liver derangement, and sick headache, use of this medicine. (26)

A man who is advertising "lodging for early risers," adds: "Cochin China is of unusual vocal powers kept on the wing premises."

### Never Allow It.

Never allow the bowels to remain in a condition, as it leads to serious results. All health is sure to follow. Burdock Blood Bitters is the most perfect regulator of the bowels, and the best blood purifier of the world.

What is remote and difficult of access are apt to overrate; what is really best lies always within our reach, but is often overlooked.—*Longfellow.*

Copy of a letter received from Dr. R. E. Land Coffin, F.R.C.P., &c. to H. S. B. Esq. "Having taken Sutherland's 'Blood Purifier' myself, I can bear testimony that it proved a great boon to persons who suffer from rheumatism. R. MAITLAND, F.R.C.P., &c. Barton Court, S.W., March 1882.

Who does the best his circumstance allows. Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.—*Tennyson.*

# St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN IN RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, SORENESS, CUTS, BRUISES, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER BOILS AND PAINS.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-st. West, Toronto, Canada.

# PARKER & EVANS' INTERNAL BOILER COMPOUND

Boiler Compound eradicates scale and bores instantly. One fourth the first dose saves future incrustation. In fact, it saves 25 per cent. in fuel. Send for circular, 509 St. Paul street, Montreal.

# BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVATIVE CORSET.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. By a novel arrangement of fine coiled wire spring, yields readily to every movement of the wearer, the perfect fitting and comfortable corset ever made. It is approved by the highest authorities. Sold by all leading Druggists. Price by Mail, 25¢. CLINTON E. BRUSH & BRO., Toronto, Ont.

# IN A NUTS

## MINUTES' SELECT

of Foreign, Domestic, and Miscellaneous. DOMESTIC.

Some convicts have escaped from the Penitentiary at St. Paul.

Aberia has been committed to the Penitentiary at St. Paul.

An aged Irish couple, the husband being 104 years of age, were found at a new town site at Meadeville, Pa. The husband will be shortly put to rest.

A case in a family at Montreal that will be a case in the papers.

Dawson, Principal of McGill University, has been appointed a Vice-President of the English Privy Council Association.

Quebec Government has taken up its Stamp Act without the English Privy Council Association have expressed their disapproval of coming to Montreal.

John Glass, barrister, of Walkerton, in the river at Belleville, the lumber drive has been to the great pressure on the river.

At Montreal, Ont., two children and S. McLeod were suspected of poisoning Mrs. Robinson, a lad of five years old, who was scalded to death at his home at Montreal, by falling into a boiler.

Grand Trunk General Agents says he cannot get omnibuses as they arrive, and the serious delays have occurred.

A number of boys were badly injured at Mitchell, when a train ran over them about nineteen years ago, and before help could be rendered they were killed.

UNITED STATES. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Eclectic medicine in session at Topeka, Kansas prisoners tell a tale of crimes perpetrated by honest men.

It is stated that the Postmaster General has signed a contract for an Atlantic cable. General Charles Ewing died of a short illness. He was a General Sherman.

John Roach, formerly of Belleville, Ont., is held at the Penitentiary at Kingston. A. Koch, age 13, of Brockville, was on a wager of \$300,000 on a train on a wager of \$300,000.

Woodhull sisters, of New York, attempted to rob a millionaire, were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. A panic and a storm.

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GENERAL. Trial of Louise Michel for pillage has begun. Telegram confirms the arrest of two German missionaries.

British Government attention to abandon the Bill for the present session. Ode and the Bober in the valley of Bober in many adjacent villages. Marquis of Tseng, Chinese Premier, Minister of Finance at Paris. The

Cabinet Council at Berlin stated that the Queen's death six months ago had concealed Constantineople a duel. Richter, second secretary at Athens, an aide was wounded in Greece. Rumored that Prince

of King Christian VII. was engaged to the Crown Princess of Prussia. William of Prussia.

The Time to Take the Editor of the Sun.

The account of the Russian revolution, the recklessness of taking baths, who are Russian, or war, immediately after a bath. I know that some have done so, but it should be avoided. Sea-bathing is now approaching the same rate. The city, or nearly so, and to indulge in the luxuries, least has been my experience. A period of over a hundred thousand known an unpleasant experience were properly conducted.

CHAS. H. S. BOKLYN, N. Y.