Late North-West News.

The Pacific Railway-The Land of Booms Lucky Speculators Interesting Items.

MANY private sales of real estate are being transacted, mostly in farm lands. Ex-Lieut.-Governor Cauchon lately sold

for \$24,000 three blocks at Brandon, Manitoba, which six months ago cost him about \$0,000. DWELLING houses are extremely difficult

to get in Emerson at present. One gentleman has been hunting all over town for rooms for his family for a couple of weeks without avail. This is a sign of a coming building boom in the spring.

THERE is some talk of a colonization company being formed in Emerson, to take adantage of the recent land regulations, and we are not without the hope of the project finally coming to a head. The chances of success are to say the least, attractive.

Mr. T. B. Collins, of Millbrook, returned this morning from Winnipeg. He says the jortunes that people have made in the North-West during the past few months are mredible. One man, an acquaintance, who had to borrow \$20 to buy his ticket to Winnipeg last spring, showed him his deposit check in the Bank of Montreal last week for \$50,000, and he had real estate for which he was offered \$25,000. This was all made since last spring.—*Port Hope Guide*.

THE tenders for the contract of the Emory and Port Moody section of the Canada Pa-tific were as follows: Mr. Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, put in a tender for \$3,-500,000; McMullen & Co., San Francisco, rendered an offer of \$3,200,000; Purcell & Ryan, of Perth, Ont., made an offer to con-struct the work for \$2,900,000; Captain Murray & Co., of St. Catharines, sent in an offer for \$2,864,000 ; Messrs. Onderdonk & Mills, of New York, offered to do the work for \$2,680,000 ; and Charlevoix & Duncan, of Montreal, sent in a tender for \$2,480,000. There was a bid for \$2,800,000 which was withdrawn.

PEMBINA is booming, several pieces of a operty changed hands within the last few lays. The chief attraction seems to be in South Pendoina, where Mr. Geo. McTavish purchased a quarter section of land, a few days ago, between the Pembina River and the Fort, from Mr. Frank Colombe, for the sum of \$10,000. He says he would not take \$40,000 for his bargain. Next spring it will \$40,000 for his bargain. Next spring it will be surveyed into town lots, and valuable improvements made thereon. As Mr. Mc-Tavish is the brother of the Land Commis-sioner of the C. P. R., and is, or was, largely interested in the proposed townsite at Smuggler's Point, his purchase here is con-idered confirmatory of the rumor which has revailed here for some time past, viz., that be Grand Forks branch of the St. P., M. & M, will run direct into this place from the vicinity of Bathgate, and that the grad-diread from that place via Smuggler's Point to the Emerson junction 15 miles north of the international boundary line, will be abandoned. It is claimed that this moveent on the part of the Grand Forks branch will, in connection with the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., will save the building of 12 miles of road, and that by bringing the Red Eiver near the St. Vincent elevator, a savng of three miles additional can be made between that place and Emerson. Besides that, the railroad shops, round houses, pots, etc., and the same corps of officials an be made to do the work of the Grand Forks branch with very slight additional erpense.

Watermelons in January. Pittsburg Dispate

The family of Peter Matson, living near Burlington, N. J., cat watermelons for dinner every day, and expect to do so all winter. Matson laid away 250 melons during the season preserving them by a pro-ess which he professes to have invented. He varnished each melon all over, and then sealed up the stem. Not long ago he in-vited a number of his friends to dinner and brought out three large watermelons for deert. His guests all united in saying that they never tasted more delicious melons Matson's preserving powers reached a large ront fruit dealer in Philadelphia, and a re-presentative of the dealer went to Burlingten and requested the privilege of tasting some of the fruit. He pronounced them de-licious, and at once negotiated for fifty of the melons. Matson hesitated some time, out at last concluded to part with a por-tion of his stock, as the price offered was very large. They are to be placed on sale at fabulous prices in Philadelphia in a few Jays. The dealer wants Matson to preserve several thousand for him next summer or lise sell him his process. Local physicians declare that the varnish used to prevent the actions from spoiling is sufficient to have poisoned all those who have partaken of them, yet the members of the family never enjoyed better health.

LATE FRENCH NEWS.

The Financial Disturbances Government Notes -Cabinet Metters, &c., &-

M. Say announced that the budget presented by his predecessor would be withdrawn.

The Senate concurred in the bill for the three months' prolongation of the commercial treaties.

Troops guard the offices of the Union Generals sn Lyons to prevent the populace sacking them.

A grant of 60,000,000 francs for militar expenses in Tunis during February and March, 1882, was voted.

The deposits on which the Union Gene-rale was obliged to pay interest exceeded one hundred million francs.

Brokers in Paris on Tuesday received deplorable accounts from provincial clients, entailing heavier losses than was expected.

A despatch from Oran says the French column operating in Southern Algeria cap-tured 10,000 sheep, 6,000 cancels and killed 90 tribesmen.

M. Andrieux gave notice that he would on Thursday, submit a proposal looking to the amelioration of the condition of the Paris and Lyons bourses.

The extreme Left intend to interpellate the Government with regard to shelving the Revision bill. In the Senate, the Gov-ernment's declaration of its policy was applauded.

The French Government learning that the Supreme Court of Guatemala had acquitted the soldiers charged with assaulting the Sec-retary of the French Legation, on November 7th, refused to receive the Envoy of Guatemala. A frigate has been ordered to Guatemala to demand satisfaction, 100,000 francs indemnity and the imprisonment of the assailants.

It is believed that legal proceedings will be commenced against the Union Generale. It is stated that the suspension was caused by the refusal of the Lander Bank to pay 7,000,000 francs, which had been depended upon to enable the Union Generale to meet its liabilities. Thirty-one strong boxes in the Union Generale's vaults were found empty, and an examination of the books proves that when Bontoux stated its profits were 57,000,000 francs there was a deficit of 96, 000,009 francs.

Almost all the newspapers of Paris speak in very favorable terms of the new Ministry. The Paris correspondent of the Times says "The new Cabinet cannot fail to be welcomed by Europe. It will be hailed with gene-ral satisfaction in France. Its object will be to restore tranquility, which the country wishes and needs. The delay in M. Say's acceptance of office was in consequence of his objecting to new loans, compulsory conversion and state purchase of railways. M. De Freycinet felt considerable hesitation im yielding his views on these points.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday M. De Freycinet read the programme of the new Cabinet. It says the policy of the Government will be one above all calculated to establish peace in the minds of the people and at heme and abroad it will be firm and conciliatory. Liberty and progress are ne-cessary for France. The Government will apply in a liberal sense the laws relative to the press and the right of public meeting. A bill will be submitted sanctioning the right of association while maintaining the rights of the State. The revision of the constitution ought to be postponed until the expiration of the term of the present Legislature. The judicial, military and educational reforms initiated by the late Cabinet will be persevered with. The efforts of this Cabinet will be directed to giving an impetus to labor. Nations do not live by politics, but by busi-ness. The Government does not intend to propose compulsory conversion of the debt or the purchase of the railways by the State. No efforts will be spared to arrive at a definite solution of the tariff questions, and for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. M. De Freycinet appealed to the Chambers to give the Government their confidence. The speech was received with chambers

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

How to Run.

Theo II Willson, St. Nicholas for February, 1-85 Very few boys known how to run. "Ho, ho!" say a dozen boys. "Just bring on the boy that can run faster than I

an

But, stop a moment. I don't mean that most boys can't run fast-I mean they can't run far. I don't believe there is one boy in fifty, of those who may read this, who can run a quarter of a mile at a good smart pace without having to blow like a porpoise by by the time he has made his distance. And how many boys are there who can run, fast or slow, a full mile without stopping? It hardly speaks well for our race, does it, that almost any animal in creation that pretends to run at all can outrun any of us ?

Take the smallest terrier-dog you can find, that is sound and not a puppy, and try a race with him. He'll beat you badly. He'll race with him. He is beat you baily. He is the set of t you see he must travel about seventy miles of distance. And then, a good hound will sometimes follow a fox for two days and nights without stopping, going more than three hundred and fifty miles, and he will do it without eating or sleeping.

Then, you must have heard how some of the runners of the South African triben will run for long distances-hundreds of milescarrying dispatches, and making very few stops.

I make these comparisons to show that our boys who can not run a mile without being badly winded are very poor runners

But I believe I can tell the boys something that will help them to run better. I was a pretty old boy when I first found it out, but the first time I tried it I ran a a mile and a quarter at one dash, and I was not weary nor blown. And now I am geing to give you the secret : Breathe through your nose !

I had been thinking what poor runners we are, and wondering why the animals can run so far. and it came to me that per-haps this might account for the difference, that they always take air through the nose, while we usually begin to puff through our mouths before we have gone many rods. Some animals, such as the dog and the fox, do open their mouths and pant while run-ning, but they do this to cool themselves, and not because they can not get air enough through their noses.

I found once, through a sad experience with a pet dog, that dogs must die if their nostrils become stopped. They will breathe through their mouth only while it is foreibly held open; if left to themselves they always breathe through the nose.

So, possibly, we are intended to take all our breath through the nose, unless necessity drives us to breathe through the mouth.

There are many other reasons why we ought to make our noses furnish all the air to our lungs. One is, the nose is filled with a little forest of hair, which is always kept moist, like all the inner surfaces of the nose, and particles of dust that would otherwise rush into the lungs and make trouble, are caught and kept out by the little hairy network. Then the passages of the nose are longer, and smaller, and more crooked than that of the mouth, so that as it passes through them the air becomes warm. But these are only a few reasons why the nose ought not to be switched off and left idle, as so many noses are, while their owners go puffing through their mouths.

All trainers of men for racing and rowing, and all other athletic contests, understand this, and teach their pupils accordingly. If the boys will try this plans they will soon see what a difference it will make in their endurance. After you have run a few rods holding your mouth tightly closed, there will come a time when it will seem as though you could not get air enough through the nose alone; but don't give up:

Young, middle aged, or old mcn, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weak-nesses, should send two stamps for large treat-Address C. W. DENNIS, Toronto Ontario ise, giving successful treatment. WORLD's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y

Col. Martinoff, the czar's first equerry, has been to Germany thoroughly to study the management and manner of harnessing adopted at the imperial and royal stables. The Russian imperial stud will henceforth be partly replaced by English and foreign horses

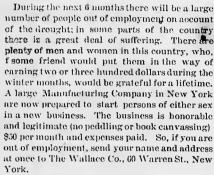
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N, Y. : Dear Sir-I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise. Yours truly, Mrs. A. RANKIN, 141 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind-

A wealthy Russian, who lately died in Switzerland, named Vanderwies, left his wife \$22,000,000 in cash and large estates in Russia; to his eldest son \$15,000,000 and fa castle at Lugano, and \$15,000,000 and a castle at Vairose to another son.

If you are bilious take Dr. Pierce's "Pleas-ant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

The Grand Duke Constantine, uncle to the Czar, has taken a house in Paris, and it is probable that he will reside there in fu-ture, as he has no intention of returning to Russia, nor is his august nephew particularly desirous of his company.

A CARD



The Household and Farm in its issue of Octo ber says, "The offer made by this Company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed.

The Wallace Co. make a special offer to readers of this paper who will write them at onceand who can give good references.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS FOR 1882. PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS FOR 1882. A shipment of S, and M, Extra Brill Paper, (Genuine) just received; also a case of Eagle Ex-tra Brilliant New "Pease" Tint; complete assortment of French and American Card and Cablnent Mounts. Owing to the immenst de-mand for Swan's Plates, we have hitherte been unable to keep up with our orders, but are promised an early shipmert, which will enable us to fill all demands. We are also keeping on hand the Eastman Plate, which will be found to be the best American Plates in the market. We have a few copies of the British Journal Photo Almanate and Year Book (bound in one volume) fer the year 1881. Reduced price 50 cts Photographic Mosaics, 1881, 38c. LYON & ALEXANDER. 198 Bay St., Toronto.

LYON & ALEXANDER, 128 Bay St., Toronto,



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A Noble Thief.

M. Rene de Pont-Jest has recently been condemned by the Criminal Tribunal of Caen to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 frances for stealing a watch chain and wearing the insignia of an order of chivalry to which he was not entitled. For many years past M. de Pont-Jest has belonged to the editorial staff of the Figure. He was in the editorial stal of the *Phylore*. The was in receipt of an income amounting to over \$10,-000 a year when he committed the offence laid to his charge. The famous Maitre-Lachaud, his counsel, called several of the leading French writers of the day, friends and collaborateurs, of Pont-Jest, to hear tes-ingene of the myichtness of his character timony of the uprightness of his character. Among others of European renown, Adolpho Belot, Emile Blavet, and Ernest Daudet suc-cessively entered the box and recorded, up-on oath, their conviction that Pont-Jest was incapable of a dishonest action. In spite, however, of all that these eminent men could say in his favor, the Tribunal ound him guilty.

Eursting of the Reservoir in Calais-Many Lives Lost.

The reservoir in Calais, France, burst on Monday. The torrent destroyed a school-house and two other buildings which were occupied. Few of the inmates escaped. The number lost is unknown, but twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the rnins.

with cheers.

A Submarine Cable for Lake Superior

The Thunder Bay Sentinel proposes a scheme for the laying of a submarine cable between Thunder Bay and Marquette, in other words, connecting the north and south shores of Lake Superior by telegraph.

The scheme, if carried out, says the North Shore Miner, would revolutionize the tele-graphic system of the Northwest. It would give an almost air line between Milwaukee, hicago and other large cities and Thunder Bay, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and on the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway there will no doubt be direct communication be-tween British Columbia and Japan, China and all parts of Asia.

But its most direct benefit would be to the people of Canada, for not only would it afford the residents of the Northwest a direct line to the principal cities of the United States, but would also give a much shorter line to the residents of Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces in their messages to the Northwest, this of course only on the completion of a proposed line from Marquette to the Sault.

Sach points as Prince Arthur's Landing, Fort William, Silver Islet and Isle Royale would derive the greatest benefit from such a means of communication. At present the only wires connecting Prince Arthur's Landing with the principal parts of Canada or by wury of Winning through the States go by way of Winnipeg through the States, round by Chicago and thence to their des-tination, at such a high rate that it almost prevents any business being done over the wires except local or western.

THE able bodied ones of the Battle River, Pigeon Lake and Peace Hills Indians are off to the Plains after buffalo, which are said to be in the neighborhood of the Hand Hills on the Red Deer River. Some of them went off eight weeks ago and have not been heard of since, while others are going all the time, so that it is pretty certain they are getting at least enough to live on. It are getting at least enough to live on. It was roported that they had sent in for the destitute oncs of the bands, who were left at home, but this is not so, for they are still there, and in a destitue condition.

keep right on, and in a few moments you will overcome this. A little practice of this method will go far to make you the best runner in the neighborhood.

Good Taste Among the Mighty.

The more I think about the elephants, the more wonderful they seem to me. The great, clumsy creatures are so very knowing, so very loving, and so like human be-ings in many of their qualities. They know their power well, and they also know just when they must not use it. Deacon Green tells me that keepers and trainers Green tells me that keepers and trainers of elephants often lie down on the ground and let the huge fellows step right over them; and that they feel perfectly save in doing so, because they know the elephants will pick their way carefully over the pro-strate forms, never so much as touching them, still less treading on them. Yet the mighty creatures can brush a man out the mighty creatures can brush a man out of existence as easily as a man can brush away a fly. And what delicate tastes they have delighted, I'm told, with strawber ries, gum-drops, or any little dainty of that kind ! They are fond of bright colors, too, and travellers tell wonderful tales of seeing elephants gather flowers with the great-est care, and smell them, apparently with the keenest pleasure.

It is true they eat the same flowers after-ward, but dear me ! I've scen girls do the same thing ! Many a time I watched a lit-tle lady pluck a wild rose, look at it a mo-ment, sigh "how lovely!" then open her pretty lips and swallow the petals one by one

Why shouldn't an elephant ? -- " Juck-inthe Pulpit," St. Nicholas for February, 1882.

Мекісо.

There are said to be now in Mexico 10,000 Protestant Christians. The Presbyterian Church began its work there in 1872, and numbers 4,000 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church sent missionaries in 1878, and now has 337 members in full connection and 258 on production. The Protestant Episand 378 on probation. The Protestant Epis-copal Church has 3,500 members. The first introduction of the Bible into the country was by the soldiers and chaplains of the United States army in 1847.