WATCHMAN
—AND—
VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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COLLISION AT SEA.

Two British Vessels Collide—Twenty-five Persons Drowned.

A last (Sunday) night's London cablegram says: The British passenger vessels Hurunui and Waitara, belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company, came in collision off Portland on Friday night. The Waitara sank in two minutes, and twenty-five persons were drowned. The Hurunui immediately launched her boats and rescued sixteen persons, including a lady, a saloon passenger, to whom a sailor who was saved had given up his life-belt. Two other saloon passengers were also saved. All the second-class and steerage passengers were lost. The captain of the Waitara was dragged aboard the Hurunui with the aid of ropes. The two vessels left London together. On Friday the Hurunui struck the Waitara end on just in front of the saloon on the starboard side. The survivors state that no crash was heard but the side of the Waitara gave way like cardboard. They say most of the passengers might have been saved had a barque and a steamer, which were seen near by, heeded the Waitara's signals of distress. The Waitara was an iron ship of 833 tons, built in 1863. The Hurunui was also an iron ship.

Curious Matrimonial Suit.

A New York telegram says: A rather unique case came to light in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when Annie Sinzner charged her husband with abandonment and non-support. The husband admitted that he left her, but pleaded in extenuation that he was for several years under the impression that he was a happy father, and but recently found that his wife had been palming off on him two children, whom she had taken out of a charitable institution, as his offspring, when in fact she had never been a mother. He claimed to have procured a divorce from the woman, and exhibited a document which all the legal lore in the court could not translate. The justice succeeded in restoring peace, and the couple left the court happy.

Fate is the friend of the good, the guide of the wise, the tyrant of the foolish, the enemy of the bad.

Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale, has not allowed bereavement (her husband died February, 1882) to dim too severely her toilets at Ascot. She wore on one day gray cashmere and on another mauve silk.

Appearances seldom ought to determine our judgment. When the honor, probity, or reputation of some one is the matter in question, it ought not to be pronounced, without a thorough investigation of the subject; and in that case, suspicions are never certainties.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI. LACHUTE, Q., FRIDAY JULY 6, 1883. NO. 44

HORRIBLE DISCOVERIES.

Dead Children and Human Bones Found in a Doctor's Cellar.

A MONTHLY NURSE'S PROCEEDINGS.

A last (Wednesday) night's Philadelphia despatch says: The police today found in the cellar of a dwelling on North Fifth street, formerly occupied by Dr. Isaac Hathaway, an alleged mal-practitioner, the bodies of several children and a large number of human bones. Hathaway was arrested in March, 1881, with Rev. Thos. B. Miller, for committing criminal malpractice upon Mary Butler, a servant girl, whose child died. Both were admitted to bail, and Hathaway fled. He, however, returned some time ago, but has never been re-arrested on the charge. Three months ago his wife charged him with brutally assaulting her and threatening her life. She asked to have a warrant issued for his arrest, but subsequently withdrew the charge. She told the officials at that time that her husband had performed several criminal operations upon her, and she knew he had performed hundreds of others. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon two skulls or portions of skulls of infants had been found buried in the cellar of the dwelling. Hathaway is now in the county prison, charged with assaulting a relative. The coroner has lodged a detainer at the prison against him.

The bodies of eight infants, in an advanced state of decomposition, were found on Sunday night buried in the garden of a house in Gloucester, England, occupied by a monthly nurse. The occupier of the house and his wife were brought before the Magistrate yesterday, and remanded on a charge of wilful murder.

Latest from Ireland.

Mr. Murphy, Q. C., has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

Mr. Peter Hay, governor of Spike Island Convict Station for 28 years, has been appointed to the governorship of Mountjoy Prison.

Ireland pays no land tax; Ireland pays no house duty; Ireland pays no assessed taxes; Ireland has for ten years paid no income-tax. Ireland ought to be happy.

There was recently a visible decrease in the number of inmates in the Wexford Workhouse. Contrasting it with the same period last year the numbers were 502 in 1882, and 478 in 1883.

Some time ago the schoolhouse of Ballymacoda had to be closed in consequence of an outbreak of fever, and now it has been found necessary to close the National School at Lady's Bridge, near Castlemartyr.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church commenced its annual session in Belfast on June 4th. Rev. Dr. T. J. Killen, of Belfast, was the outgoing Moderator, and the Assembly unanimously elected as his successor the Rev. H. B Wilson, of Crookstown.

The Cork Exhibition promises to be an event of great importance in the manufacturing history of Ireland. The display will be the most complete exhibition of the industries and resources of Ireland yet collected within the walls of any building.

The Earl of Dufferin is to pay a visit to his residence at Clandeboye, County Down.

The Scotch Greys now stationed at Cork will be shortly removed to one of the Scotch stations.

The residence of Mr. William Vaugh, situate in Drimdoolan, near Castlerea, was lately burned to the ground.

The bacon trade in Waterford is much depressed. The price of pigs now averages £3 per cwt., and from 4,500 to 5,000 are killed every week.

John Lodge, lately a clerk in the employment of the Munster Bank, who was charged at Dublin with stealing the sum of £5,500, has been acquitted.

On May 22nd the body of Wm. Reynolds, a respectable farmer, who had disappeared suddenly about ten days before, was discovered in a pond convenient to his residence, at Walderstown, near Athlone.

Mr. James McKeown, contractor, has been admitted into the Royal Hospital, Belfast, suffering from terrible self-inflicted wounds, having first cut his throat and then shot himself in the side with a rifle.

Late Northwest News.

Sleeping cars are now run between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and are well patronized.

The aggregate pay-roll of the C. P. R. employees on the last pay-day was over $300,000.

The foundations of a new joint hotel and court house at Swift Current, to cost $100,000, are being put in.

Upwards of 600 men are now employed in the Canada Pacific machine and repair shops in Winnipeg.

The first hosiery manufactory in Manitoba has just been established at Dominion City by Messrs. Webster & Hunting.

Many of the farmers around Rapid City have seeded down from 100 to 200 acres this season, and the crop prospects are splendid.

The police force at McLeod is about 150 strong, with outposts at the Crow's Nest and Kootenay Passes, Whoop-up and other places.

A new gold find has been located near Tache station, on the C. P. R. east. Mr. Monro, lately a conductor on the line, is the fortunate man.

Manitoba's aggregate lumber cut last winter was 78,500,000 feet. It now sells for $25 per thousand feet, the same quality having sold last year for $32 per thousand.

A statement of the financial position of Brandon shows that the expenditure has been $116,440. This has been paid out for improvements, new fire engine and hose costing $6,203. The proposed expenditure is estimated at $19,704, and the amount at the credit of the city is $1,730.41.

The town site of Calgary, N. W. T., is expected to be placed on the market about the first of August. The railway will strike there about that time or a little later.

Apiculture is successfully carried on in the Northwest, as bees require a clear, dry atmosphere and a rich harvest of flowers; if the air is damp, or the weather cloudy, they will not work so well. Another reason why they work less in a warm climate is, that the honey gathered remains fluid for sealing a longer time, and, if gathered faster than it thickens, it sours and spoils. Our clear, bright skies, dry air and rich flora are well adapted to the bee culture.

HATCHING EGGS BY STEAM.

An Invention which Two Hamiltonians are Turning to Advantage.

A NOVEL SPECTACLE.

For some months past Mr. F. J. Willson, of the Willson Sewing Machine Company, corner Queen and Peter streets, and Mr. A. White, foreman of that manufactory, have been engaged in perfecting an incubator which may now be pronounced complete in every way. The incubator is a square box 4 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet wide and 4 feet 6 inches high. It is constructed with an air cushion an inch wide all around it and a wall of plaster of the same width to prevent radiation of air. The top is a glass sash with the necessary ventilators. There are tin boilers (outside) at each end of the incubator, serving two distinct systems of hot water circulation. The hot water pipes in the interior are covered with blankets, and these drop into open water at the bottom on either side, operating on the same principle as a lamp wick; the blankets remain moist all the time, and throw out the additional heat required for hatching. The eggs are placed in an open drawer with open wire bottom, and are covered with a light flannel. They are turned and allowed 20 minutes in exposure to the ordinary atmosphere every day. The first experiment by Messrs. Willson and White was not very successful, and they attribute it to the sudden atmospheric changes, which this season were of a nature almost to puzzle a hen herself. The second test promised to be all that could be desired. Three weeks ago last night, several dozens of common store eggs were put in, and this morning the chickens are picking at the shells at a lively rate. Two healthy looking birds walked out about 2 o'clock, and hundreds of others will soon follow. Messrs. Willson & White have applied for a patent for the incubator.

DREAMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

How a Lost Baby-Carriage was Recovered.

A short time ago Mr. Robert Fenix, of this town, was surprised one morning to find that the family baby-carriage had disappeared during the night. An active search in the vicinity failed to reveal the whereabouts of the missing article, and information was given the Dundas and Hamilton police to be on the lookout for it. But the perambulator remained *non est* until a few days ago, when it was recovered in rather a remarkable way. Mrs. Blank, living a few doors from Mr. Fenix, had a dream the other night, when everything was still. She dreamt she saw some youngsters feloniously abstracting the lost baby carriage and conveying it to a residence on the Flats. In her midnight vision she saw the residence and the carriage snugly stowed away on the premises. Next morning before breakfast she related her dream to Mr. Fenix, who, though rather doubtful that anything would come of it, made an excursion to the Flats to investigate. Sure enough, he found the object of his mission at the house and in the position described to him. The occurrence is given as a solid fact, and if any person doubts it the dreamer can be produced.—*Dundas Banner.*

Dress in a Hot Country.

It is, of course, superfluous to say that the better classes of Brazilians are always decently or even elegantly dressed from boyhood, yet the children of the most wealthy are sometimes introduced to visitors without any clothing but a string of beads around the neck or a pair of elegant slippers on their tiny feet, while in the photographic galleries one can find few pictures of any but nude children. Among the lower classes boys are frequently never dressed until they are 12 years old. Girls commonly wear clothes sooner, though the first few years of their lives pass with only a pair of ear-rings, which find their way into the ears of every female child before she is a year old. With servant women the costume consists of a long travelling skirt, whose waist is cut very low around the shoulders, from which it is constantly slipping. The short sleeved waist is often the only undergarment of white, but, as a rule, they are extremely fond of the gayest colors and delight to make their dresses from the kind of print designed to imitate patchwork. When their children are dressed at all they wear a single, long-sleeved loose garment which covers the knee and which sometimes almost touches the ground. For these shapeless little dresses black is one of the favorite colors, and the effect is the climax of singularity.

The Proper Position for Sleeping.

A German, Baron Reichenbach, has occupied many years in studying the art of bed making, or rather bed placing, and maintains that improperly placed beds will shorten a man's life. If a mere magnet exercises an influence on sensitive persons, the earth's magnetism must certainly make itself felt on the nervous life of man. In whatever hemisphere, you may always sleep with your feet to the equator, and let your body lie "true as a needle to the pole." The proper direction of the body is of the utmost importance for the proper circulation of the blood, and many disturbances in the organisms have been cured by simply placing the bolster in a different point of the compass from that it had occupied. Let such as has hitherto been in the habit of sleeping with their heads where their feet ought to be take to heart the example of the late Dr. E'schwester, of Magdeburg, who died recently at the age of 109 years. The most unhealthy position, we are told, is when the body lies due east and west. Some observers assure us that to sleep in such a posture is tantamount to committing suicide, and that diseases are often aggravated by deviations from the proper postures.—*London World.*

A country cousin visiting her society aunt was asked if she was fond of the opera. "Oh, yes," said she passionately, "I am always perfectly carried away with delight when the lady rides round the ring and jumps through the hoops!"

The perils of false teeth are illustrated by an inquest on the body of John Richards, aged 25 years, a Congregational minister, who died in the hospital from the effects of swallowing a couple of false teeth. He accidentally swallowed two false teeth, and on the advice of a medical man was taken to London. He was admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital where he was attended to, but he died. Death resulted by percolation from a so al abscess which had formed in the throat caused by the obstruction.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Rural Jottings That Are Timely and May be Read With Profit.

BEST MEANS OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Putting Up Butter and Packing Apples.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

The Farm Dairy.

In the average farm dairy too little attention is given to the management of milk. The introduction of what may be termed "the home-made creamery system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers. Such as do not invest in the patented creameries need some artificial method for keeping the milk and cream at a proper temperature. A neighboring farmer has for several years kept milk in a cellar-tank, which is supplied from an adjoining pond of pure water. Into this water-tank, cans, 20 inches deep, are set so that the water comes to within two inches of the top, and they are left uncovered, to allow the animal heat to pass off. A thermometer, occasionally plunged into the water, enables him to regulate the temperature, which should be at about 62 degrees, and as a result, the cream rises, to a depth of from two to three inches, in the can. The tank was built, and water conducted to it, at a small expense, which has been amply repaid, as the quantity of cream greatly exceeds that produced by the old method of setting in shallow pans. By some such means as this the farm dairy may be made a profitable adjunct to general farming.

Canning Rhubarb.

Those who are fond of rhubarb are reminded that it may be canned for winter use in the same manner as fruits. If this has not already been done, the winter's supply ought to be put up at once, as the gathering should soon cease, and the plants allowed to grow and gain strength for the product of next spring. In canning, the rhubarb is stewed as if for the table. Sugar may be added or not; it is not necessary for its preservation, but many think it is more convenient to add it at once, otherwise the rhubarb has to be heated before it is used, in order to properly incorporate the sugar. The hot rhubarb is filled into the jars in the same manner as stewed fruits, and the covers put on at once. Before placing away, try if it is possible to screw down the corks still tighter. In gathering rhubarb at this season, select the newer stalks, as the outer and older ones are apt to be tough.

Maple Wood "Tins" for Butter.

Mr. W. Cluxton, of Peterboro', writes to the farmers, cautioning them against using tinnets or tubs made from maple wood, for packing butter in. This wood, he declares, injures the butter that comes in contact with it, and renders it undesirable for shipping to Europe. Mr. Cluxton says that tinnets of any kind of wood should be used as little as possible, and that the best package is an ash firkin with a slip cover. We agree with him that ash, especially white ash, is preferable wood to either maple or spruce, which are objectionable for butter packing; but dealers here and in the West prefer tinnets as a more convenient package than the clumsier firkin which prevails in the neighborhood of Peterboro. We should prefer to say to the Western farmer: use ash tinnets with slip cover, rather than ash firkins.

Peach Crop Prognostications.

The Delaware peach growers have a curious way of arriving at a conclusion whether the crop will be poor or abundant. During the spring they clip a number of branches from average trees in different orchards, then plant the twigs in a hothouse and force the blossoms. By examining these experts claim they can approximate very accurately the conditions and value of the coming crop. That practice was followed this season, and the predictions based upon it have been literally verified. The crop is an average one as to quantity, but the quality is the finest known for years.

Fattening on Grass.

Many farmers keep the cattle and sheep they intend to send to market on the approach of winter in scanty pastures during the entire summer, where they remain in very poor condition for want of sufficient food. They keep themselves and their teams hard at work during the summer raising corn to fatten them. That corn is an excellent kind of food to feed cattle and sheep intended for slaughtering all will admit. It is likely, however, that most western feeders give too much attention to corn and not enough to grass. It is easy to render cattle and sheep reasonably fat on grass and clover alone. They must, however, be abundant and of good quality. If animals are obliged to be on their feet all day and are compelled to wander about from morning till night in search of food, and are then forced to lie down hungry, they cannot be expected to become fat. Corn will not cause animals to become fat if they are not allowed enough of it to enable them to repair the natural waste of the system. Its chief advantage as an article of food for animals being fattened consists in the fact that they can eat enough to form a large amount of flesh and fat in a short time, and they can have an opportunity for rest. Provide cattle and sheep with green fodder so abundantly that they can satisfy their appetites in a short time and have an opportunity to rest in comfort and they will become fat on it without corn. Grass is by far the most economical food for stock and summer is the best time for laying on fat. By paying more attention to grazing and less to corn farmers can make beef and mutton for less cost than most of them do under the present system of feeding.

Packing Apples.

A paper read before the Nova Scotia Fruit-Growers' Association gave some valuable suggestions on packing apples. A vast improvement is stated to have been made in the past season over previous ones. Careful assorting is insisted on. In one case, in a consignment of three hundred barrels to England, the first and second sizes were not separated, and the result was $1 less per barrel than others of the same quality which were assorted. Hardwood barrels are found much the best, both on account of strength and the apples shrinking less. Wrapping the specimens in paper has done well, but is attended with too much labor for general practice. Lining the barrels with white paper has been satisfactory. The experiments with packing in chaff and cut straw have signally failed.

The varieties which have done best for the English markets have been Gravenstein, Ribston pippin, Pomme Grise, Baldwin, Spitzenburg and Russet.

Parsnips for Cows.

Those farmers who have not yet adopted the ensilage system of preserving green food for winter use, and who use roots instead, should bear in mind the claims of parsnips as a cattle feed. It is one of the most nutritious of roots, and can be grown without more trouble than carrots. We have never had milch cows increase in milk or butter productions much faster upon any extra feed than when a peck of parsnips was added daily to their rations of hay and grain. Parsnips may be sown any time in June, if the ground is fitted, as it always should be for root crops, by being deeply ploughed, well manured and finely pulverized. They should be sown in drills about fourteen to eighteen inches apart, and the seed covered about half an inch deep. When two or three inches high thin to six inches apart and keep well hoed. Do not harvest in the fall, but allow them to remain in the ground until spring, and when the beets, mangels, turnips, small potatoes and the like are all consumed, and the "spring appetite" of the animal begins to crave the green grass which has not started, then dig your parsnips and feed them out. One great advantage of the parsnip is that it will winter perfectly well in the ground, and will be in its best condition at a season of the year when the animal most needs roots, and when other varieties have either decayed or lost much of their value as feed, if indeed you have been able to keep them at all.

Other Farm Jottings.

There are 2,000,000 hives of bees in the United States.

Sprouts should be thinned out whenever new branches are not needed.

Clover does not exhaust the soil and is the only crop of which this can be said.

Harness should be oiled three or four times yearly, after first being cleansed with soap and water.

It is said that a tomato plant in each hill of melons and squashes will keep the bugs at a respectful distance.

A few sunflowers should be grown near the house, as they absorb the poisonous miasma arising from offensive matter.

Plums can be grown with a greater degree of certainty than other fruits, if the trees are frequently jarred and the curculio destroyed.

A fruit grower says it is a good plan to trim trees high and pasture orchards with sheep. He prefers it to ploughing or mulching.

A leading Western New York orchardist says that last year he gave his orchard a top dressing of manure in August, and that the result was a fine crop. He thinks the summer manuring produced an immediate effect on the swelling and ripening processes.

It is said that the Russian sunflower has yielded as high as one hundred bushels of seed to the acre. Its value for poultry is well known to fanciers. The seed may be planted from the middle of May until July 1st, about half a peck per acre being required.

If the horn of a buck or other animal is found to be growing in a way not desired it may be changed by scraping with a knife on the side to which it is wished to turn its growth. The scraping dries and hardens the horn, while on the opposite side growth continues without interruption.

Where land is covered with weeds it seldom or never pays to let them grow for the purpose of ploughing under as green manure. Almost all weeds are robbers of fertility, and only heat the soil by being turned to decay at as early a stage as possible.

Few farmers know that clover is one of the best crops to clean out foul weeds from their soil. Its rapid growth enables it to smother all except the strongest rooted perennials, and even these it will greatly keep in check. But it will only do this if cattle and other stock are kept off at all times.

"About the Paradise Called Dakota."

"The story of Dakota," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "has been too highly colored; the emigration business has been overworked; the excitement is about over, and now comes the relapse. Dakota is, no doubt, a good place for wheat growing purposes, and is just the place for the poor foreigner from Sweden or Norway, or any other cold country in Europe, to settle in; but the climate is too severe for a man who has been reared anywhere south of the fortieth parallel of latitude. As a matter of course on the part of the geographers, Dakota is placed in the 'temperate zone,' but when wells twenty feet deep are frozen over, and winter sets in about the 1st of October with a coldness that defies the registry of Fahrenheit, and continues till May, it might as well be called a cold section of country. From a letter written to the Aledo (Ill.) *Record* by Mr. Thomas S. Sharpe, who has been a resident of Hutchinson County, Dakota, for the last five years, some facts may be gathered that will enlighten those who are contemplating settling in that Territory. We quote some extracts: 'Persons East will do well to accept with caution reports about Dakota. They appear mostly written by persons who have never raised a crop or seen one raised. North Dakota is a wheat region, South Dakota is not, and between is debatable land. I have not seen a crop of wheat of twenty-five bushels per acre; have asked old settlers, and they have not. Last year the Department of Agriculture made the returns for his county at fourteen bushels. This was rather light, but the crop was the best in five years. Forty bushels of oats and thirty-five of corn are good crops, and it takes five acres of prairie to pasture a steer through summer. Flax is our main market crop, and is fast ruining lands devoted to it. Many who undertook sheep farming have given it up. There is a heavy immigration to this Territory, and much of it is of a land-grabbing nature. Six months' fictitious residence, then prove up mortgage, or sell for $300 to $500, then leave Dakota, or repeat the game, making a net gain of perhaps $900 for the six months is the programme by thousands. And many an honest pioneer takes his claim, toils to make a home, and in a year or two finds himself almost isolated from neighbors and debarred from the blessings of society. Any one coming to Dakota Territory ought to be prepared to accept the regular hardships of pioneer life. Don't build your hopes on enormous crops. Every dollar you earn here is well earned. The busiest man in South Dakota is Shylock. His grip is on some quarter or more of nearly every section, and five years will see thousands of farmers in his hands."

A star engagement—Meet me by moonlight alone.

WEBB'S DARING SWIM.

The Great English Swimmer to Stem the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids.

HIS OBJECT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Captain Matthew Webb, who swam the English Channel in 1875, and now proposes to swim through the whirlpool rapids below the Niagara Falls, explained his plan to a New York *Herald* reporter a day or two ago.

"Yes," he said, "I am going to swim the whirlpool rapids, and I will say that it is about the angriest bit of water in the world. I came over from England two weeks ago to make the trial, and I went to the rapids last week and made a critical examination. They are rough, I tell you, and the whirlpool is a grand one, but I think I am strong enough and skilled enough to get through alive. The people at Niagara Falls tell me that I will be simply committing suicide. You ought to hear the blood curdling stories that were retailed for my benefit. A year or two ago a boy who was paddling around in the shore water was drawn into the rapids and had his head cut off. A girl fell into the river last summer from the Suspension Bridge, and when her dead body was picked up at the other end of the rapids it was bereft of all clothing but a pair of stockings. In twenty-three years they say that eighty persons have lost their lives in the rapids."

HIS OBJECT AND HIS PLAN.

"But what is your object in attempting such a terrible feat?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

"How do you propose to pass through the rapids?"

"I'll explain my plan. The current, they say, is thirty-nine miles an hour and the river is ninety-five feet deep. It is wide just below the falls and narrows at the rapids. I am only afraid of two awful ledges of pointed rocks which jut out from the shores into the whirlpool. The water fairly shrieks and hisses as it boils over them. Now, I want to avoid the sides, and yet I dare not go into the middle, for there lies the vortex, and that means death. I will go out into the middle of the river in a small boat just about the Suspension Bridge. The only clothing I shall wear will be the silk trunks I had on when I swam the English Channel. At the time appointed I will leap into the river and float into the rapids. Of course I will make no attempt to go forward, for the fearful speed of the water will carry me through. When the water gets very bad I will go under the surface, and remain beneath until I am compelled to come up for breath. That will be pretty often, I wager. When I strike the whirlpool I will strike out with all my strength, and try to keep away from the suck hole in the centre. I will begin with the breast strokes and then use overhand strokes. My life will then depend upon my muscles and my breath, with a little touch of science behind them. It may take me two or three hours to get out of the whirlpool, which is about a quarter of a mile long. When I do get through I will try to land on the Canadian side, but if the current is too swift, as I think it is, I will keep on down to Lewiston on the American side."

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED FEAT.

The feat will probably be performed on the 21st July. The various railway companies which run to Niagara Falls have subscribed $10,000 for Captain Webb, and it is expected that a hundred thousand persons will witness the undertaking. Preparations are being made to have special excursions from every town and city within reach of the railways.

Captain Webb was born in Shropshire, England, and is the son of a physician. He took to the sea early and became the captain of a merchantman. Many years ago he jumped from the deck of the Cunard mail steamer Russia during a storm to save a sailor who fell overboard. For this act he received from the hands of the Duke of Edinburgh the first gold medal ever given by the Royal Humane Society. So daring was he as a ship captain that he could never get a crew to go to sea with him the second time. After his thrilling swim across the Channel the Twenty-fourth Regiment, which was afterward almost annihilated in Zululand, gave him a Burmese cup taken in battle. He has a trunk full of decorations and trophies.

INSECT PESTS IN CANADA.

A Maple Tree Borer in Ontario—Caterpillars Impeding Trains—Potato Bugs and Canker-Worms.

Reports from some parts of New Brunswick say that the potato bug is more plentiful this season than ever before at the same time of the year.

There seems to be a diabolical purpose somewhere within or back of the process of evolution. No sooner do the fruit growers and farmers discover a specific or invent a protection against one destructive pest, than another and entirely new variety crawls in to take its place. A new and voracious canker-worm is the latest arrival in Western New York.

An insect (the maple egerian) is said to be affecting the maple trees in London. The female, a moth-like insect, lays her eggs in crevices in or under the bark, and in a few days the larvæ hatch from the eggs, burrow under the bark and subsequently eat their way out, in this way injuring the trunk of the trees. When the larvæ are safely lodged under the bark no remedy will reach them, but the moths may be prevented from laying their eggs on the trees, or the eggs destroyed, by applying to the trees a mixture of soap and a strong solution of washing soda or lye made as thick as ordinary paint. Hard or soft soap may be used for the solution. The moths are said to be abroad at this season. A man will be appointed in each ward to look out for the insects and kill them.

Caterpillars in great numbers have put in their appearance in Colchester, N.S., and other neighboring counties, and have even been in such masses on the railway tracks as to impede trains. They have stripped much vegetation in the suburbs of Halifax city. Many fields of potatoes have been destroyed. The slender worm is about an inch long, completely eating the core out of them. It has been observable also in that vicinity that great quantities of leaves have fallen from the trees, which is attributable to the operation of some kind of worm.

To think properly one must think independently, candidly and consecutively; only in this way can a train of reasoning be conducted successfully.

The primary use of knowledge is for such guidance of conduct in all circumstances as shall make living complete. All other uses of knowledge are secondary.

Debt is a horse that is always throwing its rider. Fools ride him bareback, and without a bridle.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

What the Shakers Believe—A Sensible Queen—An East India Female Doctor.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT.

Life is too short for any vain regretting;
Let dead delight bury its dead, I say,
And let us go upon our way forgetting
The joys and sorrows of each yesterday.
Between the swift sun's rising and its setting
We have no time for useless tears or fretting,
Life is too short.

Life is too short for any bitter feeling;
Time is the best avenger, if we wait,
The years speed by, and on their wings bear healing
We have no room for anything like hate.
This solemn truth the low mounds seem revealing
That thick and fast about our feet are stealing,
Life is too short.

Life is too short for aught but high endeavor;
Too short for spite, but long enough for love.
And love lives on forever and forever,
It links the worlds that circle on above;
'Tis God's first law, the universe's lever,
In His vast realm the radiant souls sigh never,
"Life is too short."

The Boston *Pilot* says there are over 151,000 Catholic Indians in the United States.

The Wesleyans in Australia have 36,804 pupils in their Sunday Schools. They lead all other Churches.

A powerful revival of religion is in progress in Esthonia, on the shores of the Baltic Sea, the work of Moravian brethren.

A Protestant institution for the supply of trained English speaking nurses has been organized and put in successful operation in Rome.

There are between fifty and sixty European ladies working in the Zenanas in India, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission.

The first regular female physician in India was sent by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

"Entire Baptist churches are being gobbled up by the Mormons in Sweden," so says Rev. Mr. Liljrath, a Baptist missionary in that country.

Mrs. Anadibai Joshee is the first East Indian woman who has ever attempted to study medicine. She sailed from Calcutta April 9th and will, on her arrival, enter the Female Medical College in Philadelphia.

The *Sunday School Union* announces a series of articles on the lessons for the remainder of the year by distinguished writers. One is on "Joshua as a Military Leader," by General Joshua L. Chamberlain.

Chicago seems to gain in population much more rapidly than in "true goodness." In 1840 the ratio of churches and missions to population in that city was 1 to 747; in 1860 1 to 2,081, and from 1880 to 1882 no relative gain was made.

The Queen of Madagascar will not allow intoxicating liquors to be manufactured, imported or sold in her dominions, and, finding the regular police unreliable in enforcing her laws, has organized a police force of women for this department.

The receipts into the treasury of the United States Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for the year ending last March are more than $60,000 larger than for the year ending March 31st, 1882, and nearly $130,000 larger than for the year 1881.

Says the *Churchman*: "It is not every doctor of divinity who is competent to teach children. It is reported that one of them, undertaking to define catechism to a Sunday School, said: 'A catechism is a synopsis, a compendium, a syllabus, of Christian doctrine.'"

According to the *Missionary Review* the Hindus "not only believe in probation in one state of existence after death, but they believe in 8,400,000 successive periods of existence, each beginning with birth and ending with death, and probation continued in each and all of them."

The Shaker doctrines, as now formulated, present the following points: Belief in a God who is over all. That in the Godhead are the male and female principles, Father and Mother. That created by Him and sent forth by Him, are many spirits who will guide safely those to whom they were sent. The highest of these spirits is the Christ, first descending upon Jesus, who was the son of Mary and Joseph, and then upon Ann Lee. The direct guidance of every believer by the Christ order of spirits. The rejection of the books called the Holy Scriptures as containing all the word of God. The consequent disuse of the sacraments commanded in the Bible. The enforcement of virgin purity, abstinence from marriage, and from all that offends against chastity. A community of goods, of affection and interests. The following of the moral virtues, love, peace, justice, holiness, goodness, truth. An open confession of every known sin. Temperance, non-resistance, freedom from worldly ambition.

An Economical Stove.

There is real economy in a coal oil stove in the summer season, if the proper article is obtained. But it should be a good heater; two or three five-inch wicks will usually answer for all purposes, although some stoves are furnished with as many as six. With plenty of heating capacity heavy work can be done when desirable, and the burners are easily regulated to suit any requirement. Two or three cents worth of coal oil per day will run a good-sized stove; and one of the great beauties of the concern is that no time is lost in its management. The full heating power may be obtained in less than half a minute, and the moment its work is done the furnace may be extinguished. The coal oil stove has much to commend it to the prudent housewife, but we think that manufacturers have not yet paid sufficient attention to its construction.

Plantation Philosophy.

A 'oman is better after she shed tears. De honeysuckle is sweeter arter a rain.

Great dangers is often feared less den little ones. A cow'll git outen de way quicker fur a hoss den she will fur a railroad train.

Dar's no animal dat is got the greed ob man. A hog knows when he's got enough corn, but man neber knows when he's got money enough.

I doan care how young de chile is, dar is on his face signs ob honesty or dishonesty. Ole natur' han's out her principles mighty 'urly in dis life.

A 'oman is more hones' wid money den a man, but she ain't nigh so hones' wid herse'f. A 'oman 'll pay a debt what a man would refuse, but a man 'll tell de truf what a 'oman 'll stretch it mightily.—*Arkansas Traveller.*

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles. Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured by your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof as hone of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

The great decline in the death rate among children in England, due to ever-increasing sanitary improvements, and therefore likely to be more and more marked, makes Malthusians tremble.

Transparent bonnets for midsummer wear are made of gauze and trimmed with aigrettes or flowers. The inside of the brim is finished with plaitings of soft lace.

A Chicago man recommends the fumes of sulphur for a severe cold and when his wife gets out of temper she tells him he will have no colds in the other world.

The census show that 15,000,000 of the 50,000,000 people in the United States are foreigners, of which foreigners 4,500,000 are Irish. These are round numbers, but the proportions hold good.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion; solid nonpariel measure.

One square, 24 lines nonpariel, per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	25 00
One-third column, per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	45 00
Three-fourths of a column, per year	60 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional cards, if not more than six lines, per year	4 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1883.

DOMINION DAY IN LACHUTE.

Monday, last kept as Dominion Day throughout the Dominion, was pretty generally kept as a holiday in Lachute—the chief places of business were closed and flags were flying in all directions—people were dressed in *Holiday* attire and bent upon enjoying themselves. A good many strangers availing themselves of the reduced railway rates to enjoy the day in the Country arrived by the railway trains, and although there were no picnics or special excursions everyone apparently had a good time. The chief attractions of the day were the Lachute Cornet Band and the Bazaar by the Ladies of "Henry's Church," in Victoria Hall. The Band mustered for practice in "Isbakan's grove" in the forenoon—where they discoursed sweet music for a couple of hours, after which they marched through the village playing and halted in front of Victoria Hall where they played a number of airs in a masterly style—which showed that they had not been idle but have practiced diligently. The village ought to feel proud that it can boast of such a band presenting as it does a most respectable appearance, and the Band should be congratulated that they have been able to secure the services of such an able teacher and instructor as Mr. Young, and a person has only to see him while the Band is performing in order to conclude that his heart is in his work—we wish them every success and trust that the villagers in general will give them all the encouragement in their power.

The Bazaar in Victoria Hall was a grand success, particularly in a money point of view. The ladies had expressed fears that it might turn out a failure, but a person had only to peep their head inside the door and see the tasteful decorations, the tables of useful and fancy articles for sale, the grand spread of refreshments and delicacies to tempt the tired and hungry, and the pleasing and smiling faces of the ladies as they flitted to and fro through the Hall, to make them rush in and enjoy themselves.

The Hall was well crowded with visitors most all day and the proceeds of the tables amounted to upwards of $180.

The Concert given in the evening under the auspices of the ladies was a general success. And the audience which numbered about 250 people enjoyed a treat seldom to be realised in the country. Below we give the programme of the Concert in full, and leave only to say all those who assisted in the musical and literary part of the entertainment performed their parts most admirably.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Glee—"Where art thou Beam of Light"—Bishop. Misses Barron & E. Christie, and Messrs. Barron & Scott.
2. Piano solo—"Selection from Opera of Martha." Miss Dadderidge.
3. Piano solo—"Golden Bells"—Sidney Smith. Miss Owens.
4. Song—"Jessie's Dream"—Stockley. Miss Bureh.
5. Recitation—"Heart of Bruce"—Aytoun. Mr. H. Brophy.
6. Song—"Jack's come home"—Mr. Scott.
7. Recitation—"While the Miner." Miss Logan.
8. Piano duet—"Tarantelle"—Raff. Misses Ross & L. Christie.
9. Recitation—"Reflections on a Bazaar." Mr. Bampton.

PART II.

1. Glee—"Sweet is Law"—Barnby. Misses Barron & E. Christie, and Messrs. Barron & Scott.
2. Piano solo—"Ballade in G minor"—Chopin. Miss L. Christie.
3. Reading—"The old Chapel Bell"—Saxe. Miss Dadderidge.
4. Vocal duet—"I know a Bank"—Horn. Mr. Miss Barron.
5. Piano solo—"Water Sprite"—Gottschalk. Mr. Herbert Evans.

FINALE—"God Save the Queen."

CARILLON DRAMATIC CLUB.

This Club gave a splendid entertainment in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Monday evening last. The Hall was well filled with an appreciative audience. The programme is a very fine one, and which we give below, each performer doing his or her part in an artistic manner which elicited repeated rounds of applause, but Mrs Jarley's Wax Works and Bluebeard brought down the house in repeated rounds of applause. We regret our inability to particularize, but where all done so well, this does not matter much. We trust at no distant day this Club will favor Lachute with a performance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Instrumental Duet—Nepolitan dance—Sidney Smith. Misses Simpson & Abbott.
Song—"When the heart is young"—Dudley Buck. Miss M. A. Robertson.

BLUEBEARD—*Omediatta*—3 acts.

Bluebeard—Mr. G. D. Desbarats.
Selim—Master A. T. Bell.
Fatima—Miss Bell.
Anne—Miss H. Bell.

Piano solo—The Banjo—Gottschalk. Miss L. Harrington.
Song—"Far, far upon sea"—Macfarren. Mr. G. H. Simpson.

PART II.

Piano duet—"Witch's flight"—Vetterer. Misses L. Harrington & Simpson.
Song—"I'm Tim Flaherty"—Mr. G. H. Simpson.
Piano solo—Selections—Mrs. McIntyre.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS!

Mrs. Jarley—Miss Bell.
Little Nell—Miss M. Bell.
John—Mr. G. Desbarats.
Peter—G. H. Simpson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accompanist—Miss L. Harrington.

—Mr. Norquay has carried his resolution for an interprovincial conference. And now what is he going to do with it?

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The *Globe* and some other Canadian journals are finding fault with Mr. Gladstone for his not having consulted the Government and people of this country as to who they would like to have for their Governor-General. Doubtless these journals take their cue from Mr. O'Donnell, who on the 14th of June last asked the Prime Minister "if he took any steps to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people or Government before nominating the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of the Dominion." To this interrogatory the Hon. Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:—"The hon. member is probably aware that Her Majesty's Government are of necessity engaged from time to time in the nomination of Governors to very important colonies, and to Canada itself. I do not, however, recollect that the Government has ever been asked if it had taken steps to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian Government or the Canadian people; and I am not aware that it has been suggested that a precedent should be set in the case of Lord Lansdowne. The Government have not taken, nor do they intend to take any measures of that kind in reference to his Lordship; but I believe that in his case, as in every other case, Her Majesty's Government has ample means of ascertaining what are the general sentiments of the colonists in regard to the sort of person they wish to receive, and making sure that they will be well received. (Hear, hear). I should have thought that if a gentleman happened to be of high station and character, and great ability, those characteristics would go a long way towards ensuring him a proper reception; and I think that few men in this House would deny that those requisites are possessed in an eminent degree by Lord Lansdowne.—(Cheers)."

PAUPER EMIGRANTS.

Quite a furor has been created in New York over pauper emigrants, and the Parnell faction of the Irish National League, who petitioned the President to remonstrate with the British Government against their sending to the United States ship loads of Irish pauper emigrants. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons, when Mr. Trevelyan stated that the reports about the landing of paupers in America were greatly exaggerated. The steamer *Auchoria* took no inmates of any workhouse, and all emigrants sent out by the commissioners were supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by the Board of Guardians. He also said that telegrams from America on the subject should be received with great caution. He further said that the *Furnessia* took out 421 emigrants, of whom only five families had been in the workhouse, and in each case friends in America had offered them homes. He had himself seen all the tickets of emigrants, including railway tickets for the other side. They had also checks for the amount of their landing allowed, which for adults was one pound and for children ten shillings each.

The Secretary of the Tuke Fund declares that all emigrants who have been assisted to America by the fund have been sent direct to their relations or friends in the United States, and have been provided with money on landing.

We were of the opinion that the British Government would not send out thousands of the poor of Ireland either to the United States or Canada without providing them with means enough to keep them for a few days until they should get settled and get employment; and this we are pleased to learn from Mr. Trevelyan's statement and that of the Secretary of the Tuke Fund has been done. Able bodied laboring men are in great demand in this country just now. Here in Lachute a man cannot be got to do a day's work for love or money, they are so scarce, and if some of these emigrants would only find their way here they would get ready employment at good remunerative wages.

The New York *Herald*, in a recent article on the interview which Mr. Sullivan and his fellow-Leaguers had with President Arthur in regard to the assisted emigrants by the British Government to the United States, takes a sensible view of the question. The following summary of the *Herald's* article we copy from the Montreal *Gazette*:—

"The New York *Herald*, in its comments on the interview between Mr. Sullivan and his fellow-Leaguers with President Arthur, refuses to believe that those gentlemen have proved or can prove their statement that emigration is not a social necessity but a political oppression. Regarding emigration as a part of the healing process which Ireland's condition needs, the *Herald* sees no reason why it should be ignored. It is generally acknowledged by all who have the opportunity of learning the truth that the little Irish holdings are mostly too small and too poor to afford the peasants adequate support. But in those districts from which the emigration has been extensive there has been a consequent enlargement and consolidation of the holdings, and thus there has been more land for those who remained. The *Herald* thinks that the statistics are against Mr. Sullivan's assertion that political oppression and not the desire to better their condition has been the motive that induced emigrants to seek a new home in a foreign land. In 1873 the emigrants from Ireland numbered over 77,000, while in 1877 they were less than 11,000, while again in 1882 they ran up to 76,000. While political oppression may be said to have been a constant quantity from 1873 to 1877, the emigration fluctuated widely. Even granting that England's policy is as Mr. Sullivan states, the *Herald* does not see why the emigrants should not be admitted to the United States. They are sound physically, stand in need of labor, yet at home there is nothing for them to do, and why, therefore, should they not be welcomed to a country where the willing workingman has always a chance to better his condition. Until it is proved that England is sending out convicts, lunatics and inexpables, the *Herald* thinks it would be folly to take Mr. Sullivan's advice and debar them from the chances held out to them on this broad continent.

—A bill providing for the appointment of a Minister to have charge of Scotch affairs was introduced in the House of Commons, England, on the 29th ult. The bill fixes the salary of the office at £2,000 which will be secured by the abolition of the salary of the Lord of the Privy Seal.

METHODIST UNION.

All the Canadian Methodist Conferences have passed judgment on the Basis of Union—five of them for and one against. The key note for union was sounded by Montreal, Toronto took it up, it then passed to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the London Conference only opposing it. The Manitoba Conference recently formed is expected to go unanimously for Union. Thus it will be seen that the great majority of all the contracting Methodist bodies have expressed themselves by overwhelming majorities in favor of a United Methodism—which we have no doubt will now be consumated by the General Conference in September.

The Agricultural Society Once More.

St. Andrews, July 3, 1883.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Dear Sir,—You will permit me to repeat, that the amount of money subscription, by Lachute towards the construction of Agricultural Buildings was $716, and not $755, as stated in your editorial last week, and the sum of $716 includes the "addition that was made to the list immediately before the meeting was opened in St. Andrews." Before that addition was made, the money subscribed by Lachute was $677; then, there was added $39, which brought the Lachute subscription up to $716, as stated in my former communication; therefore, I was correct, when I stated that St. Andrews offered to donate the land, free, and subscribe $725 in money, and Lachute offered the land free, and subscribed $716. The party, who gave you the statement, that the money subscription of Lachute, amounted to $755 was not correctly informed, or, intentionally misled you. I could not have been mistaken, for I took my figures from the original subscription lists, and I am now permitted to state by the authority of three members of the Committee, that St. Andrews in money, subscribed more than Lachute. I have not had an opportunity to speak with the other members of the committee, but, they undoubtedly would confirm such statement.

This, to be sure, is a small matter of a few dollars, and I would not again refer to it, but that there seems to be such a desire on, the part of certain gentlemen, to misrepresent the position of St. Andrews, that I think the truth in her behalf should be insisted upon.

You say the question of "half-fare rates seemed to be settled by a letter, which Mr. Walker has received, since the St. Andrews meeting from the Secretary of the Agricultural Department, justifying him in his course, showing that two dollars is the sum required after the 1st of May, to be paid by all persons, who wish to become members." Mr. Walker may have received a letter from Mr. Leclere, who is the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, not the Secretary of the "Agricultural Department," construing the sixth Article, of the General Rules and Regulations of the Council of Agriculture, to mean, that persons applying for membership after the 1st of May must pay double the ordinary amount of subscription. Mr. Leclere is the Secretary, not the legal adviser, of the Council of Agriculture, and has undoubtedly given to Mr. Walker his individual opinion, not the construction given to said article by the Council of Agriculture, or its legal adviser.

The St. Andrews people, understand very well that the question, of "half fare rates" as you call them, is not to be settled by Mr. Leclere or even the Council of Agriculture; that neither have any jurisdiction over the matter; therefore, while they would look upon the opinion of Mr. Leclere, as a fair judgment on ordinary agricultural subjects, they are not willing to rest their rights upon it, but prefer to take the laws relating thereto, as they may be finally interpreted by the Courts, and until the Courts decide to the contrary, they insist that the payment of one dollar, entitles a person to become a member of our Agricultural Society, whether paid before or after the 1st of May.

I have been anxiously looking, Mr. Editor, for the publication of the resolution referred to in one of your former editorials, said to have been passed by the Directors of our Society, fixing the amount of the annual subscriptions. I think the publication of the resolution, if such a one has been adopted, would give satisfaction to every member of the Society, and might aid in the elucidation of this vexed question.

I am very respectfully, T.

Our correspondent "T." denies that the Lachute subscriptions amounted to $755, and reiterates that it was only $716. Now the gentleman from whom we got our information *positively* asserts that it was $755. As to the other portion of our correspondent's letter in regard to "half-fare rates," we will leave the Secretary to speak for himself on the subject, which doubtless he will do in the next number of The Watchman.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A new kind of grub is doing much damage to the Nova Scotia apple crop.

—The House of Lords has rejected the deceased wife's sister bill on its third reading by five of a majority. It is sure however, to carry next time.

—I. W. Harper, paymaster of the Public Works Department, has been superannuated; also Mr. Andrew Russell, of the Department of the Interior, to take effect on the 1st July.

—The Canadian Fisheries Supplement No. 2 to the fifteenth annual report of the Marine and Fisheries Department for the year 1882 has been issued. The total value of fisheries during the year was $16,824,022.34, an increase of $1,003,929 over the previous year. The figures do not include Manitoba and the North-west Territories from which there were no returns. The total value of the Nova Scotia fisheries was $7,131,418.36; New Brunswick $3,192,338.85; Quebec $1,976,515.81; P. E. Island $1,855,687.20; British Columbia $1,842,664.75. The total exports were $7,832.79.

Minor Matters.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is acting as Minister of Customs, Marine and Fisheries and Inland Revenue during the absence of the heads of these Departments. Hon. Mr. Pope is Acting Minister of Railways and Canals. As the Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, has not been well for some time, it is possible that he will not be able to visit any of the militia camps now organized in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

—A contract was signed at Ottawa, on the 25th ult., for the building of the Ontario & Pacific Railway. It is to run from Cornwall to Sault St. Marie, a distance of 500 miles, and the branch lines from Cornwall to Smith's Falls, Carleton Place and Almonte are about 200 miles, making in all a road of 700 miles, which will be next in importance only to the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways. The syndicate of capitalists who have contracted to build the roads are Americans, principally from New York, Mr. L. M. Sute of the latter place being the head of the syndicate. Work will be commenced at an early day and will be prosecuted vigorously until such time as the whole of the road is built.

Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport Ct. the well known architects and Publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications on a very tasteful modern eight-rooms cottage with tower and also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with but six rooms if desired. In its most costly form. The outlay is estimated at $3,000; without the tower it has been built for $2,500; and if only six rooms are included, the cost may be reduced to $1,750 or $2,000. Details are given of mantels, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular plan they have ever issued, and state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue Specifications in blank adapted for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and convenience to everyone interested.

—Dr. Tache, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture has taken up the question of the correctness of the Census of 1881. He deals some hard blows at the critics who have passed adverse judgment on its correctness. The Doctor maintains that it is as correct as it was possible to be made.

—The preliminary report sent in by the Provincial Civil Service Commission covers the result of their investigation from February up to the end of May. The Commission during that time have examined, in detail every department of the Civil Service, and have received reports from the heads of each of the departments as to the number of clerks employed, &c., "and the result," in the words of one of the commissioners himself "has been that we found a terrible waste going on—employees with little or nothing to do holding positions which are nothing more or less than sinecures. We have sent in our report, and there is one small point in which one of us is not in accord, but if the Government carry out our views, there will be a reduction of something like $30,000 a year so far, and we have not yet nearly finished our work." The member of the commission above alluded to who is not in accord with his confrerers, is Mr. Gaspard Drolet, the Provincial Auditor, who has sent in a minority report. One of the most important recommendations is that the salaries of deputy heads of departments be reduced $400 per annum.

What to Do for Sunstroke—The Cause and the Symptoms.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "Muggy." It is more apt to occur in the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, excitement, close sleeping-rooms debility, abuse of stimulants predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors, and where there is artifical heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat, send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cool drinks of water or, cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

G. C. ARLESS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
231 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT DOMINION EXHIBITION, is coming to Lachute and will remain *one week only* at Bedard's Gallery, commencing July 9th. This is a rare chance and should not be allowed to pass. Children's pictures a specialty. See specimens at Bedard's.

G. C. ARLESS,
Photographer.

LOST,

ON the 9th inst., on the Main street, Lachute, between the Watchman Office and the residence of G. J. Walker, Esq., a Brooch of plaited gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the SEVENTH day of JULY next, for the shingleing of the COURT HOUSE and repairing of the chimneys of the same. Split Pine shingles are to be used, to be put four inches to the weather, and the work to be completed by the 12th of September next. Contractor to furnish security for the due performance of the work.

GAVIN J. WHLKER,
Sec'y-Treasurer,
of the Co. of Argenteuil.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil.
Lachute, June 19th, 1883. 41-2

NOTICE.

THE LACHUTE ACQUEDUCT COMPANY do hereby elect their office or place of business at the office of DAVID RAITT, who we have appointed our agent to collect all the Water Rates of the Company.

THOS. STUART,
PHILIAS RODRIGUE.

Office of the Lachute Acqueduct Company, July 4th, 1883.

FOR SALE,

A FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Gore 100 acres cleared the rest in standing timber, one mile from village of Lakefield. Grist, Saw-mill, Churches, and School same distance, with good dwelling house, new barn (33 by 40) and stables—all outbuildings in good order. For particulars apply to

Mrs. CHARLES MOORE.
Or to THOS. MOORE.
44-3m

FURNITURE!

We have now on hand a large assortment of

GOOD FURNITURE,

consisting in part of

Chairs, Bedsteads, Round and Square Tables, Bedroom Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Fibre Mattrasses, Gales Wire Mattrasses &c. Anything we have not in stock we will be pleased to send for it to order. All as cheap as possible.

Wool taken in exchange for Tweeds and Flannels.

R. BANFORD & Co
WEST END CASH STORE

To Let or For Sale.

THE Residence on Bethany Avenue recently occupied by Mr. Delisle.
Apply to
R. G. MEIKLE.

THE Great HERBALE Tonic FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH A Blood Purifier CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH CURE

GUARANTEE:—After fair trial, with no relief or cure effected, your money will be refunded. PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by DRUGGISTS & DEALERS Everywhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refundnd.

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO CURE AS FOLLOWS:

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES will purify the blood, eradicating all humours, from the common pimple, blotch, or boil, to the most malignant form of scrofulous ulcer.
ONE TO SIX BOTTLES, by cleansing the Blood, will purify the complexion from Sallowness, smooth out the wrinkles resulting from imperfect nourishment of the body, sweeten foul breath, and renovate the entire system.
ONE TO TWO BOTTLES will cure ordinary constipation or costiveness, thereby removing Headache, Piles, Biliousness and Jaundice, and all diseases resulting from torpid Liver.
ONE TO SIX BOTTLES by cleansing the Blood, improving the general health, and fortifying the system against taking fresh colds, will in all cases relieve, and in most cases cure that common, loathsome, and dangerous disease, CATARRH.
ONE TO THREE BOTTLES will regulate all derangements of the Kidneys, curing urinary difficulties, prostration, Gravel, Diabetes, etc.
ONE TO FOUR BOTTLES will reinvigorate the entire system, curing nervous and general debility, Female weakness and all its attendant miseries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

New Spring Goods

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
now in, consisting in par tof

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Dobieges, Nuns Veiling, Lusters, Prints, Ginghams, Skirts, Black Cashmere Shawls, Rubber Circulars, Crompton Corsets, Kid Gloves (2 and 4 button), Ladies Cotton Under Wear, Gents White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Satins, Crapes, Laces, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
in endless variety.

Gents Soft and Hard Felt Hats in all the leading styles.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER
and all kinds of
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
(EVAN'S.)

A full Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

House Furnishings, Crockery, Glass ware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Kalsomine, Stationery, School Books, Wall Paper, Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps, &c., &c.

Our stock will be found complete in every department, and all marked at reasonable prices.

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

HUGH FRASER, JR.
Lachute, April 4th, 1883. n13 1y

SPRING GOODS
AT
Todd & Scholfie ld.

Fine, Line of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds.

75 pieces 9c. Prints. White and Grey Cottons.

Good assortment of
Men's & Boys' Hats.

Butter and Eggs wanted
Todd & Scholefield.
Lachute Mills, April 4th, 1883.

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

REAPERS. MOWERS. RAKES.

Toronto Reaper. Toronto Mower. Tiger Rake.
Massy do Patterson do Codes do
Whitby do New Canadian Reaper. New Model do Sharps do
do New Model do Patterson do
do No 2 Buckeye do

Having had much experience in machinery, we accept agencies only for machines we can recommend and buy where you can get your machines repaired, and where extras are always kept on hand or made to order on the shortest notice.

Machines repaired in first-class style. Send them along in time.

McQUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, June 22nd, 1883. 41y

CHEAP SALE.

I have just received a very fine stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Also a lot of

FINE RINGS,

and all kinds of

JEWELRY.

5 per cent off

FOR SPRING MONTHS.

All kinds of jewelry made to order at the shortest notice.

C. W. Hughes,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Agent for the Waltham Watches.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

Having leased the above mills from JAMES FISH, ESQ.; I am now prepared to do custom work with the usual dispatch, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of flour, &c., for Cash, or in exchange for Grain, at the lowest market prices.

Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Moulia, Bran, Oats, &c., &c.

The mills having undergone thorough repairs, all work done will be guaranteed to satisfy my customers.

P. CAMPBELL,
Lachute Mills, Feb. 17, 1882. n25 1y

PIANOS.

OVER
ONE HUNDRED
Pianos & Organs

in stock, at prices that defy competition, considering the superior quality of the instruments.

HAZELLTON PIANOS.
KRANISH & BACH PIANOS.
DOMINION PIANOS.
CANADIAN PIANOS.
AMERICAN PIANOS.
EUROPEAN PIANOS.

First-class only, and fully warranted.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

Entire satisfaction warranted.

Illustrated catalogues on application.

L. E. N. Pratte,
280 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

J. & A. LOWE
Have now on hand all their
Spring and Summer Stock
—OF—
MILLINERY

Will receive all the newest styles during the summer months.

Also a select stock of
FANCY GOODS,
LACES, JETTED JIMPS, &c.
EAST END, - - - LACHUTE

PASTURAGE.

PARTIES WANTING PASTURAGE FOR their Cattle can be accommodated by applying to

P. LANE.
Lachute, May, 1883. 34-4in

St. Andrews Advetisement

BUY THE
Wanzer Sewing Machine
—FROM—
C. T. WALES & Co
ST. ANDREWS.
The authorized agents for the County Argenteuil.

Better Inducements and Liberal Terms.

Old Machines Taken in Exchange

N.B—*A Wheeler & Wilson, run only two years, for $25.*

Montreal House!
ST. ANDREWS.

SPRING GOODS,
Just received
400 Pieces New Prints at (9) Nine Cents
BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

A full assortment of
TWEEDS, COTTONS and DRESS GOODS
GIVE US A CALL.

No Trouble to Show Goods.
G. & M. SIMPSON.
33-tf St. Andrews.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

Dr E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by John C. West & Co., Sole Proprietors, 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. For sale by all druggists.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
G and G
CURE.

A guaranteed cure for gonorrhœa and gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable. No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price.

Dr. FELIX LE BRUN & CO., 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto. Sole Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. 13 1y

Pianos & Organs

I am now getting in my fall stock of Organs and Pianos. Most of this stock was exhibited at the Toronto Fair, and took highest prizes for purity of tone. The manufacturers have this year introduced some improvements which an experience of nearly thirty years has enabled me to suggest to them. These improvements consist chiefly in:

1—Simplicity of construction, placing the action more under the control of the performer, while much less liable to get out of order.
2—Improvements in voicing, and greater purity of tone.
3—Improved action of pedals.

My prices are as low in all cases as City houses, and in most cases much lower. Catalogues and all necessary information forwarded free.

Pianos and Organs sold either for Cash or by Instalments.

Several second hand Instruments for sale or to lease.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, P. Q.:

agent for PIANOS,	ORGANS,
New York Weber,	Mason & Hamlin,
Decker & Co.,	Geo. Woods,
Emerson,	W. Doherty & Co.
Halner & Co.,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	26 tf

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to
Campbell & Co.,
NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,
LACHUTE.

SCOTT'S
Woollen Mills
St. Jerome.

The subscriber would take this opportunity of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of

Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc.,

which he will sell

Cheap for Cash,

or in exchange for wool

W. H. SCOTT.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE

"Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(New York World.)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news fund the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weakness which interfere with every ambition and hope in life I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well. I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"It first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine in the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to Her Second Love."

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

AVOCA, 2nd July, 1883.

The annual S. S. Picnic was held here on 29th June. The day held out fair till about five o'clock, then there came a shower of rain, but as it was so sultry we enjoyed the shower fine. Time was taken up with swinging and strolling round, some talking their secrets o'er—others quietly learning their A. B. C. Then dinner was served—there was about one hundred and twenty five took dinner. Some made their way to the grove in the afternoon to see the foot races. We had some of our Greenville friends. The Misses Reeves and Miss Cooke—they sang very nicely.

PROGRAMME:

1. Singing by the Choir—Bringing in the sheaves.
2. Recitation by Hannah Kelly—The New Church Organ.
3. Reading by Jessie M. Arthur—Jakie reading the receipt wrong side up.
4. Recitation by Sarah A. Bates—Mischief makers.
5. Reading by Maggie Kelly—Christian Pie.
6. Reading by Hannah Kelly—Confession of a bashful man.
7. Song by Minnie Pettit—Pet Lamb.
8. Song by Mrs. Pettit—Katies letter.
9. Recitation by Katie M Neill—Irish Traveller.

YOUNG LADIES RACE.

Won by Katie McNeill and Inkstand presented by A, Larmonth Montreal.

BOYS RACE.

A purse won by Fred W. Sharp.

YOUNG MENS RACE.

1st prize won by James McArthur.
2nd " " James McMichael

The rain hindered a speech to be delivered by Mr. Moss and closed by singing God Save the Queen. With weary limbs we wended our way home.

COM.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING WEST.
No. 1, Express, 9:55 a.m. No. 3, do 6:05 p.m.
No. 5, do. 8:30 p.m.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING EAST.
No. 2, Express, 9:50 a.m. No. 4, do. 10:50 a.m.
No. 6, do. 9:28 p.m.

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Carsley's Annual Clearing Sale.
Notice—Thos. Stuart & Phillas Roderigue.
Farm for Sale—Mrs. C. Moore.
G. O. Arliss—Photographer.
Lost—Brooch.

LOCAL.

There will be no celebration of the twelfth in Lachute this year—we understand the brethern intend going to L'Original.

Mr. Robert Davison of the 3rd Concession of Chatham, brought to our office on Saturday last a grain of fall rye, which measures six feet three inches. Who can beat this?

The Lachute Municipal Council were employed at their last meeting in revising the Assessment Roll, which they did most effectively, and we trust satisfactorily to all interested.

The weather for the past week has been very sultry indeed, and the growing crops have made wonderful progress. No fears now of a short crop.

There is to be a meeting on Monday next in the College building for the purpose of electing two School Commissioners. We trust that only men of education will be chosen.

—Last week the members of Mizpah Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., presented Past Grand P. A. Crosby with a handsome silver fruit dish, on the occasion of his marriage, and as a mark of their appreciation of his services to the lodge.

ROPE FACTORY.—Mr. Bannerman has just added five more machines to his factory for the manufacture of Harvest "Twine" &c., and has still more machines coming for his Rope Walk. The factory is running night and day to supply the demands of the market.

The Rev. C. J. Curtis, Primitive Methodist, preached morning and evening in Olivet Hall, last Sunday, to good congregations. He is a ready and fluent speaker and handles his subject in a masterly manner—we have heard him highly spoken of. We would recommend the two new Methodist Ministers now stationed here, that they show a brotherly spirit towards each other, and change pulpits occasionally.

CORRECTION.—An error occurred in the advertisement of Brooch lost. In the word "plated" the "i" is omitted, it should have been *plaited* brooch. In the present number the correction is made. As this brooch was a birth-day present from a Parent the loser of it values it the more. —The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the WATCHMAN Office.

THE DIRECTORS MEETING.—There was a meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society held on Saturday last, when it was resolved to hold a meeting of all the members of the Society in the Court House, Lachute, on the 1st of August, to decide upon the place for the Permanent Buildings. This is all the information we can give as we have not been furnished with a report for the paper.

We have been told that a rumor was spread in Lachute last Friday that we refused to publish an advertisement in last WATCHMAN from the Ladies of Henry's Church—Such report is untrue. On Thursday evening between four and five o'clock young Mr. Furlong came into our office and asked us if it was too late, to put an advertisement in the WATCHMAN? We said yes, it was too late, and pointed to the pile of papers already struck off—and asked why it was not brought in on Wednesday?—reminding him of the notice published in our paper some weeks ago that matter intended for publication must be in not later than noon on Wednesday, as we were obliged to work off on Thursday to catch the mail on Friday morning. Had the advertisement from the Ladies of Henry's Church, came in even early on Thursday morning we would have strained a point to put it in, but at the late hour it was brought to us it was impossible. This is our explaination.

INCREASE OF VALUATION.—Our Local Council had a high day on Tuesday last, for they dined at Roderigue's at one o'clock, and may have been seen during the afternoon driving through the town in a large open carriage. The day being spent in this way, their Council meeting had to be held in the evening, and we are told that it was late in the night before they got to their homes, and one of them has confessed that he got lost in the Court House yard. But they were not *high*. The unusual occurrence was caused by the duty of valuating the real estate and noting the changes in property which have been made during the year and the extent of ground they had to go over caused them to have to take a team and devote the whole day and part of the night, which was so dark, caused the difficulty in finding their way home. They report the changes to be greater than in any previous year and the increase in valuation, owing to so many improvements, will be very considerable.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the House yesterday during the debate on the Congressional appointment bill. Sharpe, in favoring the Democratic bill, said there were as many Democrats as Republicans in the Union army during the war. "That's not so," shouted Brown, of Erie, confronting Sharpe. A number of Democrats hurried to the side of Sharpe, who reapeated his declaration, and was greeted with yells and cat-calls from the Republicans. "That's not so" again yelled Brown, excitedly. "It is so," said Sharpe Mackin then forged to the front with his sleeves rolled up and shouted twice. "You are a liar." This threw the House into great uproar and confusion, and there was danger of a general fight, but the speaker finally restored order.

The *Canadian Gazette* says that special efforts are being made this summer to promote immigration from Wales to Canada. This field has hitherto not been so thoroughly worked as some parts of the kingdom, but particular attention is now being paid to it, with every prospect of satisfactory results. Mr John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, has recently visited North Wales, and we believe it is probable that arrangements will be effected by which delegates from the Welsh farmers will visit the Dominion early in the autumn for the purpose of reporting upon the capabilities of the country.—*Montreal Gazette.*

London, July 1.—Lord Randolph Churchill has handed to Mr. Gladstone affidavits and other documents in support of his assertion that the Khedive incited the massacres at Alexandria.

DEATH.

MCGIBBON.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Monday June 25th, Alexander McGibbon, Postmaster—after six months suffering from throat and lung diseases—aged 62 years and 11 days. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL
S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL
S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL
S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE
CLEARING SALE
CLEARING SALE
CLEARING SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,

BEGINS ON TUESDAY,
BEGINS ON TUESDAY,
BEGINS ON TUESDAY,
BEGINS ON TUESDAY,

July 3rd, 1883.
July 3rd, 1883.
July 3rd, 1883.
July 3rd, 1883.

SOME OF THE PRICES.

LADIES' LINED SUNSHADES, all new fresh goods reduced to 25c.

CHILDREN'S SUNSHADES, trimmed with handsome lace, reduced to 35c each.

A large lot of SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS reduced to only 7c per yard. Genteel goods for dresses or costumes.

One large lot of DRESS GOODS, composed of all wool Beiges, extra wide washing Lustres, Reversible Mohairs, Striped and Checked Beiges—about twenty different makes. Original prices from 10c to 25c. All now reduced to only 9c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Canadian News.

Sir Albert Smith died at Dorchester, N. B., on Saturday night.

A Trepassey (Nfld.) fishing schooner sank on Monday with eight men.

It is announced that the Grand Trunk's new route to Chicago will be put in operation on Sunday next.

The convent of Villa Marie, at Monklands, the interior of which is rapidly approaching completition will, it is said, be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the North American continent. The total cost will be about $1,000,000.

A fire in the store of J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg, caused an explosion of powder, from the effects of which Mr. George D. Seale, son of Mr. Richard Seale of Montreal died, and some twenty others, including Mr. William McRobie, formerly of Montreal and his son, received injuries, which, in some cases, it is feared will prove fatal.

Quebec, July 2.—The city hotel-keepers have definitely decided to appeal to the Privy Council from the recent judgment of the Supreme Court anent Sunday closing. A fund of about $1,000 has already been subscribed for the purpose.

Complaints are made that imported cattle intended for quarantine have, in some cases, been mixed with cattle for export at the sheds at Levis.

Most of the shops were closed and business was to some extent suspended here to-day in commemoration of Confederation. A salute was fired from the citadel.

A good deal of lumber for shipment by vessels now in port is coming on by rail from Buckingham This is a new centre of supply for our market.

There are in all thirty-two clerks dismissed from local Government departments and ten whose salaries have been reduced. It has been decided that the Ministers can get along without secretaries, and the latter are among the dismissals.

An unusually heavy thunder and lightening storm passed over the city about one o'clock this morning.

Mr. Paquet, ex-Provincial Secretary, accidentally broke his leg while visiting Ste. Anne to-day. He was brought up to town in the police steam launch "Dolphin."

United States News.

Twenty-three "assisted" Irish immigrants were sent back by Saturday's steamers from New York.

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, the famous London barrister, on Saturday night.

The U. S. Arctic expedition on board the steamers Proteus and Yantic started from St. John's on Friday.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has just given another $100,000 to the Vanderbilt, University, Nashville.

It is announced in New York that the Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemned Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to death.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30.—It is now authoritively known that an agreement between the Grand Trunk and Baltimore and Ohio and Wabash Railways, whereby the latter extends its line from Auburn Junction to Chicago and from Detriot to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, forming a through line for eastern business, has been consummated. The route is shorter than any other between the two points. The line will be opened for passenger business on July 9th.

SALT LAKE, June 25.—Bills Harris, a polygamous wife, has been in jail for two months for contempt in refusing to tell the Grand Jury who was the father of her babe and the Supreme Court of Utah yesterday decided that she must remain in prison until she answers She says she will stay there forever before she will turn against her husband.

European News.

A consultation of physicians have pronounced the case of the Count de Chambord hopeless. The members of his family have gone to Erohsdorf.

The deaths from cholera at Damietta on Sunday numbered 141.

Father Thomas Burke, the well-known Irish lecturer, is dead.

The Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh is dead.

The county Monaghan election has resulted in the return of Healy the Nationalist candidate.

Over a thousand deaths have occurred at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from cholera during the past month. It is also very prevalent at Havana.

The ship Waitara, from London for New Zealand, was run into on Friday night off Portland by a sister ship and sunk, twenty-five lives being lost.

In a speech at Limerick yesterday, Earl Spencer said that greater respect was now being paid to Law and order in Ireland.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the remaining clauses of the Government's Church bill.

It is reported at Shanghai that a rupture has occured between the French in Annam and their native allies.

The riot against the Jews at St. Gall, Switzerland, was resumed on Saturday. The mob was dispersed by troops.

Quarantine has been established at Damietta, in consequence of the outbreak of a disease supposed to be cholera.

Peter Carey and his family have left Ireland and their present whereabouts and destination is unknown. James Carey is also going to leave, or has already left. The *Times* says it has been arranged to send two of the principal Invincible informers to Manitoba.

ST. PHILIPPE,
Central Store,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
DRY GOODS,
such as Tweeds, and a full line of Trimmings Dueks, Cottanades, Denims, Plain and Check Shirtings, Tickings, etc. A good line of Grey Cottons at 7c.

Sheetings 72 inches wide.

Cretonnes, Dress Goods and a first class assortment of Prints.

IN
GROCERIES,
as usual, my utmost endeavor will be to keep all goods at reasonable prices.

TEAS A SPECIALITY.

IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
Paints, Oils, Harvest Tools,
AND
General Hardware,
every thing will be found of good quality.

Good Machine Oil 75c. per Gallon.

Inspection invited. Nothing charged to show goods, and full value for your money guaranteed for every thing you buy.

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THE
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AT THE
WEST END,
IS THE PLACE TO
BUY CHEAP!

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SUGARS & TEAS
a speciality. BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, &c., taken in exchange at the highest market price.

Remember its at the crooked sign.

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IN thanking our numerous customers for past favors, we wish to inform them that our stock will be found complete in the following goods, viz:—

Tweeds of the latest fashionable patterns.
Blankets, white and gray, also
Horse Blankets.
Etoffes.
Flannels, plain, white, gray, and checked.
Stocking Yarn, 1, 2, 3 or 4 ply, in all colors, or made to order.

Wool always taken in exchange for goods, and for good clean dry wool will allow 25 cts. per lb.

After a few weeks will have for sale men's and boys' woollen socks which will be found good, durable and well made socks at prices beyond competition.

CUSTOM WORK
DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Spinning fine yarn ..... 20 lbs.
do. medium to coarse ..... 15 "
Spinning and Twisting, 2, 3 or 4 ply, .. 25 "

ROLL CARDING
one cent per lb. less than any other mill in the neighborhood. We are bound to give the best of work or no pay collected.

Agents for Knitting Machines,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE.
Knits a pair of Socks in 20 minutes—easy to operate—easy to learn—price $35.00. Call and examine it at work—you can make money by using them. Terms easy, and after 4 months if not satisfied will take back the machine and refund all money paid on them. Every house needs one. Knitting with the needles is a thing of the past.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.
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our own make, every week.

CAKES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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P. LATOUR,
Agent.
Lachute, June 1st, 1883. 35-3m

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &C.,
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He makes a specialty of
Waltham Watches.
All kinds of REPAIRING done,
at Moderate Prices.
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GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor,
Show Room: Two doors west of Giles & Son, Lachute.
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES AND MANTLES.
Also on hand some
SHELVES.
These shelves are a fine ornament in a parlor. Call and see sample. Cheap.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM the Public that he is in a position to undertake all kinds of Tailoring.
Work done in first-class style.
Cleland's Block, Lachute.
A. J. PERIARD.

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Coffins and Caskets sold as cheap as they can be bought in the Dominion with first-class Hearse and Patent Ice Boxes free.
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UNDERTAKER,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

A QUESTION OFTEN ASKED, AND AS easily answered, how does McGarvey & Son's business thrive, and to daily increasing, till it is now the largest in their line in the Dominion? They keep every article in the line, from the common chair at 35c. to the Dining-room, Library, Hall and office Chair, up to $5. Upholstering (classes from 50c up to any size made to order. Chamber Suits, 7 pieces, $23 up to $750, made to order. Parlor Suits from $15 up to $150, or any style or price made to order. The largest assortment of clocks from $1.25 to $25 each. In fact, they do nothing to surpass their stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, and bedding especially, consisting of every variety of bedding, from the Vilpa and Wool Mattress, to the best pure Hair. Their Upholstered spring bed is the best yet made. With the acknowledged fact of theirs being the cheapest house in their line, owing to their advantage of purchasing every article in their line for the most cash and largest quantities, enables them to offer inducements to their customers that have secured for their house the above-mentioned increase. By adherence to their old motto, "Quick Sales and Light Profits," they hope to secure a continuance of the public patronage. Large reductions to wholesale customers. OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

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THE undersigned wishes to inform the public of the Ottawa Valley, Districts, and Rouge river Cantons that he has opened an office for procuring purchasers for parties intending to sell any kind of Real Estate, such as
Farms and Appurtenances,
Bush Lots, Village Lots, &c.
And also to procure any of the above mentioned for intending purchasers on liberal terms.
Address all applications to
P. LATOUR,
Lachute, P.Q.
From whom all information desired can be obtained.
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It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases that arise from a disordered Liver or an impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others.
It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingia, Dandelion, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and other well-known valuable Roots and Herbs. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.
It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.
Those who cannot obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send or cost dollar, and we will send it to them.
W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers,
Amherstburg, Ont. Detroit, Mich.

For Sale by T. Christie, Lachute.

INDEX
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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
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LAMENESS, CORNS,
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Fruit Laxative!
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Indigestion, Constipation,
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Low Spirits, Habitual Costiveness,
Torpid Liver, Headache,
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and all Irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.
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Lot No. 1293, as per cadastral plan, on Main St., with double tenement house, shop and outbuildings.
The above corner lot is one of the best business stands in the village, being in close proximity to the new mills being erected by Messrs. Campbell & McKenzie. Apply to
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Poz Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is obtained from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON ROSELETII. Every Chinese Doctor knows it's wonderful virtues as a restorative of hearing, were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1419. Its gums were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people, sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $5.00 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head, and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
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My hearing is much improved.
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My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction.
Have been greatly benefited, and am convinced that I saw the notice of it.
"Its virtues are unquestionable, and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally attest, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haslick & Jenney 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear better than ever, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of MERCANTILE REVIEW.
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Where people will find the advantages of a Cash Business.
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people are always on the look out for chances to increase their earnings, and just now to some wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary assistance in successfully treating at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped envelope, addressed envelope to
DR. J. C. LAWRENCE
164 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.
$1,000 00 worth of the best Rolled Gold earrings and breastpins will be sold at 25 per cent less wholesale price. They are warranted the best of gold shapes. Nothing flashy; but genuine goods. Those who want such goods had better call before they are all gone.
m2 1y 71 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

FOR SALE.
One Gold Watch and Chain worth $175.00, will be sold for $25.00, as the party is leaving town and wants the money.
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R. Ransom & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Butter, Flour, Eggs, Lard, Fish, Cheese,
PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
Apples, Poultry
And All Kinds of Country Produce.
326 St. Joseph St.,
MONTREAL.

Riepert Bros.,
Hatters & Furriers,
97
ST. LAWRENCE ST.
Montreal.

FOR SALE.
A special line of SILVER WATCHES worth $15.00 will be sold for $12.00, and all other goods in proportion. These goods, which are advertised by WM. MURRAY, will be guaranteed as the best of quality and as represented. Remember the place,
71 Saint Joseph St., MONTREAL.
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Highly recommended for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe, mild but thorough in their action. From 1 to 3 pills a dose. PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

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CANADIANS
can secure patents in the United States on the same terms as Citizens. It is best to patent first in the States, thus securing a 17 years' patent when we can be limited now to two years. Total cost of United States Patent $40, only $20 on making application, the balance only when patent is allowed. Total cost of Canadian 5 years' patent $25; for 15 full years, $35. On receipt of model or drawing, with description of invention, we will send full advice, references and circulars free.
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Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

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$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large box, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The genuine are manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 162 and 164 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Sent on trial postage paid by mail prepaid on receipt of 25 cent stamps.
41 1y

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. Anyone can fill to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

POETRY

Somehow or Other We Get Along.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made, and all he had lost,
Ready and clear upon his finger-tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well, this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's sure to be very dear,
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we've tried to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debt and credit sum
I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her around from the baking board,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband dear, one would think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff.
And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong;
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
Somehow or other, we've got along.

"Into some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat;
But when the rain and storm are o'er
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear, and had to wait,
But somehow or other, we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other, whatever befel;
Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother,'
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, and well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
A song that followed me many a year—
"Somehow or other, we get along!"

Home-Made Bread.

Don't offer me cake full of sugar and spices,
And citron and raisins; but, oh, how I yearn
For bread that is home-made, in generous slices,
With sweet, golden butter, just out of the churn.

That bread of my childhood, of mother's own making,
Is still in my memory, never forgot;
How often I've waited for Saturday's baking,
To get the crust slice and eat it while hot!

The taste of the crispy brown crust ever lingers;
That golden-hued butter yet melts on my tongue;
I still feel the crumbs stick fast to my fingers,
As out in the garden I feasted and swung.

And then at the table with sister and brother,
Each armed with a slice a foot long at the least,
That seemed so much sweeter when buttered by mother—
No king ever knew the delight of the feast.

Oh, bread that is home-made, delicious, nutritious;
Vile stuff from the baker's has taken your place;
Well whitened with alum, puffed up and suspicious;
I eat it, and hate it and share its disgrace.

MELICENT:

The Mystery of the Veiled Picture.

A Novel—By Faye Madoc.

CHAPTER VIII.

Why did Melicent love Clinton?

Looking out upon the moonlit landscape, after all the town had retired to rest, and when scarcely a light twinkled, even in the upper windows of the orderly houses, Melicent asked herself this question, and failed to find a satisfactory answer. But, in sooth how could she expect one? Has not the problem of the eccentricity of woman's fondness been unexplained since the world began? Why did the goddess love the mortal Endimyon? Why did Juliet love that fearful man Romeo? Why did Dorothea love Ladislaw? Why did Hester Prynne love the vacillating and cowardly Dimmesdale? Why did Henrietta Wentworth love the craven-hearted Monmouth? It is impossible to assign a reason. But noble women have ever been found to cherish the weaklings of the earth. Perhaps it is the virile part in the feminine character that creates this peculiarity. Woman, as well as man, loves to protect.

Clinton, walking homeward across the fields, was thinking of the same thing, though his thoughts followed a different groove. If he had dared, he would have asked Melicent to come with him to a distant land, where none knew their story, and where they might live at peace. But he had not dared. In her unsuspecting, innocent presence he could not have breathed so unholy a proposition. Thinking thus intently, and with his eyes fixed upon the ground, he did not see, until its shadow touched his foot, a tall figure which stood in his way. When he became aware of it he started violently. It was Mrs. Cambridge.

"Good-evening!" she said mockingly. "Did you think to escape me? Didn't you know my patience was untiring? I have been waiting for you since seven, and I should have waited if you had not come till midnight."

"Good-evening," said Clinton, coldly, and attempting to pass her. "It is late, and I must get home."

"It is late, but you must not get home," cried she, seizing his arm. "I require half an hour of your attention. Look me in the face, Oliver Clinton, and tell me what you were doing with Miss Du Lys this afternoon."

He made no reply.

"People say you mean to marry her," she went on. "My servant Mary has heard it said, and old John too. Yes, you may stare, but there are other deaf-mutes in Delysford besides John, and every one can talk on their fingers."

"You hag!" muttered Clinton.

"No, I am not a hag," she returned, composedly. "I am a handsome woman still, and I am still young, though I do happen to be a few years older than you. Oh no, I am not a hag!"

"What do you want?" asked Clinton.

"They say you are going to marry Miss Du Lys," said she, "and I want to remind you—since you want reminding—that you can't do any such thing."

"I shall if I choose," said Clinton, doggedly. "There are ways and means."

"No, you will not," said Mrs. Cambridge, with a sneer. "There are no ways and means to circumvent a mother. I don't care to be your wife—not I! No, you despicable animal! I would rather be Sally Cambridge than ever so fine a lady with a rat like you at my heels. And I don't care about the little girls either! Madge and Kitty Cambridge would get on just as well as Miss Margaret and Miss Katherine Clinton. But I won't have my boy defrauded! no, not if I died for it!"

Clinton gave utterance to a terrible oath. But Mrs. Cambridge was not discomposed. She was not unused to profane language. In her early life, as an actress on a fourth-rate stage, she had mixed with men whose education superceded their culture, and whose refinement was acquired and not inherent.

"Swear away!" she said, tauntingly. "It may do you good."

"Sarah, you are a devil!" Clinton burst forth. A great rage possessed him. He was convulsed with passion. Inwardly Mrs. Cambridge was terrified, but she showed no symptom of her fear.

"Times are changed," she said, slightly altering her tone. "It used to be, Dear Sally! Pretty Sally! Kiss me, sweet Sally! Now it is, you are a devil, Sarah!"

Clinton's breath came fast and loud, but he did not speak.

"You do me an injustice, Oliver," said Mrs. Cambridge. "I am not a devil. I am only a mother, and I will not have little Oliver wronged. Will you acknowledge him and me?"

"I will not!" he cried, fiercely. "I am going to do far otherwise. It is no good your threatening me. I was a boy and you tricked me—there was some jugglery—some foul play—and I mean to prove it."

"You fool!" she said, scornfully. "There was no jugglery as you call it. Do you think I didn't take care of that? Do you think I married you to be got rid of when you were tired? No, no, my friend, I took care there were no illegalities. Our quiet little marriage is as sacred and sure as Her Majesty's own."

"What will you take to go quietly away and never interfere with me again?" asked Clinton.

"Nothing, you blackguard!" she cried, in exceeding contempt. "I am your wife, and nothing but your acknowledgment of me will I accept."

The justness of the epithet she used stung him to the quick. His face was livid with ungovernable fury. Seizing the woman's shoulder, he shook her vehemently. He was choked with rage, and his ejaculations were scarcely coherent. After a moment, Mrs. Cambridge wrested herself from his grasp, and again confronted him.

"You are a worse man than even *I* took you for!" she said. "But I ought not to be surprised that the person who will not own his son should lay hands on his wife."

"Wretched woman!" cried the young man. "Is it not enough that you have ruined my life? Away! away! before I strike you to the ground!"

"I will not move till you promise to acknowledge me and little Oliver," she persisted. "He is your own son, remember!"

"I will not."

"I agree not to annoy you afterwards. Acknowledge me in the face of the world, and I will go my ways. Let me pass one day and night at Belmont, and then I will leave you forever."

"I will not."

"Oliver, you are a fool! You can't marry Miss Du Lys!"

"And did you suppose I was going to lead her to the altar to-morrow?" he asked.

"I did not suppose it, but I believe you are capable of anything. Will you acknowledge me and your son?"

"I will not," he repeated.

"Then I shall take my own course. Good-night." She began to move away, but Clinton laid his hand on her arm.

"What are you going to do?" he said.

"The first thing to-morrow I shall go to Mr. Du Lys and tell him the whole story."

"Mr. Du Lys is away from home."

"That is a trifle. I shall go then to Mr. Philland the Lawyer, or to Mr. Fremaine, who is a magistrate. At all events, it will be known before nightfall that Sir Oliver Clinton is a married man."

"They won't believe you."

"But they will investigate and I have proofs."

"Why have you chosen this moment to harass me," asked he.

"Why?" she repeated. "Why? Ask your conscience—if you have one left. You should have avoided Miss Du Lys if you wanted to keep me quiet."

"Woman! what have you to do with Miss Du Lys?"

"This, Oliver. If you have the heart to deceive an innocent lady, I am woman enough still to say I will be no party to it. I have bided my time, and now I speak partly for Miss Du Lys' sake as well as my boy's."

There was a dead silence. The rushing of the weir alone broke the silence. At last Clinton spoke.

"You need not trouble yourself," he said, harshly. "I will acknowledge you to-morrow."

"Do you mean it?" she said, anxiously.

"I do."

"Thank you! Oh, thank you!"

He turned from her without a word, and strode away. But she ran after him and touched his arm. The wronged and indignant woman was softened.

"Oliver, I have vexed you," she said. "But it was not *for* myself, and the child is your own son."

"I know it," he replied. "Leave me alone."

"Will you come to breakfast to-morrow?" she said, still following him.

"I do not think so."

"Do, Oliver, do!"

"I do not think you would wish to see me to-morrow, Sarah—at breakfast time. Leave me, I desire you."

"Like this, Oliver?"

"Woman, I command you to go!" he said, stopping short and speaking with great severity.

Mrs. Cambridge slunk away abashed. She was in the right, and he was in the wrong, but at that moment it seemed as if he were a righteous judge and she a culprit. Almost sobbing, she sped back to the Lock house. She had triumphed, but her triumph sat uneasily upon her. She had loved Clinton once, and now she had made him miserable. Should she not write him a note on the morrow, telling him that she would forego her rights, and remain in seclusion yet a little longer, if only he would quit Belmont, and see Miss Du Lys no more? But she did not write it. Instead, she went with shaded candle to look at her sleeping boy.

"No, no," she murmured, passionately. "I loved your father once, but I shall love you *always*, my darling!"

CHAPTER IX.

Clinton rushed home in a tumult of angry and excited feelings, and gave his orders curtly as he threw his hat and stick upon the table.

"Call me at six, Jennings; I shall bathe as usual," he said. "I don't want anything more to-night."

Then he mounted the stairs, and banged the door of the one spacious apartment that the little shooting-box contained, and which Clinton, like his predecessor, was accustomed to use both as bedchamber and sitting-room. Here he threw himself into a chair by the writing-table, and, leaning his head upon his folded arms, remained for a long time profoundly silent. He rose at last, for something seemed to impel him to move. Strange forms seemed hovering round him. The place was full of shapes. The dimmest corners of the room seemed to shelter them. To his excited imagination weird little goblins peered at him from every angle. Every cranny in the walls seemed to harbor a grinning manakin. The air was loud with voiceless hootings; the place was alive with pointing fingers. The uncouth crew seemed to prance and caper in a hideous delight; their elfish sides seemed to shake with a savage mirth. They appeared glad to have been resuscitated out of the cobwebs of past ages to gibe and stare at a man who was disgraced in his own sight. "Aha!" they seemed to sh riek, without utterance—"You owl! you idiot! you gaping imbecile! You are caught in such a humiliation as no man can endure and live!" And then they seemed to yell with infernal spite, and to burst into peals of dreadful laughter.

"Oh, Melicent! Melicent!" he moaned. Regret clung bitterly about his heart. He was sore laden, and the presences around him jeered with impious delight.

He began to write, and indited a few words. Then he changed his mind, tore up the soiled sheet, and threw it from him. He did this many times. Soon the floor was strewed with fragments of paper. But he could not satisfy himself, and still the mocking crowd of speechless fiends kept up their graceless and ill-natured merriment around him. Twenty times he wrote, "Dear friend, before I enter Charon's inhospitable boat I must speak to you once more, if only by letter." Twenty times he dashed down, "My love, my Melicent, farewell." Twenty times he began, "My dear Miss Du Lys—This letter is merely to apologize for my insolence, and to bid you good-bye." But nothing sufficed him, and the mouthing crowd about him gambolled and leaped among the scattered papers, and twisted them into ropes, and folded them into shrouds, and elbowed one another, and gesticulated at the human fool who sat gazing at them in his fevered misery. Groaning, Clinton gave up the attempt to compose a letter, and began pacing up and down the long room. "Melicent! Melicent!" he uttered ever and anon in his deep agony.

He resumed his pen with a stern determination.

"MY DEAR SIR"—he wrote, in a firm and legible hand—"I beg to apprise you that the woman now living at the Lock Cottage on the Belmont estate, and calling herself Mrs. Cambridge, is my wife, and that her child is my son and heir. I married her on the 13th of May, ten years ago, two days after my coming of age, at St Jude's Church, in the City.

"Thanking you for the politeness you have ever shown me in all matters of business,

"I remain, yours sincerely,
"OLIVER CLINTON."

He perused this epistle twice, then folded it neatly, enclosed it in an envelope, and directed it to the head of a firm of solicitors in London.

"That is done," he said drawing a long breath. "I will go to bed."

He began to think of Mrs. Cambridge and her children—his children. How he hated them all! Was it possible that he had ever loved that woman? He remembered the night when he had seen her first. An acquaintance had conducted him to the disreputable little theatre where she played, and had bidden him admire that devilish pretty girl, Sally Cambridge. He remembered how she had presently appeared in boy's clothes, and how she had capered and sung, and made eyes, and how the audience had vociferously applauded her, and how he had clapped and stamped and encored from his conspicuous position in the stage-box. And he remembered how, at the end of the play, he had gone behind the scenes, and how he had been introduced to the devilish pretty girl, and how they had supped together, and how she had entertained him with her lively chatter and her arch repartees. Again his eyelids fell for an instant, and he groaned. He saw himself, like a poor, little moth, hovering round a fierce and unhallowed light, hurrying to that theatre night after night, and night after night applauding the Cambridge, and night after night being fascinated by her witticisms and drolleries over the supper for which he always paid. And then he knew himself to be madly in love with her, and he heard himself wildly beseeching her love in return; and finally he saw himself wedding her at St. Jude's Church, in the City, with much exultation and exceeding joy. For a while he knew himself to have been happy. He had been intoxicated with a strange delirium. His finer sensibilities had slept, until—until—He could not bear the thought. He pressed his hands upon his eyes, he strove to stop his ears. For the tricksy goblins around him seemed to be bellowing triumphantly that he had played and lost, and to be chuckling with malevolent glee over his dismay and mortification.

With a convulsive effort he conjured up the remembrance of the grand mother who had brought him up. He had thought her so venerable, he had thought life must seem so tediously long to her; and now he knew that she had been barely sixty when she died. He recollected saying to her one day when he was a little boy, "Grannie, you are as old as any one can be, are you not?" And he recollected how she had smiled and kissed him and replied, "When you are as old as I am, dear boy, you will know." And now he would never be as old and he would never know! And the unholy shapes encircling him assumed more repulsive attitudes and performed more repellent gestures than ever, and the noise of their ungodly mirth sounded like the cannon on a thousand battle-fields. He turned impatiently to another thought. He remembered going to church with his grandmother on a day when she had hastened him forward and bidden him be quick lest they should not be in time for the opening hymn. It had been Easter-day, and he had strained every nerve to run; but before they reached the lych-gate a gush of melody had been borne to them across the graves, and jubilant voices had sung aloud—

Jesus Christ is risen to-day;
Alleluia!

He had panted to join the heavenly anthem, and he had run with all his might, and slipped into his square pew, and gazed at the choir singing so exquisitely in the gallery. A kindly hand had doffed his forgotten hat for him and had put a book before him, and he too had opened his lips and sung—

Now above the sky He's King;
Alleluia!

He raised his voice now, and sung the long unheard verse, and as he sang the foul and sneering phantoms fell away, and seemed to dissolve into nothingness.

Four o'clock. Clinton was asleep.

Six o'clock. Jennings was standing gravely by his master's disordered bed, acquainting him with the hour, and proffering his assistance at the toilet. Clinton awoke with a start, and a full and instant recollection of the visions of the night. He wondered whether he had awaked with the song of triumph on his lips. He scanned the servant's countenance, but it was imperturbably discreet. He dismissed the man pleasantly, and Jennings, as he quitted the room, espied the letter on the writing-table, and inquired if he should send it to the post.

"Yes," returned Clinton. "Be sure it goes by the early mail."

Then he rose, equipped himself for his morning swim, and went out.

Clinton strode forward, and before he was aware he found himself singing the Easter hymn in a loud voice, and as he sang his goblin foes seemed to vanish. He had reached the deep dark pool above the weir, and there he sat down upon the grass, and busied himself with the laces of his boots. But he was not unfastening them. Was he inextricably lacing one boot to the other?

When Clinton rose he stood for a moment looking thoughtfully into the still waters. The lark above still carolled gayly. The sky was cloudless, the hay-scent sweet; men's voices still enlivened the air. But a contorted, hideous face floated on the water and grimmaced at him, and the weir called to him tumultuously. "Come! come!" it raved.

"On! on!" cried his grandmother's voice. "On! on! or we shall miss the Easter hymn!"

Then Clinton burst into the hymn again. "'Now above the sky he's King,'" he sang, triumphantly, ecstatically.

"Come! come!" thundered the weir.

"On! on!" urged his grandmother's voice. "On! on! lest we miss the Easter hymn!"

"'Alleluia!'" he sang in reply.

Then he plunged into the black, terrible pool. He was a good swimmer. But he did not rise again to the surface.

"'Alleluia!'" sang the remote echo, faintly.

The lark continued his song, but the Easter hymn had ceased.

Seven o'clock. A man passing through the fields saw something in the river which claimed his attention. He started and turned pale. Then he rushed from the spot shouting for aid.

(To be continued.)

Suites and Flats.

When Bass moved into an apartment house, Fogg remarked to Mrs. B., "Quite appropriate, Mrs. Bass; sweet to the suites, you know." Fenderson, who was present, thought it was a pretty nice little compliment; so when he saw Bass next day he thought he would try it. "I hear you have moved into a family hotel," he began; "quite appropriate, flat to the flats, you know." And Fenderson still wonders why Bass should get mad over a remark that had made Mrs. B. smile so sweetly.—*Boston Transcript.*

PEOPLE IN CHURCH.

Sleeper, Lounger, Fidget, Watcher, Time Keeper, Squeaker.

ECCENTRICITIES OF HEARERS AND DOERS.

As you preach the word, my dear young brother, cast your eyes around upon the congregation and you will observe these people, as follows, to wit, namely, viz:

THE SLEEPER.

He will be there. Peradventure he leaneth his chin upon a cane, so that when the moment of deep and profound slumber cometh upon him, his chin slippeth off and with the bang of his head upon the pew in front of him he is awaked. Howbeit, the bang upon his wife's head no man can bear. Or, the slumberer may sit bolt upright and nod in time to his deep and regular breathing. Only when you cast your eyes upon him, the watchful wife of his bosom stabs him with her elbow, and he glareth upon the congregation as who should say: "He that sayeth I slept, the same is a liar and a villain and a horse-thief." Or, if he be so that he leaneth his head back until the lid thereof falleth down between his shoulders, and he playeth fantastic tunes with his nose, insomuch that the boys in the gallery make merry over the same, then is it hazardous to awaken this slumberer right suddenly, because he dreameth of divers things, and sayeth to the tithing man who shaketh him up, "Hey? hi! ha! yes, yes, all right! I'm up." And thus is the congregation much scandalized. But if he foldeth his handkerchief over the back of the pew in front, and boweth his head devoutly upon the same, even in that moment when the text is pronounced, then will that sleeper trouble no one, but will slumber sweetly on until the time of the benediction, and he will awaken refreshed and smiling, and he will extol the sermon and magnify the preacher. He is the old-timer from Sleepy Hollow.

THE LOUNGER.

He falls into the pew and slides easily into the most comfortable corner. He shakes himself down into a comfortable attitude. His legs extend under the pew in front and meet his hips at the crookedest of obtuse angles. He crooks his pliant elbow into the arm of the pew, and drops the side of his face into the fearful hollow of his hand, by means of which he pushes his cheek up into his eye. His shoulders are nearly on a level with his head. Every time you look at him you expect to see him slide out of sight. And although you are a good man, sometimes you wish he would, and never come up again.

THE FIDGET.

Whether you look for him or not, you know where he is. He pushes the hassock away with a long, resonant groan of its own. Then he sits bolt upright, hooks his shoulder-blades over the back of the pew and hangs on. He is going to sit still this Sunday if it kills him. But the pew is too high, so he settles down a little. Then he puts a hymn book between his back and the pew. Then he leans forward and lets it fall with a crash. Then he folds his arms; he half turns and lays one arm along the back of the pew. Suddenly he slides down and braces both knees against the back of the pew in front. Ah, that's comfort. It lasts ninety seconds, when he abruptly straightens up, elevates both arms and hooks his elbows over the back of his pew. That isn't what he wants; his legs are tired; he reaches for the hassock with both feet, upsets it, and in a frantic effort to stay it kicks against the pew. Covered with burning embarrassment he pulls out his watch twice or thrice without once looking at it. He folds his arms across his breast, then he crosses them behind his back; he thrusts his hands into his pockets, he drops a Bible on the floor and puts his feet into his hat, and at times you look to see him go all to pieces, but he doesn't. He stays together and comes back next Sunday, every limb and joint of him.

THE WATCHER.

His neck is fitted on a globe socket and turns clear around. He sees everything that goes on. The man who comes in late does not escape him, and it is vain for the tenor to think he got that little note to the alto conveyed between the leaves of the hymn book unobserved. The watcher saw it. He sees the hole in the quarter that Elder Skinner dropped in the plate. He sees that Deacon Slowboy has but one cuff. If the door swings he looks around; if the window moves noiselessly he looks up. He sees the stranger in his neighbor's pew, and he sees Brother Badman sitting away back under the gallery, furtively taking a chew of the inhibited fine-cut. All things that nobody wants him to see the watcher sees. He sees so much he has no time to listen.

THE TIMEKEEPER.

As you pronounce your text you see the timekeeper take out his watch, look at it carefully and close it with a snap that says: "Go!" clear to the pulpit. You know that he has you down to a second, and that he keeps a faithful record of the length of every sermon you preach, usually adding five or ten minutes to the record, "to allow for a difference in watches." During the sermon he refers to that watch every few minutes, or oftener. And when you have been preaching, say, twenty-five minutes, the timekeeper looks at his watch and starts. Can he believe his eyes? He looks at the watch; then he gages at you. Then he looks around at the clock on the gallery to be assured that his watch hasn't been stopped ever since last Sunday. Then he makes a movement to close the watch and return it to his pocket, but changes his mind, looks at it again, smiles a despairing smile, and holds his hand up a little so that his neighbor can see what time it is. Then, with a long, fixed look at you, he clicks his watch shut and slowly returns it to his pocket with the expression of a man whose amazement has struck him dumb, and who cannot actually believe the evidence of his own senses. If the timekeeper cannot ruin the closing five minutes of your sermon you are proof against annoyance.

THE SQUEAKER.

He comes in late. His pew is the furthest from the door. His boots are vocal monsters that are never worn save on the Sabbath Day to keep it noisy. Down the long aisle he walks, sques-squaw, squee-squaw. When he reaches his pew there are strangers in it. He is the soul of hospitality, and he wouldn't disturb one of them for $1,000. Back he goes to a seat under the gallery, squee-squaw, squee-squaw. Then he remembers that he has a notice for you to read, and back he squeaks to the pulpit, hands you the wrong notice, and solemnly squawks back to the pulpit, delivers the proper notice, and calmly squawks back to his distant seat, he alone solemn, while all others are inclined to smile. The squeaker *is* such a good man you can't bear to scold him. He is awfully good. And the gooder he is the worse he squeaks.—*R. J. Burdette in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The chord of sympathy is often best expressed by a cord of wood.

—None but the most inhuman would think of pulling down the blind.

—An acrobat named Charles Warton met his death yesterday at Milwaukee while practising a double somersault.

A philosopher who had borrowed some money to pay for his night's lodging at a hotel, woke up in the night and saw a person climbing through the window. With admirable nonchalance he said to the intruder, "Look here, my friend, you'll get into debt if you rob me; for you won't find anything but unreceipted tailor's bills in my pockets."

Children's Answers in School.

I have been examining some board schools in geography, and fancy that a few of the children's answers may have a general interest. Their excellent text-book deals little with statistics, and much with climate, history and national manners; it also contains some simple and interesting observations about free trade. But the most interesting book can be made dull. I found that the children, while able to give an accurate list of the exports of Norway, could not recall the picture of a fiord. They knew that the latitude of Paris was 49 degrees, but when asked "What is latitude?" they were either dumb or inclined to the following views: "Latitude means lines running straight up." "Latitude means zones in climate." "Latitude is measured by multiplying the length by the breath." Again, together with correct lists of imports, I received the following definitions of customs duties: "Customs are ways, duties are things that we have to do, and we ought to do them" (from a girl). "Customers' duties are to go in the places and buy what they want, not stopping about, but go out when they are done" (from a boy).—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

*** "Necessity is the mother of invention." Diseases of the liver, kidney and bowels brought forth that sovereign remedy Kidney-Wort, which is nature's normal curative for all those dire complaints. In either liquid or dry form it is a perfect remedy for those terrible diseases that cause so many deaths.

Milk is sold at 6 cents per quart at Portage la Prairie.

☞ A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten-cent package of Diamond Dye. Try them.

Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding manners.—*Bishop Middleton.*

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at same time, and it makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs. $1, at druggists.

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Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

—No lady can fan herself without giving herself airs.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM ARE inflammations of the joints and muscles from blood poisoning by uric acid, *the brick dust deposit* found in the urine of dyspeptics, an error of nutrition from a failure of conversion of the nitrogenized or tissue food into healthy blood. There is no specific cure, the aim being to secure digestion and assimilation, and arrest the formation of the blood poison. WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA being the best remedy we have for stomach troubles, it is at once evident why it has proved of so great value in these diseases.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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"It is impossible for a woman to suffer from weakness after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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for all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

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Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir,—My family has used your "Favorite Prescription," and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaints. I recommend it to all my customers.
G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

—Ornithologists declare that a sparrow will eat twenty pounds of wheat a year.

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated should address, with two stamps and history of case for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

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When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

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Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.—*Burke.*

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

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☞ For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

☞ But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as *the best in the world.*

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And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature,
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A GHASTLY FIND.

Discovery of the Remains of an Old St. Catharines Resident.

A last (Friday) night's St. Catharines despatch says: For several days past the residents in the vicinity of the store lately occupied by E. & C. Gurney, on St. Paul street, have been considerably exercised over a very disagreeable stench which prevailed in the neighborhood, and many were the conjectures as to its origin. This morning it became more and more apparent, and Mr. A. Grobb, in company with Messrs. G. Lynd, J. Haynes and J. H. Wood, decided on instituting a search to discover its whereabouts. On entering the premises over the store they were almost stifled by the stench, and on bursting open the door of one of the rooms a most horrible sight met their gaze. On a bed in one corner lay an almost unrecognizable corpse, presenting a terrible and sickening sight. On examination the remains proved to be those of Mr. Nathan Pawling, an old and well known citizen of St. Catharines, who must have died some eight or ten days ago, and has since lain in the position in which he was found. The deceased was an unmarried man and occupied rooms by himself in the block. The authorities were notified and took charge of the body. The deceased has a brother, Mr. Wm. Pawling, trunk maker, Ontario street. As he was frequently absent from the city engaged in peddling sewing machines and other articles, his non-appearance was not likely to attract attention. He was somewhat of a recluse and had no intimate associates. At one time he was a schoolmaster. He was confined in Toronto Asylum for the Insane for a time. His death was undoubtedly from natural causes. In the clothing of the deceased was found $25 in money and a gold watch and chain, and in the drawers of a bureau a considerable quantity of jewellery and other articles. The personal effects were taken in charge by the coroner, Dr. Goodman, who deemed an inquest unnecessary and gave instructions for the interment of the remains.

Quite a nice thing in pin-cushions is the bolster cushion. It is about a quarter of a yard long and eight inches round. The case is first made, stuffed and gathered at the end. Then it is covered with velvet, embroidered silk or satin or any pretty material. To each one is attached an ornamental tassel, and a cord from one end to the other, by which to suspend the cushion from the top of the mirror.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI. LACHUTE, Q., FRIDAY JULY 13, 1883. NO. 45

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Finding of a Daughter, Long Lost, in an Asylum.

A Montreal despatch says: In the year 1867 a man named Albert Turner was employed in the Grand Trunk Railway offices here, and at that time had living in the city a wife and three children. Two of the latter were boys and the other a girl of only 2 years of age. At the close of that year Turner's wife died. His father took charge of the children, and Turner emigrated to the then rich gold fields of California. Turner's father kept the children for some years, but when the girl was 8 years of age she was entrusted to the care of a Mrs. Bousquet, of Craig street, who was an aunt of the girl. After a short time she was sent to the Providence Convent and the aunt seemed to have lost all interest in the child. After the child had been in the convent a year she was considered not only to be of very weak intellect, but to have a tendency to insanity, and was accordingly sent to the care of the nuns at Longue Pointe Asylum. In 1873, Albert Turner returned to Montreal from California and went in search of his children and found all but the girl. Mrs. Bousquet was dead and no one seemed to know what had become of the little waif. A month or so ago Turner heard incidentally that a Mrs. Gropix, an old woman living on St. Urbain street, had been very intimate with Mrs. Bousquet, and in consequence he sought her acquaintance. She, however, would give Mr. Turner no satisfaction, and he in despair, and of course only too anxious to get knowledge of where his long lost daughter was, told the facts of the case to deputy high constable Contant, who worked very hard to find out whether or not the missing girl was in the land of the living. At length, after weeks of the most laborious work, the discovery was made that she was living at the Longue Pointe Asylum. Hither Mr. Contant and Mr. Turner went, and from unmistakable proofs the latter discovered his long lost daughter. This only occurred yesterday, and the father was overjoyed to find her a most lovely girl of 18. She had never been insane, but had received the most careful education from the nuns.

DISEASED MEAT.

What the Collingwood People Had to Eat.

A Collingwood despatch says: About two weeks ago a valuable steer belonging to Mr. James Irwin, a farmer living near Ravenna, became bloated to an enormous size, and appeared to suffer such agony that it was killed. On cutting it open it was found that the caul, or "apron fat," and the kidney suet were putrified and the carcase gave out a most sickening smell. It was at first decided to boil it down to tallow, but after several days a Collingwood butcher visited the farm and offered to buy the hindquarters for $5. Mr. Irwin's hired man accepted the offer, and although Mr. Irwin himself said he would not undertake to sell the meat for food for $1,000, the butcher brought it to Collingwood, and it is alleged sold it to his customers. No action has been taken by the authorities, and the *Enterprise*, which unearthed the matter, is very severe in its criticisms on the police and the Mayor, whom it calls the Czar of Collingwood.

The New Niagara Bridge.

The first stone for the American pier of the new Canada Southern bridge at Niagara Falls has been successfully lowered to its place. The foundation is about 250 feet below the top of the false work, and a large number of officials of the road, civil engineers and others were present to witness the event. In order to give the false work and derrick a fair test, the stone, which weighed one and a quarter tons, was allowed to descend at lightning speed to the distance of about 40 feet and then suddenly stopped by the brake above, the experiment being successful. The stone was then gradually lowered until the bottom was reached. Another stone was immediately lowered and the strain on the work was terrific. When finished the stone work will be 20x40 feet in each pit and 60 feet high. There are some stones to be lowered which weigh four tons apiece, and the danger is great, though no disaster is expected. The derrick is managed by a steam engine, tracks are laid on top of the false work, and a single stone is lowered about 30 feet from the top of the bank to a car; the car is then pushed to the front and the stone lowered to the bottom.

John Bright on the Channel Tunnel.

"There is a supposition," said Mr. Bright, "I should have supposed it was necessary to have gone to Bedlam to discover any man who could have entertained it; there is a supposition that with 35,000,000 persons in Great Britain and Ireland, of whom 3,000,000 are grown men, we could not defend a hole in the earth not more than about twenty feet wide." Mr. Bright also ridiculed the idea of "a great military authority," that France would send over boats and seize this end of the tunnel, and then at its leisure transport its army through the tunnel. He advised his hearers never to take the opinion of high military authorities except in cases of actual war, and he believed that if we had had a civilian of capacity in the harbor of Alexandria on the 11th of July last, there would have been no bombardment, no burning of Alexandria, no slaughter of 3,000 or 4,000 lives, and the calamity would have followed that there would have been nobody ennobled and no pensions given. His own impression was that the Channel tunnel, if it were made, would be of enormous value to this country, as it would be of great value to all Europe; but far greater value to this than any other country, except, perhaps, France. In conclusion, he said that he had left his colleagues because he believed it to be his duty. Duty made it necessary he should leave an official position with dignity and emolument connected with it, but dignity and emolument, and all that office could give, were valueless unless accompanied by the belief that they were held in consistence with one's duty in the honest endeavor to serve the people who had given him and shown him so much of their trust.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Woudrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation is its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—*Carlyle.*

Solitude is a powerful aid to reflection and imagination. The higher faculties necessarily dwindle in a perpetual bustle.

"No," said Fogg to an acquaintance of bibulous temperament—"no, I don't think you would ever succeed as a musician." "Why not?" asked his friend. "Because," replied Fogg, "you could never get past the first bar."

A SUICIDE'S LETTER.

A Man Gives Reasons for Taking His Own Life—Disappointed in the Girl He Loved—Not Believing in a Future State He Escapes Present Misery.

The other day, at Delhi, Iowa, a young man who gave the name of Rufus H. Eaton shot himself through the head. On the body was found a letter, without date or signature, in which he said he was a Baltimorean. Nothing can be learned of such a person, but the name may have been an assumed one. The letter was as follows: "I am going to take my own life, having made up my mind to do so more than a year ago. Although I do not think that anybody cares a pin about my reasons, yet it will give me some satisfaction to state them, and anybody who finds this paper need not read it if he does not wish to do so. I am 27 years of age, a lawyer by profession, but not very much so far as practice is concerned. I was born in Baltimore, and I suppose that is more my home than anywhere else, although I have travelled all the way from Denver to New Orleans. I have always been an unlucky devil, and the only thing that has kept me from suicide long ago was the lingering fear that there might be a hereafter. I have arrived at the conclusion, however, that there is not anything worse than what I have gone through, and I'll chance the future state. But I'll not preach. Two years ago I met a young lady, it don't matter where, nor what her name was. She was pretty. I was, as usual, a fool. I had the education of a gentleman, but not the means to live up to my desires. I had run through considerable money, and had not the industry to make a livelihood at my calling. Well, of course,

I FELL OVER HEAD AND EARS IN LOVE

with this girl. She liked me, I think, but she had sense, and she never let her sentiment run away with her prospects. I drank some, and gambled some, and was as wild as a young fellow usually is. Though I generally wore good clothes, my pocket-book was usually very flat. Well, when her parents saw that my visits to the daughter were growing frequent, they immediately interfered. 'You know my child has been tenderly raised,' said her father, 'and she cannot marry a man who cannot properly support her. I like you, but you see how it is. A man should not marry unless he can properly support his wife.' The mother was just as stern, and the daughter was persuaded to fall in with their plans. I have laughed many a time at a fellow who was fool enough to kill himself for a girl. But that was before I was in love myself. I see it all now. But love stories have been told so often that there is little interest in them. The girl jilted me. The last time I saw her she cried a little, and even let me put my arms around her waist. She loved me, she said, but her parents wanted her to marry a middle-aged gentleman, and she could not disobey. If she had told the truth she would have said that she loved the middle-aged gentleman's carriage and pair and his bank account better than she did me, and much better than she did him. I begged and pleaded, and got the same answer all the time. You know what I did then. I went to

DRINKING HARDER THAN EVER.

I became a nuisance, if I had not been before. One day I was talking over matters with a friend of mine named Jim Anderson, who always had more money and sense than I had. I told Jim I was going to kill myself. He laughed and sneered. 'I'll tell you what I'll do,' I said. 'I'll insure my life for $15,000 in different companies and make the policies over to you. You pay me $2,500 a year for two years; let me have a little hurrah for that time, and when it's over I'll agree to kill myself and you will get the money. In that way you make $10,000 and I have some fun.' Jim laughed, but I insisted, and finally we drew up an agreement to that effect. I got out policies in the different life insurance companies. He holds them and the agreement. He paid me $200 a month during the last fifteen months, although I don't believe that he ever thought of holding me to the agreement. But he was of a speculative turn of mind any how, and although he hardly believed I would kill myself, he knew that if I had the money I would soon drink myself to death, and he was

WILLING TO TAKE THE CHANCES.

The time is not up yet, but I guess I'll let him make the extra money. He'll be surprised and not at all sorry. Nobody else cares, for the girl I mentioned has since married the bank account, the carriage and the middle aged gentleman. This is no case of temporary insanity. I have as much sense as anybody. I made a contract, and I'm carrying it out. Bury me wherever you like. There is $35 in my vest pocket, and that will pay expenses and my bill so far."

The Latest Handkerchief Nonsense.

Fans and parasols will not be foremost, as it looks now, in the line of devices for bewitchery. You have seen the trick of the old-fashioned actress, and it is sometimes practised by the young ones of the period, in producing a letter on the stage. She never takes it from a pocket, but always from her bosom. That is peculiarly seductive, she calculates. How the baldies must envy the inappreciative missive! Well, handkerchiefs are being used by fashionable New York girls on the same alluring principle. The dainty batiste article, trimmed with fine lace, instead of being consigned to a pocket, is thrust half way into the bosom, a button of the bodice being left open for the purpose. Thence it is occasionally drawn out, warm, scented and sentimentalized, to be employed with tremendous effect in flirtation.—*From Clara Belle's Letter.*

Cyclones and Lower Ones.

The chance of being killed by a cyclone is so absurdly slight that it cannot be calculated. There are a thousand chances of dying by the quiet and inaudible attack of the sewer gas in our own houses to one chance of falling before the crush of the tornado; and yet the average newspaper reader is a thousand times more worried about the tornado than he is about the sewer of to-day. Hence he is just a million times out of the way in his calculations.—*Hartford Courant.*

The church which Eugenie intends building at Flamborough, Eng., in memory of her son, will cost $350,000. The coffins of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial will be placed in this church.

"B'lieve I'll try to mend some of my bad habits," said Jones in a fit of penitence. "I wouldn't, dear," replied his superior fraction, sweetly, "your bad habits are certainly in an excellent state of repair."

Miss Willett.

There is no name so odious to young girls as "old maid," and there is no class so thoroughly despised. Sarah Willett was an old maid. She had, in all probability, been disappointed in her youth, hence her cognomen—"A disappointed old maid."

Among her many excellencies, Miss Willett possessed a tongue which had the faculty of running without cessation from morning until night.

She loved to moralize, and she knew how. She fairly hated the men, and totally despised women. It made her frantic to see the young ladies come in to supper with bright dresses, curls, crimps, rats, rolls and the thousand little things which make up a woman's toilet; and when from the opposite side the gentlemen threw admiring glances she could have annihilated the party, and looked upon the wreck without a pang of regret.

These feelings came up more especially at the times when Mr. Dickson, an old bachelor in the wholesale tea business, raised his eyes and looked smilingly at them.

"Weak minded, simple, foolish, disgraceful, bold, branch creatures?" she would say, "how do they ever expect to settle in life after such efforts to attract the attention of the opposite sex? Of women, woman, when will you ever learn the way in which God designed you to walk? Mrs. Berry, it makes my heart bleed to see such carryings on. The bold faced things."

Mrs. Berry pitied her case, and perhaps for that very reason and the hope of gaining the sympathy of Mr. Dickson and other parties, detailed Miss Willett's sufferings word for word.

But Mrs. Berry's boarders were not sympathetic. They laughed heartlessly, and a number of the abused young ladies gathered in the parlor that very night, and with their pretty heads close together laid the foundation of a villainous plot, which, if well carried out, was to seriously disturb the peace of mind of Miss Sarah Willett. Of course, she was jealous, the mean old maid—but they'd "fix matters."

Nellie Dobson, the belle of the party, was Miss Willett's especial horror.

She had passed the parlor a few evenings before and had seen her at the piano, with Mr. Dickson leaning over her, listening to her music as if entranced, and she had felt like doing something desperate ever since. She had heard him say that he was passionately fond of music, and as she could neither play nor sing, she naturally felt like choking every one who could.

"It is a disgrace to your house, Mrs. Berry," she said, meeting that lady on the stairs; "and for my part I shall leave unless there is different work. It grates upon my sensitive nature, and makes me feel as though I should faint whenever I see it."

"It shall be attended to, Miss Willett. I was just beginning to think myself that the young people were getting a little careless. I'll speak to them."

She kept her word to the letter, by going immediately to the parlor, and nearly throwing them into convulsions; and thereupon there was another gathering of pretty heads, and a continuance of the villainous plot.

"Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling," went the door-bell one day as they all sat at the table.

"That's the postman, I know!" called half a dozen voices, and every eye turned toward the door.

"For me?" "For me?" was the inquiry, as Mrs. Berry entered, holding a letter in her hand.

"No, it is not for you, Miss Nellie, nor you, Miss Rose; it is for Miss Sarah Willett."

Miss Willett arose in her stately manner and received the missive, and, to show the impulsive young girls how devoid she was of impatience and curiosity, sat down without looking at it, and ate her dinner as though nothing had happened, and took an unreasonably long time in so doing.

But there is an end to all things, and to Miss Willett's dinner as well, and at length she walked out in her usual dignified manner, until she reached the upper hall. After that we are not positive as to her progress, but Biddy, the chamber girl, declared that something must have happened, for the "ould maid ran as though the ould feller himself was after her."

In her room she opened her letter, and read as follows:

Miss Willett: If I dared I would call you Sarah, but as yet you have given no signs to me that might warrant such familiarity, and so I can only say Miss Willett. Although I am a plain, not to be considered, miserable sort of a wretch, I have dared—yes, had the audacity to raise my eyes to you, and hope you will find a place in your woman's heart for pity, if not for love. I cannot sit day after day, seeing your lovely face before me, and hearing your voice without feeling for you an adoration almost akin to worship. Miss Willett, most considerate and compassionate of beings! hear me, I beseech you, and lend me a pitying ear. Smile upon me, and give me a few words of encouragement, and thus save me from distraction. Yours in anxiety and love. GERALD DICKSON.

Gerald! Ah, what a name! and Miss Willett, the strong-minded, never-to-be-fooled Miss Willett, actually folded her thin hands over the white paper and smiled!

"Smile upon me; give me a few words of encouragement."

"I will! This very afternoon shall the unhappy creature receive relief. How much good we can do in this world if we are only willing. Poor Gerald!"

Perhaps that afternoon was the longest that she ever spent, but supper-hour came and she was at the table betimes. Soon he came in and sat down opposite.

He seemed remarkably jolly, under the circumstances, and disposed of an alarming amount of cold meat and biscuit, but this fact Miss Willett imputed to his good common sense and desire to keep up appearances.

As he arose and passed her chair she lightly touched his arm.

"I will see you in the parlor, Mr. Dickson, as soon as I complete my supper."

The gentleman bowed politely.

"I shall be most happy."

Five minutes later she was there and beside the attentive Mr. Dickson.

"Mr. Dickson—Gerald," she began, "it has always been my desire to benefit my fellow creatures, and if I can in any way add to your happiness I shall only be too happy."

The gentleman's eyes opened perceptibly.

"I am sure, Miss Willett, I am very grateful, but at present I am very comfortably situated."

"I thought that you were very unhappy."

"Unhappy! What do you mean?"

"Your letter certainly conveyed that idea," she replied.

"My letter What letter?"

"Didn't you write me a letter? Didn't you write this?" taking the letter from her pocket.

"No, madam, I never was—I may say—guilty of doing such a thing," said he, after looking it over. "You have been sold, madam! I am already engaged, and if nothing serious occurs, I shall, in all probability, be married in a few weeks to Miss Nellie Dobson."

From behind the curtains which shaded the bay window came an audible titter, which finally swelled into a roar, and Miss Willett fled.

Not an hour after she was directing a hackman at the door, and from that day to this has never been seen by any of Mrs. Berry's boarders.

Drank a Year.

"Boys, I won't drink lessen you take what I do," said old Josh Spillit, in reply to an invitation. He was a toper of long standing and abundant capacity, and the boys looked at him in astonishment.

"The idea," one of them replied, "that you should prescribe conditions, is laughable. Perhaps you want to force one of your abominable mixtures on us. You are the chief of the mixed drinkers, and I won't agree to your conditions."

"He want's to run us in on castor oil and brandy," said the judge, who would willingly have taken the oil to get the brandy.

"No, I'm square," replied Spillit. "Take my drink and I'm with you."

The boys agreed, and stood along the bar. Every one turned to Spillit and regarded him with interest.

"Mr. Bartender," said Spillit, "give me a glass of water."

"What, water!" the boys exclaimed.

"Yes, water. It's a new drink to me, I admit, and I expect it's a scarce article with all of you. Lemme tell you how I came to take it: Several days ago as a passel of us went fishing, and we took a fine chance of whiskey along, an' had a heep of fun. Long toward evenin' I got powerful drunk, an' crawled under a tree an' went to sleep. The boys drunk up all the whiskey an' came back to town. They thought it a good joke 'cause they'd left me out thar drunk an', told it around town with a mighty bluster. My son got a hold of the report an' told it at home. Well, I laid under that tree all night an' when I woke in the mornin', thar sot my wife right thar by me. She didn't say a word when I woke up, but she sorter turned her head away. I got up an' looked at her. She still didn't say nothin', but I could see that she was chokin'.

"I wish I had suthin ter drink,' a'I.

"Then she tuck a cup what she fotch with her and went down to whar a spring biled up and dipped up a cupful an' fotch it to me. Jes as she was handin' it ter me, she leaned over ter hide her eyes an' I seed a tear drap in the water. I tuck the cup an' drunk the water an' the tear, an' raisin' my hands I vowed that I would never hafter drink my wife's tears agin; that I had been drinkin' them for the last twenty years, an' that I was goin' to stop. You boys know who it was that left me drunk. You was all in the gang. Give me another glass of water, Mr. Bartender."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Matrimonial Advice.

The young woman said her lover was coming on the midnight train and she was going with him to the next station to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said: "Well, child, never marry a railroader, for he is liable to get killed at any time. Besides, he has such a nice chance to flirt. Never marry a military man, for he's liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women. Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel-keeper, and fell through the elevator opening and broke his skull. It riles me when I think of that man. Never marry a travelling man, for he's always away from hum. Nobody knows what these men are up to when they are away from hum. Never marry a steamboater. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blowed in 4,000,000 pieces! I always get terribly mad when I think of that man. Never marry a dry goods man. Dyes in cloths is so injurious. They never live half their days. Never marry a grocer. My third husband was a grocer, and he was killed by a molasses barrel fallin' on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted. Never marry a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was smashed to a jelly. May he sleep in peace! Never marry a machinist. My fifth husband was a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A belt had come off a pulley and hit him plum in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dyin' bed that I'd never marry another machinist." Just then the train rolled in, and the old lady asked: "Child, what business is your lover in?" "Insurance business." "Oh, mercy! You don't mean to marry him. My sixth husband was an insurance ——" But the young lady had gone to meet her lover.

Twenty-Two Tailless Tabbies.

On the coast near Barnegat Inlet lives Caleb or "Dad" Parker, who is well known to gunners and fishermen on the bay. About seventeen years ago a vessel went ashore near the inlet and from it escaped half a dozen cats. One peculiarity of these cats was the fact that they had no tails. Mr. Parker secured a couple of these no-tailed mousers, and notwithstanding that he has since given many cats away, he now has twenty-two, only three of which rejoice in a caudal appendage. Every one of these cats has a name, and every one of them will, when his or her name is called, spring to respond, the others remaining silent. They perform many tricks, and know, their owner says, as much as folks, and could do everything but talk. One of them is 17 years old, and the ages of the others vary from that down to a few months.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Poor James Did Not Take.

"James!" "Yes, pa." "There were seven California pears in that cupboard. Six of them are gone. Do you know anything about it?" "I never took one of them." "Sure?" "Certain, pa. Wish I may die if——" "You wicked, bad boy; how often have I told you never to use such an expression? Here comes ma; let us see if she knows anything about it." Mamma says she saw James take at least five of them. "You little rascal How dare you tell me you never took one, and here is only this little one with the grub-eaten side left?" "Oh, pa, don't hit me. I said I didn't take one of them—and—and—and that's the one I didn't take." Pa relented.

MANUFACTURED BEAUTY.

The Arts by Which the Fair Sex Would Conceal the Marks of Time.

It is a question whether beauty, like goodness, must not necessarily be genuine in order to be admirable. We despise the hypocrite; we laugh at the artificially lovely. Yet there is a large class which is so desirous of admiration that, in its pursuit, any conceit is considered justifiable. The climax of this theory is reached when the old lady of 85, the aged patroness of many charlatans, is held up to admiration because—at a little distance—she would pass for 30. Proudly her "makers-up" point out how this effect is produced; her hair is false, her skin is enamelled—besides being "tightened" to prevent wrinkles—her eyelashes are stained, her figure is "made." She is false all over. Now, is this admirable? Would not a little honest old age and ugliness be more agreeable? Be this as it may, it is not very important. When a lady has reached the mature age of 85, her appearance troubles no one very much, except her grand-children. But when it comes to the lady whom you love, or might love if you were quite certain that she was genuine, the case is different. It is bad to know that your dear Angela must sleep in corsets, or she never, never could attain to the fashionable waist; it is sad to think of the inevitable results on her poor little feet of those Louis Quinze heels, which make her pretty boots look so bewitching. But such sins as these, such trifings with the human frame divine, are things too common to complain of. When Angela's hair slowly, but surely, changes its color, that, too, must be borne in silence, even if the new shade is nothing like so becoming as its predecessor. But when you begin to fancy Angela's nose is growing Grecian—when at last you are positive that a change has taken place—then it is not guess that Angela, in the sweet hours of sleep, wears a nose machine! The picture is not pretty or pleasant, how much worse must it appear to the sufferer? Figure to yourself what it must feel like to take your beauty-sleep with a pair of pincers on your nose. That pretty old-fashioned expression has now taken a new and dreadful meaning. Any one who desires to possess the "Mrs. Langtry nose" has but to sleep in torment for a week or two and the great result is obtained. If the figure of the would-be beauty is not as lovely as she wishes, "the anatomical corset-maker" will supply her with a nocturnal squeezing apparatus which will "fine her down" by degrees. If her stature is too low for beauty, she may remedy this by wearing what is mildly called an "appliance," in the days of the Inquisition it would probably have been classed as an instrument of torture. This appliance squeezes and stretches all the lower part of the body and its work is said not to interfere with one's beauty-sleep. It is not, as a rule, positively ugly women who make themselves suffer in these various ways; it is the woman who just falls short of being a beauty. Some blemish stands in her way; like a heroine, she resolves to remove it. She is unconscious of how great a step the first is. Once having weakened her moral sense on the subject of artificiality, she is ready to be the victim of the quacks and charlatans who live on the proceeds of pigments and powders and instruments of torture. Perhaps her first folly is nothing greater than the use of some bloom of roses to improve her complexion. This is no great sin, though pale cheeks are better in front of the footlights than any rouge. But when she gets this she becomes acquainted with a dozen other little articles. Why not have sun-rays in her hair? Why not tighten the skin under her eyes to prevent those crow's feet from coming which show so at the end of the season? Why not yield to the subtle suggestion of the "enameller," and improve the skin a little—just a very little—so as to be only just perceptible? Why not color her eyebrows and lashes just enough to make them more effective? These temptations are so inviting and apparently so innocent that they are sure of success with the unhappy woman who looks in her glass and sees a doubtful beauty. Then, when she makes her various small experiments, she finds herself embarked upon a most fascinating occupation. What more delightful than to build up an admirable appearance? Then, too, she finds that she has taken steps that can not be retraced. Once enamelled, always enamelled. The professed beauty can only afford to be yellow, "gray, and uncuried" in secret. She finds herself precipitated on the downward path. It is just as well, having once begun to attend to the matter, to perfect her beauty. Why not make use of the marvels of modern inventiveness—remodel her ears, her nose and her finger-tips? It is difficult to say why she should not carry her theory out to the full. Only, it is impossible to disguise the fact that beauty does not only lie in the shape of the nose or the color of the cheeks. The mysterious charm of expression has more to do with it than all the devalls of the toilet put together. As one instinctively distrusts the man who affects a virtue though he has it not, so one but doubtfully admires the woman who professes to be a beauty though she is none. The best of hypocrites, however great an actor he may be, must always carry about him something of Uriah Heep, and the most admirably "made-up" beauty has a consciousness of manner, an artificiality of expression, which tells the tale of deceit, even if her art should be sufficient to make concealment perfect. In the end she will regret that she did not keep to our grandmothers' cosmetics—May day dew and June rain-water. She would have had fewer stares of admiration from the knights of the pavement, but she would have been better liked and better loved. Her enamellers call their work upon her face "art," but Richardson hath it that "artifice" is the word to use "where deception is intended." Undoubtedly deception is the aim in this work of skill, though it may not always be attained; and there are few men who would not like the woman they admire to be even truer of face than of tongue. A living Venus de Medicis would not keep many admirers if her beauty of limb were obtained, or maintained, by "appliances." There is a strong desire in the human heart to have the "real thing," and the men who avowedly have a taste for fine women will obstinately prefer to have them grown rather than produced piecemeal by the enameller, artificer, nose-machine maker and company.

A MAGICIAN'S MEDICINE.

How a Babe Fell a Victim to Superstition and Fraud.

Considerable talk is indulged in by the public in relation to the death of a child in the vicinity of the Cincinnati mills. The child, it was reported, had been found dead in bed Wednesday morning. The name of the parents of the child are A. G. and Maggie Warner, and the dead child, Willie J. Warner, was nearly four months old. The inquest developed the fact that the child had never been healthy and had been subject to fits. In this connection some curious developments were presented. A German "doctor" named Bartenberg had called and had told the parents that the mother had been cursed and the curse had descended to the child; hence the fits. This doctor had worked on the superstitious fears of these people and induced them to pay him $7.50 for a "cure." He put something in a jug, kept it in the stove oven 9 days, and, after wiring the cork in the jug, sunk it in the river. He also wrote two pages of note paper full, folded it in a three-cornered shape, representing, as he said, the Trinity, sewed it in a three-cornered bag, and, attaching strings to it, tied the same around the child's neck, where it was kept until it died. His magic "cure" was written in German, and the followed is a literal translation:

"William John Warner will regain his health in the name of the Lord, God Father, God Son, and God Holy Ghost, Amen. † † † I. N. † N. I. † (interpreted Jesus of Nazareth, Nazarene Jesus.) Beelzebub and all the bad spirits, I forbid you my bedstead, in the name of God, my house, and also my yard; I forbid you, in the name of the Holy Trinity, my blood and flesh, my body and soul. I forbid you as many times as we have nail-holes in my house, as many times as drops in the water, as many times as leaves on the trees, as many times as stars in the heavens, until the last day of judgment arrive, and Mary the mother of God, gives birth to her second son. In the name of God Father, God Son, and God Holy Ghost. Amen. Thou arch fiend thou hast taken hold of our William John. Get thee hence. Let the worms go out of your body, and your marrow and bones are again. I beseech you, for the sake of the five wounds of Jesus Christ, get out this very hour."

An Old Merchant's Hopes.

When the wholesale liquor house of Beecher, Ives & Co. failed some time ago, because of the deadlock in bonded whiskey, great sympathy was especially felt for Mr. Ives, who, past the middle age, after a long and active and honorable business career, found himself wrecked, as his every asset was available. And here a little story can tell its own affecting details. Some years ago Mr. Ives founded a little home on the Sound near Rye, N.Y. Humble and unpretentious at the start, it has been developed and beautified with years and prosperity, until it is one of the most charming as well as hospitable homes in the neighborhood. Those who are fortunate in possessing the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Ives (*nee* one of the Englishes of New Haven) know how worthily they adorned such a home of peace, plenty and contentment. It was suggested in the hey-day of prosperity to Mr. Ives that he should deed his homestead to his wife.

"No," said he, "it will go to her if she survives me, and in the event of my failure in business I propose that my creditors shall get all the liquidation of their claims. I am carefel and conservative in business, and prosperous beyond my expectations, and failure is not likely now."

When the failure engulfed the old house in ruin like a ship in a maelstrom, the little ivy-embowered home at Rye, with its tree-covered lawn and hedges, was included in Mr. Ives' assets. It was a terrible blow to the old gentleman, and the old man was reproached with not having followed years ago the friendly advice to put his property in his wife's name, and thus save it from the creditors.

"No," said Mr. Ives, "I am not sorry I did not put the property in my wife's name then and thus save it, for I want everything I have to go to my creditors. My children can take care of themselves, while I can always provide for my wife and myself."

Well, the other day the little home was sold by order of the creditors—and bought in by them and presented to the good wife who had borne the sacrifice without a murmur, glad to make it in her husband's behalf, and whose heroism was thus so nobly rewarded.—*New York Journal.*

A Royal Home.

Sandringham is indeed the home of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Every step taken by the visitor shows him this both within and without. It is the receptacle of objects most highly prized by their owners; some rich in value, others trifling; from golden caskets and paintings of price, to pretty toys and knicknacks, but all associated with some pleasant memories. There are pictures of the Danish home of the Princess—the home of her early days before we had taken her to ourselves as "our own Alexandra from over the sea;" portraits of her Royal parents, of Copenhagen, in close proximity to others depicting the home life here and in Scotland. As you step from the vestibule into the saloon, a nobly proportioned room with high roof of open oak work, these and many other objects meet the eye. The whole aspect of the house speaks of home. The reception-rooms are made to live in; the morning-room of the Prince and Princess is a model of blended masculine and feminine tastes. Books and chilis; wonderfully clever drawings of Highland sport; family photographs, big game trophies, are mingled together. In whatever room you go there are books. The library has no monopoly in this respect. The "Serapis room" (so called from its being filled with belongings of the Indian troop ship) is full of them, and the Equerries' room is lined with bookshelves. The dining-room is panelled with pictures of Spanish life, the gift of King Alphonso; the billiard-room is hung with Leech's well-known pictures. The Prince of Wales is a great collector of the portraits of his friends. Most of them are of the "Vanity Fair" type, but the likenesses are undeniable. The house in the park occupied by the gentleman-in-waiting, and soon about to become the temporary residence of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, is full of them; nearly every room is a gallery of well-known faces.

"Let us pursue the subject a little further," said the medical students at the bedside of a dying patient. So the next night they went and stole the body from the cemetery.

There is nothing nobler in man than courage; and the only way to be courageous is to be clean-handed and hearted, to be able to respect ourselves and face our record.

The London Lottery Case.

The case against Mr. Strong, who drew the $7,500 prize in the London lottery, is the subject of a demurrer filed at Osgoode Hall by the plaintiff to the defence. The parts demurred to are three: 1st, the defence that Strong was only a trustee for T. H. Brunton: 2nd, that the $7,500 has been paid over to the Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co., who have given value for it, and are without notice of the way in which it was obtained; 3rd, that the defendant not having been convicted of any offence, an action for the forfeiture of the prize money will not lie. These pleas Mr. Fenton demurs to as bad defences in law. The demurrer will not be argued till after vacation.

Hop Bitters.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like yours have been cured by your own neighborhood, and you can find public proof at home of what Hop Bitters has done and can do.

A new paper in New York is called the *Lamb*. The proprietors will probably have hard work to keep the wolf from the door.

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world to get a good name or to supply the want of it.

THE WATCHMAN, LACHUTE, QUE., JULY 13, 1883.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

LACHUTE MUST BECOME A LARGE MANUFACTURING TOWN.

The factory now in operation in the old Methodist Church is one of great importance to the community. The milk of seven hundred cows is made up into cheese and butter like magic as compared with the old way. The centrifugal machines, which we have frequently advocated in these columns, may be seen at work and it is marvelous how quickly the cream is separated from the milk and then made into cheese, butter, and the milk into whey. The proprietors of this factory find ready sale for their products at good prices and there is no doubt of its great success.

OPENINGS FOR MANUFACTURERS.

There is room at Lachute for a large number of factories which are needed. There might be a factory for making artificial butter or butterine. The prejudice that has existed against this class of food is fast passing away as the people get to understand what it is made of and how it is made. A bullock is slaughtered and his fat is chopped up fine after being washed, and then melted; when separated from the water in its oily state it is then put into refining vats, where it remains a long time. When ready for the next process it is mixed with a quantity of pure fresh milk and some butter (about 15 per cent.). This is all churned together and when finished, the butterine passes through corrugated rollers, then through the washing processes and takes about three days to pass from the churns to the process of packing for the market. It is claimed that the most scrupulous cleanliness is observed in all the processes, and the quality of butter, in many cases, cannot be detected from the best creamery butter. Such a factory would be a great addition to our already numerous enterprises here, and we hope to see one started.

A PAPER FACTORY.

The refuse wood, now to be obtained from the saw mills, might be converted into patches, which are in constant demand, and for which there is a steady increasing market. This would give employment to large numbers of boys and girls and aid materially to the prosperity of the place.

WOODEN WARE FACTORY.

There is every facility for making butter tubs, barrel staves, barrel hoops, spades, fork and hoe handles, pail handles, pen handles, rulers, shoe lasts, shoe pegs, chair rungs, wheel spokes, hubs and felloes, gun stocks, brush heads and handles, tops, toys, &c., &c., any one of which would be sufficient for a business in itself for Dominion trade and export.

A PULP FACTORY.

Groundwood pulp is now so much in use that nearly all the paper mills need it. Wood is abundant and water power plentiful here, and this industry must go on sooner or later. The wood offal from the other factories and sawmills, that is of no use for any other purpose except fuel, could in this way be turned to account and made pay.

OUR COMING YEARS.

During the past five years we have witnessed the rise of a Woollen Factory, Paper Factory, Rope Factory, Door & Sash Factory, Bobbin Factory, a new Saw Mill, a Butter & Cheese Factory and Hygienic Food Factory, a Foundry and Machine Shop, while all the industries that were in operation before have increased their capacity and facilities and are able to turn out double the amount of products that they did before. Every year some new industry is started, and it is reasonable to expect that the coming years will witness a great increase as Lachute is destined to become a great manufacturing town. The two miles of water privileges, some of them much greater than any that are yet taken up, will certainly be utilized. The place will grow east and south; west as well as south and become the busy hive of thousands of human beings. If those who have their money locked up in Savings Banks at four per cent. could only put it in the hands of enterprising men at a trifle higher interest, they might contribute largely to the growth of the place. If all our citizens who now spend their time in idleness, or in doing little more than to cause a circulation of the blood in their veins, would turn their attention to a profitable occupancy of their time and abilities, it would also help to make the place more active and prosperous.

MORE DWELLINGS NEEDED.

Not only are dwelling houses wanted, but a large hotel is of the utmost importance. The scores and hundreds of people who would come here for the summer season, cannot be accommodated. As to the need of dwelling houses, we know then who have bought houses with the intention of moving into them, but finding such an enquiry for rooms, they have rented and not moved in. In one instance we know of four families living in one small house. Every day there are inquiries for houses, and we have noticed people moving into new buildings as soon as the roof was on, and working long into the night in putting in windows &c. There may be a few houses, owing to their situation and construction, that are empty, but in the neighborhood of the Mills and Factories, there is not a single house or room that we know of to let. Buildings with water power and shafting are also in demand for running light machinery.

GET INCORPORATED.

It is to outsiders, one of the strangest anomalies in existence, that a place like Lachute will not get incorporated. Local jealousies and local selfish interests, are the cause of all this strange anomaly. We considered our quaint correspondent "Jimmie Briggs," of last year, entirely wrong, and yet now from what we have seen, we are half converted to his opinions that the place is too slow and a large number of those who should be public spirited men, are positively in favor of letting the place stay as it is. This retards the progress very much and will keep it back for years. These disciples of Zeno must give way. They must be enlightened to the fact that this is an age of improvement. There is too much electricity moving things for any one to sit down and remain stoical and keep many followers by his side. Other places are growing, that have not half the natural advantages that we have, and Lachute must grow too. It can never grow as it should until it is incorporated. Gentlemen of energy, public spirit and determination what are you about? Will you not, bestir yourselves? There is time now to get incorporated, so that by the 1st January next, your new municipality may be formed, but if you put it off a few months longer, it will be another year, or more, before you can do it.

THE PROVINCIAL RETRENCHMENT.

The immediate retrenchment made by the Provincial Government on the staff of the Civil Service, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, has called forth praise from the Liberal as well as the Conservative press of the Province. The Government has already dispensed with the services of more than fifty officials, whose annual salaries aggregate, $40,263, paying each a gratuity equal to three months' salary. Orders in Council providing for a further reduction of the staff and effecting an additional saving of about $8,000 annually have been passed and will be at once acted upon. There has thus been already accomplished, as the result of the work of the Civil Service Commission and the promptitude of the Government in putting its recommendations into operation, an economy of $48,000 in the expenditure upon the inside civil service alone. The Commissioners are now engaged in enquiring into the state of the outside service, in connection with which a further economy of about $20,000 yearly is expected to be made. It should be understood that the report of the Commissioners so far only refers to the civil service, and that the public officers so far have not been touched. By the public officers is meant all the district court houses, jails, etc., so that it can be easily seen that the government is in earnest in cutting down expenses in every case where it is possible, and it is confidently expected by the Cabinet, when this has been accomplished, that the revenue of the Province will cover the expenditure. The Government deserves a great deal of credit for this action, the first really serious step in the direction of retrenchment which any Government has had the courage to take in this province, and the public will not be slow to recognize and applaud it.

THE ST. JOHN'S CAMP.

It is with pride and satisfaction, we learn that the noble fellows composing the 11th Battalion—or Argenteuil Rangers—have acquitted themselves in such a creditable manner, as to call forth the praise of the Commanding Officer of the Camp. This not only reflects credit on themselves, but equally so on the County of Argenteuil. Below we give the letter referring to these compliments from "one of the 11th Battalion," which, we are sure, will be read by every one with pleasure. Hip, hip, hurrah for the 11th Battalion, and its noble commander.

CAMP ST. JOHNS, July 6th, 1883.

When the Brigade was formed up in line of quarter column this day, Lt. Col. Van Straubenzie, Commandant of the camp, rode up in front of the 11th Battalion and said in a loud clear voice "Colonel Simpson, it gives me great pleasure to compliment you on the clean appearance of your Battalion, and not only that, but you are in Brigade Orders to-day for cleanest man in the Brigade during this camp." Lt. Col. Simpson saluted and replied—"thanks." The following is the Brigade Order of the 6th inst.:—

"Brigade Order, St. Johns Camp, July 6th, 1883, No. 2. It is also under the Commandant pleasure to mention in Orders the name of Private Parisean, No. 4 Company, 11th Battalion, reported by the assistant Brigade Major to have been the cleanest man paroding for Guard in the Camp this year. This Order to be read at the head of every regiment in Camp.

By Order,
(signed) H. E. Morrice, Lt. Col.
D. A. A. G. M. B.

When paraded on the 7th instant to march out of Camp Lt. Col. Worlsey came in front of the 11th Battalion and requested Lt. Col. Simpson to state to the Battalion that they were the cleanest and most orderly Regiment that had left Camp that day. Lt. Col. Simpson requested the Colonel to address them to that effect himself, which he did in a very complimentary manner.

Lt. Col. Simpson then called Captain Jacklis of No. 3 company to the front to state to the Battalion a complimentary message from the Commandant sent by him (Captain Jacklis) to Lt. Col. Simpson on the evening of the 5th, which was as follows:—

"Lt. Col. Van Straubenzie's compliments to Lt. Col. Simpson, that he trusts that Col. Simpson will endeavor to march his regiment home in that clean and orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves in camp, and that his officers will assist him in carrying this out." The Battalion obeyed this order to the letter. No body of men could conduct themselves better on the march, with one exception—that is—that a few of the men fired off their rifles when they landed at Lachute, which is a breach of military discipline and might be severely punished.

ONE OF THE 11TH BATTALION.

THE ACCIDENT ON TUESDAY LAST.

We have from time to time called attention to the dangerous state of the road near the Court House. There is one short piece of railing put upon the river bend but it is worse than none at all for it has been put up so far out into the street that there is scarcely room for two teams to pass between it and the ditch. There is a legal width for our public roads and the road in this place is so narrow, we will not be surprised if the Municipality is not put in for heavy damages before long for leaving such traps open to the public. There have been several narrow escapes witnessed in this place, and yet our tardy Council allows the tardier owners of the real estate who are responsible, to sit quietly and fold their arms while such accidents as occurred last Tuesday are liable to happen every day. The street must be widened and the river front fenced in a proper way and then there will be less danger.

We would also call the attention of the Council to the narrowness of the road at the corner of Mr. Mathew's property opposite Mr. McNiece's. If the side walk was straightened and move it close to the fence, and the vacancy thus created filled in, it would materially help the safety of teams meeting each other at that place. As it is now it is not safe, particularly after night, and to reckless drivers the turn is too sharp and too narrow for their safety.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A disasterous collision took place on Friday morning last, near Port Hope, between two freight trains on the G. T. R., crossing a loss to the company of $200,000. No lives lost.

The *Canadian Manufacturer* of the 27th ult., pertinently remarks: "To villages having factories or workshops, the stoppage of which would be a serious local calamity, we have this advice to offer: Take good precautions, in your municipal capacity, against fire, and don't be too stingy about the cost, either. If you do not, and if the factory which you look upon as a principal support of your villages be burned down, it may never be built up again *where it was*. It rebuilt at all, it may be in some other place. There are many instances which enforce the importance of this caution." A good system of water-works here would not only afford the necessary protection to existing industries, but it would be an inducement for others to come in and help to build up the place, and such we have.

—The English *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that "one of the most sensible steps ever adopted by the Canadian Government for improving their defensive position, was unquestionably the establishment of the Royal Military College at Kingston. But, unfortunately, the chief prizes open to the students are not given by Canada, but by the Imperial Government. They consist of three commissions in the Army annually to cadets who take high places and have a desire to enter the Military service. Though hopes were held out to the cadets that Canada would provide civil employment for those who cared to accept it, the Government has not hitherto done much to encourage zeal among the students at the College. It seems to us that all vacancies for Subalterns in the old schools of gunnery and proposed Infantry Schools should be given to those cadets who have passed best out of the Royal Military College, and for the Commandants a strict examination should be undergone.

NEWS FROM LAKE NIPISSING.—A correspondent writing from Lake Nipissing says a report is current that the extension of the Northern Railway from Gravenhurst is to be shortly commenced. This road is much needed in this section of the country to connect with Toronto and the West. It is supposed they will tap Southeast Bay, one of the finest harbors and booming grounds on Lake Nipissing, where a number of lumber firms are likely to erect mills and from this point ship by rail. Southeast Bay is looked upon as the coming town of Lake Nipissing. North Bay will also be an important point, as the Canadian Pacific Railway are taking considerable pains to make it a prominent shipping port for the lumber trade. Two or three miles north of this place there is said to be a very fine township of land, and already there are some thirty farms taken up. The total cut of timber about Lake Nipissing last winter, is not less than 1,000000 cubic feet, and it is all large and fine wood, both in size and quality, and is said to be much ahead of the average of what is taken out along the Ottawa.

METHODIST UNION.

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION BY LONDONERS.

LONDON, July 3.—The leading lay representatives of the Methodist Churches of this city and suburbs, supplemented by a good assemblage of the public, attended the reception of Rev. Dr. Ryckman at the Dundas street C. M. Church to-night. The chief object of the meeting was to endorse the course taken by Dr. Ryckman at the recent session of the London Conference in regard to the question of Methodist Union. After a few remarks by the chairman, Mr. Geo. Webster, in defence of the stand taken by the laity in the matter of Union, Mr. Wm. Bowman read the address to Dr. Ryckman, which had been drafted for the occasion. The address opened with words of warm welcome to the rev. gentleman, thanking him for the broad, liberal, temperate, and Christian spirit in which he had advocated Methodist Union, and expressed the belief that the future of Methodism depended largely on the complete unification of the church. Dr. Ryckman, in replying to the address, expressed his thanks for its kind words of approval. He rejoiced that the union basis had the endorsement of the laity, and reminded his hearers that the question had yet to come before the General Conference in September, to which time he was content to wait. In expressing surprise at the action of the London Conference, he referred to the fact that out of thirteen chairmen in the Conference, Rev. Mr. Grey, of Clinton, and himself alone advocated union. He was anxious to meet at the General Conference those who asserted that the Union Committee had exceeded their instructions. He contended that the final superintendency was a necessary conciliatory provision and a small concession by the C. M. Church. He was satisfied to trust the superannuated fund to the consideration of the laity. He believed the basis proposed was the best that could be arrived at, and believed that it would be ultimately adopted by the General Conference.

London, July 1—Mr. Biggar, M. P. for Cavan, in a speech at Manchester, declared that the leading trait of the present Government was falsehood. He said Errington had been sent to Rome to lie in alleging that Parnell and his friends were in league with murderers and that the Irish were without grievances. He thought it doubtful whether Trevelyn, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, was much better than Forster. He asserted that Trevelyan had recently lied about the papers shipped over the Atlantic.

The French commander at Gaboon, on the west coast of Africa, has searched and fined several English merchants, and interfered with the schools of the U. S. missionaries.

Mr. Gladstone announced yesterday that after the occupation of Tamatave by the French, a state of seige was proclaimed that the British flag was hauled down at the consulate; the Consul ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, and his secretary arrested in his presence; that a British missionary was placed under arrest and all explanations refused, and that the comander of the British gunboat in the port was prevented from communicating with the shore.

Queen Victoria has subscribed £50 and the Prince of Wales twenty-five guineas to the fund now being raised by the Scottish Meteorological Society for the establishment of a meteorological observatory on the top of Ben Nevis.

MARRIED.

TANNER—SCOTT.—At Meadow Brook, Chatham, Que., June 27th, by the Rev. Jas. Fraser, William A. Tannher, Esq., of Sherbrooke, Que., to Jessie R., eldest daughter of the late William Scott of Chatham.

MORRISON—BUREH.—At Lachute, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. John Mackie, John R. Morrison, of Montreal, to Mary Bureh, of Lachute.

IN re Vacant Estate of the late WILLIAM WALKER, in his lifetime of the Township of Grenville, district of Terrebonne, miller.

I, the undersigned Richard Lanigan, of Grenville aforesaid, merchant, have been appointed curator to said vacant Estate. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me on or before the first day of August next, on which day at 2 o'clock, P. M., I shall proceed to the Inventory of said Estate at Calumet mills, Grenville aforesaid.

RICHARD LANIGAN,
Curator.

Grenville, 30th June, 1883. 45-2

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF THE
COUNTY of ARGENTEUIL
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil:

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society aforesaid, duly convened and held at Ladlaer's Hotel, at Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said County of Argenteuil, on the thirtieth day of June last, it was decided and determined by resolution, to establish a permanent place for the Exhibitions of the said Society. And whereas at the said meeting it was ordered by Resolution to call a Special Meeting of the Members of the said Agricultural Society, to be held in the Court House at Lachute aforesaid, on Wednesday, the first day of August next, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil, on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held, the whole in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

WHEREFORE in conformity with the said resolutions, the Members of said Agricultural Society are hereby notified that

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Members of the Agricultural Society of the said County of Argenteuil, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE,

at Lachute, aforesaid, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on

Wednesday 1st August Next.

for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which the future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held.

A full meeting of the members is requested.

JOHN HAY,
President.

Lachute, 6th July, 1883.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held in the COURT-HOUSE, at the village of St. SCHOLASTIQUE, said district, on

Tuesday the Seventh Day of August next,

at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give public notice to all who may have any complaint against or to sue any body, now detained in the common jail of this district, and to all others, that they must be present. I give moreover, notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers of the Peace for the said district of Terrebonne, to be there and then present with all their papers and records.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 6th July, 1883. 29-3

WE have just received our stock of

SCYTHES

from the celebrated establishment of

A. S. WHITING & Co,
OSHAWA, ONT.

Scythe Snaths,
Rakes,
Forks, etc.

Which we will sell at prices which cannot be beaten.

Call and see our SCYTHES before buying.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

Todd & Scholefield.

Lachute Mills, July 11th, 1883.

FURNITURE!

We have now on hand a large assortment of

GOOD FURNITURE,

consisting in part of

Chairs, Bedsteads, Round and Square Tables, Bedroom Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Fibre Mattrases, Gales Wire Mattrasses &c. Anything we have not in stock we will be pleased to send for it to order. All as cheap as possible.

Wool taken in exchange for Tweeds and Flannels.

R. BANFORD & Co
WEST END CASH STORE

To Let or For Sale.

THE Residence on Bethany Avenue recently occupied by Mr. DeRoslur.
Apply to
T. G. MEIKLE.

THE Great HERBAL Tonic FOUNTAIN of HEALTH A Blood Purifier CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH CURE

GUARANTEE:—After fair trial, with no relief or cure effected, your money will be refunded. PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by
DRUGGISTS & DEALERS Everywhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO CURE AS FOLLOWS:

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES will purify the blood, eradicating all humours, from the common pimple, blotch, or boil, to the most malignant form of scrofulous ulcer.
ONE TO SIX BOTTLES, by cleansing the Blood, will purify the complexion from sallowness, smooth out the wrinkles resulting from imperfect nourishment of the body, sweeten foul breath, and renovate the entire system.
ONE TO TWO BOTTLES will cure ordinary constipation or costiveness, thereby removing Headache, Piles, Biliousness and Jaundice, and all diseases resulting from torpid Liver.
ONE TO SIX BOTTLES by cleansing the Blood, improving the general health, and fortifying the system against taking fresh colds, will in all cases relieve, and in most cases cure that common, loathsome, and dangerous disease, CATARRH.
ONE TO THREE BOTTLES will regulate all derangements of the Kidneys, curing urinary difficulties, prostration, Gravel, Diabetes, etc.
ONE TO FOUR BOTTLES will reinvigorate the entire system, curing nervous and general debility, Female weakness and all its attendant miseries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

New Spring Goods

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
now in, consisting in par tof

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Debieges, Nuns Veiling, Lusters, Prints, Ginghams, Skirts, Black Cashmere Shawls, Rubber Circulars, Crompton Corsets, Kid Gloves (2 and 4 button), Ladies Cotton Under Wear, Gents White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Satins, Crapes, Laces, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
in endless variety.

Gents Soft and Hard Felt Hats in all the leading styles.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER
and all kinds of
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
(EVAN'S.)

A full Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

House Furnishings, Crockery, Glassware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Kalsomine, Stationery, School Books, Wall Paper, Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps, &c., &c.

Our stock will be found complete in every department, and all marked at reasonable prices.

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

HUGH FRASER, JR.

Lachute, April 4th, 1883. n13 1y

G. C. ARLESS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
251 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT DOMINION EXHIBITION, is coming to Lachute and will remain *one week only* at Bedard's Gallery, commencing July 9th. This is a rare chance and should not be allowed to pass. Children's pictures a specialty. See specimens at Bedard's. G. C. ARLESS, Photographer.

LOST,

ON the 9th inst., on the Main street, Lachute, between the WATCHMAN Office and the residence of G. J. WALKER, Esq., a BROOCH of plated gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

NOTICE.

THE LACHUTE ACQUEDUCT COMPANY do hereby elect their office or place of business at the office of DAVID RAITT, who we have appointed our agent to collect all the Water Rates of the Company.

THOS. STUART.
PHILIAS RODRIGUE.

Office of the Lachute Acqueduct Company,
July 4th, 1883.

FOR SALE,

A FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Gore 100 acres cleared the rest in standing timber, one mile from village of Lakefield. Grist, Saw-mill, Churches, and School same distance, with good dwelling house, new barn (30 by 40) and stables—all outbuildings in good order. For particulars apply to
MRS. CHARLES MOORE.
Or to THOS. MOORE.
44-3m

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

REAPERS.
Toronto Reaper.
Massey do
New Canadian Reaper.
Wilby do

MOWERS.
Toronto Mower.
Patterson do
New Model do
No 2 Buckeye do

RAKES.
Tiger Rake.
Cides do
Sharps do
Patterson do

Having had much experience in machinery, we accept agencies only for machines we can recommend.

LOOK AHEAD

and buy where you can get your machines repaired, and where extras are always kept on hand or made to order on the shortest notice.

Machines repaired in first-class style. Send them along in time.

McGUAT & McRAE.

Lachute, June 22nd, 1883. 41y

CHEAP SALE.

I have just received a very fine stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Also a lot of

FINE RINGS,

and all kinds of

JEWELRY.

5 per cent off

FOR SPRING MONTHS.

All kinds of Jewelry made to order at the shortest notice.

C. W. Hughes,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Agent for the WALTHAM WATCHES.

LACHUTE
GRIST MILLS.

Having leased the above mills from JAMES FISH, ESQ., I am now prepared to do custom work with the usual dispatch, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of flour, &c., for Cash, or in exchange for Grain, at the lowest market prices.

Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Monilla, Bran, Oats, &c., &c.

The mills having undergone thorough repairs, all work done will be guaranteed to satisfy my customers.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, Feb. 17, 1882. n23 1y

PIANOS.
OVER
ONE HUNDRED
Pianos & Organs

in stock, at prices that defy competition, considering the superior quality of the instruments.

HAZELTON PIANOS.
KRANISH & BACH PIANOS.
DOMINION PIANOS.
CANADIAN PIANOS.
AMERICAN PIANOS.
EUROPEAN PIANOS.

First-class only, and fully warranted.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

Entire satisfaction warranted. Illustrated catalogues on application.

L. E. N. Pratte,
280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

J. & A. LOWE

Have now on hand all their

Spring and Summer Stock
OF
MILLINERY

Will receive all the newest styles during the summer months.

Also a select stock of

FANCY GOODS,

LACES, JETTED JIMPS, &c.

EAST END, - - - LACHUTE

PASTURAGE.

PARTIES WANTING PASTURAGE FOR their Cattle can be accommodated by applying to
P. LANE.
Lachute, May, 1883. 34-4in

St. Andrews Advetisement

BUY THE
Wanzer Sewing Machine
—FROM—
C. T. WALES & Co
ST. ANDREWS.

The authorized agents for the County Argenteuil.

Better Inducements and Liberal Terms.

Old Machines Taken in Exchange

N.B.—A Wheeler & Wilson, run only two years, for $25.

Montreal House!
ST. ANDREWS.

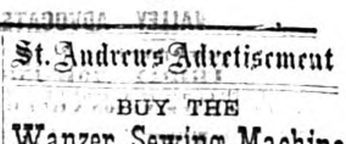
SPRING GOODS,
Just received

400 Pieces New Prints at (9) Nine Cents
BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

A full assortment of
TWEEDS, COTTONS and DRESS GOODS
GIVE US A CALL.

No Trouble to Show Goods.
G. & M. SIMPSON.
33-tf St. Andrews.

HEALTH IS WEALTH



DR E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & Co., Sole Proprietors, 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont., for sale by all druggists.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G and G
CURE.

A guaranteed cure for gonorrhœa and gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable. No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price.

Dr. FELIX LE BRUN & CO., 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto. Sole Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. 13 1y

Pianos & Organs

I am now getting in my fall stock of Organs and Pianos. Most of this stock was exhibited at the Toronto Fair, and took highest prizes for purity of tone. The manufacturers have this year introduced some improvements which an experience of nearly thirty years has enabled me to suggest to them. These improvements consist chiefly in:

1—Simplicity of construction, placing the action more under the control of the performer, while much less liable to get out of order.
2—Improvements in voicing, and greater purity of tone.
3—Improved action of pedals.

My prices are as low in all cases as City houses, and in most cases much lower. Catalogues and all necessary information forwarded free.

Pianos and Organs sold either for Cash or by Instalments.

Several second hand Instruments for sale or to lease.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, P. Q.:
Agent for
PIANOS, ORGANS,
New York Weber, Mason & Hamlin,
Decker & Co., Geo. Woods,
Emerson, W. Doherty & Co.
Rafner & Co. Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman, W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co. 26 1f

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay, all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wanted
From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to
Campbell & Co.,
NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,
LACHUTE.

SCOTT'S
Woollen Mills
St. Jerome.

The subscriber would take this opportunity of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of

Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc.,

which he will sell

Cheap for Cash,

or in exchange for wool

W. H. SCOTT.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 20th, 1883

Numerous as are the attractions now being offered to the sightseeing public at South Kensington, there is, perhaps, no department of the Fisheries Exhibition more full of interest than that which the exhibitors of the Celestial Empire have created in their galleries for the astonishment and delight of ichthyologists. An original method of capturing fish is that pursued by what are known at Swatow as "slipper boats." These crafts are generally 25 feet long, and 15 inches wide, and they fish in couples moored side by side on bright moonlight nights, their only implement of capturing being a white board fastened along the outer side of each. This board catches the bright rays of the moon, and the fish, who would seem to be of a confiding disposition in that portion of the Empire, are said to mistake it for water, and to leap from their native element into the slipper boats in large numbers. Innumerable devices of this character peculiar to the country are here on show in the Chinese annex. This would seem to be a branch of the industry naturally commending itself to the minds of a people who are universally credited with a more than ordinary amount of cunning. Their fish traps are, moreover, manifold and varied, and of the highest workmanship and utility. In the British Isles this is a means of taking fish practically unknown and unpractised, with the exception of the Stereotyped eel and lobster pots; but the Chinese devote themselves largely to these strategic methods of fishing, and with an unvarying success that nothing but the boundless fertility of their rivers and seas could explain or withstand. The day will perhaps come when western ideas will penetrate sufficiently there, to insure the suppression of wholesale fish poisoning and such like fatal poaching arrangements for the capture of small fry as are rather too candidly exhibited here; but at present we can only admire, perhaps with a tinge of dejection, the hundred and one devices employed in a country where, though every form of unsportsmanlike destruction is rampant, the fish supply seems to remain as abundant and accessible as ever.

Cormorants are another means employed by the Chinese on lakes and the shallower sheets of water for taking fish. This aquatic species of hawking is of very old date, and was known and practised in England, whither it was doubtless imported from the East, two centuries ago. But it is followed with success only by the Chinese. The birds, which have to undergo a regular training, are taken out in a boat, and before the work commences a trap or ring is placed round each cormorant's throat sufficiently tight to prevent its swallowing any fish it may catch in its strongly hooked beak, but not so tight as to prevent respiration. The dark-winged fishermen then go off and cater for their master with success and regularity, being rewarded with an occasional fish, which they are permitted to swallow when the straps have been removed. Above all things the Chinese are a frugal nation, making use of substances that would meet with culinary contempt in any other country. The discarded shark represents to them a valuable food. The fins go to form the well-known soup, or are used in the preparation of gelatine: while the skin, after being prepared and cleaned, serves for covering sword handles and for various other ornamental purposes. Even the cuttle-fish, a creature repulsive to fishermen of most other nations, is the object of careful pursuit with nets and lines by the Chinese at a time when other work is slack; and carefully dried and packed in bales, commands a ready sale all through the Flowery Land. The oyster also, and its pearl-bearing kindred, the Chinese mussel, are not merely looked upon as dainties. Though cultivated with skill and science as such in the first place, their refuse shells are burnt for lime, and while still living they are induced to secrete the hard white substance which is so highly valued for its beauty and scarcity all over the world. Some of the shells containing artificially constructed pearls are shown here in one of the cases, and though they are no novelty to the divers alike of China, Ceylon and Panama, they will doubtless be new to many. It will be observed that some of them are in the shape of quaint little images adhering fast to the shell. These metallic images have been inserted while the mussel lived, and finding itself ill at ease with this encumbrance, which it has been unable to eject, the bivalve has adopted the process which is the cause of all pearls, and has silently covered the irritating foreign substance with layer after layer of the white material known in the perfect form of pearl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. *The real name of the writer must invariably accompany such communication to insure insertion but not necessarily for publication.*

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I have delayed during two issues of your paper, in the hope that some one else would address you, on the matter to which I at present wish to refer; but as no one has done so, I am at last impelled by curiosity, to ask you if there was not some error in the report of School Examinations published in the issue of the 22nd ult.?

In that part of the report regarding the "Dawson Prize," the number of marks stated as having gained the prize, is 920 out of possible 2000; and on referring to the number of marks made by the second competitor, we find it stated as 952 out of possible 1200. Now, according to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, the second number is greater than the first, and unless there be some further element, which does not appear in the report, entering into the calculation, it seems to one that there must be an error, either in the report or in the award.

As others besides myself have noticed the discrepancy it would be satisfactory to have it explained, as the report in its present state is decidedly puzzling.

Your &c. SCRUTATOR.

QUEBEC, June 29.—The recommendations of the Civil Service Commission has been accepted by the Government and carried out some twenty to twenty-five orders-in-council. A number of salaries have been cut down in accordance with the report of the Commission, and several dismissals have occurred. These latter are not due to any fault on the part of the dismissed officials, but to the fact that the Commission has found it possible for their services to be dispensed with. The dismissals alone will give a large saving and the total economy in the working of the several public departments in this city it is said will amount to between $48,000 to $60,000. Next week the Government will proceed with the work of reduction and retrenchment in the administration of justice and in the Court House of Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere. Great reductions are also to be made in some of the credits voted last session, so that it is confidently expected that the decrease in expenditure this year will be from $1000,000 to $120,000, as promised by the Premier last year during the session and since that time.

Rev. Mr. Ritchie, the Chicago Ritualist, created a sensation on Sunday by announcing that a requiem mass would be said for the repose of the soul of a deceased parishioner, the responsibility of action on Sir Stafford

Mr. Bradlaugh having written to Mr. Gladstone that he would make another attempt to take his seat in the House, the latter, announcing the fact to the House, threw Northcote, the Opposition leader, whose motion to exclude Bradlaugh was carried, the Premier and several members of the Government declining to vote.

The Irish Catholic hierarchy adopted a resolution condemning state aid to emigrants. In the House of Commons Mr. Trevelyan stated that only two families receiving aid were known to have been inmates of a workhouse.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING WEST.
No. 1, Express, 9:55 a.m. No. 3, do. 6:35 p.m.
No. 5, do. 8:30 p.m.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING EAST.
No. 2, Express, 9:50 a.m. No. 4, do. 10:50 a.m.
No. 6, do. 9:28 p.m.

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I.O.O.F., meets in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Sheriff's Notice.
Agricultural Society—John Hay.
Legal Notice—Richard Lanigan.
Scythes &c—Todd & Schofield.

LOCAL.

Go to John Hay, and get the Watson Lion Reaper, the best in the market for $90.

Olivet Hall Sunday School holds its Picnic on Tuesday the 17th inst., in Ireland's grove—or the old camp-ground. This school is rapidly increasing, and 77 was the attendance last Sunday.

Mr. G. J. Walker, we are sorry to say has been very ill with inflammation on the lungs, but is slowly recovering.

Mr. James Fish is building an addition to his Grist Mill, for the grinding of grain for the National Food—the water wheel of which weighs 5000 pounds.,

Mr. CAHON, of Montreal, kindly sent us the following receipt for the destruction of the potatoe bug, which is so prevalent this year. Let our farmers try it. Two quarts of Gas Tar dissolved in a pail of water, and sprinkle over the potatoe vines—it will also answer to sprinkle over currant bushes as well.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—If you want a first class likeness of yourself go to Arless, at Bedard's Gallery, or if you want one of your children's taken he will do it for you in less than a second. It is really astonishing how quick and accurately he takes them. It is probable Mr. Arless will not remain over Saturday—then don't loose so good an opportunity.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The Grand Chaplain of the I. O. O. F., Quebec, Bro. S. R. Clendenning, will preach a sermon to the members of Laurentian Lodge, No. 14 I. O. O. F., in Olivet Hall, on Sunday evening next, 15th inst. A full attendance of the Brethren is requested; and all others who can make it convenient to attend will be made welcome. Particular reference will be made by the Grand Chaplain, to the object and principles of Odd Fellowship in the course of his sermon.

LAURENTIAN LODGE No. 14, I. O. O. F.—On Wednesday evening last, D. D. M. Br. D. Kerr, installed the officers of this Lodge, for the current quarter. Br. John McRae, N. G., Br. Jas. McCourt, V. G. Br. Thos. Dobbie, Sectary, Br. Andrew Boa elected Treasurer was not present for installation. This Lodge is now in good working order, and we have no doubt will prosper under its present management, as the elected officers are all good working members.

The Canadian Pacific R. R., has changed its time table, and the change seems to suit very well. Trains leave here going East at 10. 47 a. m. 6.20 p. m. and 9. 12 p. m. going West at 8. 42 a. m. and 6. 20 p.m. This gives us two morning trains going west and one going east and two evening trains going west and one going east. Quite a change from last time table and is considered an advantage to the travelling public. They also give Saturday excursion tickets at one fare to return Monday.

We paid the beautiful village of St. Jerome a visit last Tuesday, it is grandly situated on the river du Nord, has a business like appearance about it, and the crops in the vicinity look well, and an abundant harvest is confidently expected. Indeed all the way from St. Scholastique to St. Jerome, the crops look well, many of the farmers have commenced cutting their hay, the crop is so heavy that it will give a good deal of trouble to winnow and save it properly. We visited the Woolen Factory of Mr. Scott, of St. Jerome and was surprised to see so large an establishment there, the machinery being first class, and so also is the cloth manufactured at it. Mr. Scott is an obliging gentleman, and looks well after his business and he deserves to prosper.

LACHUTE STILL AHEAD.—Lachute is considered by everybody East, West and North to be the most enterprising town on the line of Rail Road between Montreal and Ottawa. Its growth and general improvements are far ahead of any other place. We now have the Montreal city morning papers as soon as the people on St. James Street, and are able to answer our correspondence by the same mail. From Montreal to Ottawa in less than three hours is remarkably fast travelling and this lightening express stops at Lachute and only one other place on the line. We expect to have some more of the Railway Officials making this place their residence before long, as they cannot resist its charms.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY.—On Tuesday last a horse of William Morrow, Carter, took fright near the Railway crossing at the Court House, and ran away. Mr. Morrow was thrown out of the buggy into the ditch, and when taken up was insensible, his forehead being badly cut and otherwise bruised and injured. Further up street two men, Mr. Marcotte, of this place and a Mr. Payment, of St. Augustin, were on the side walk, going up the street when the horse furiously ran upon them. Mr. Payment was thrown down and the horse on top of him, and in the struggle Payment became terribly bruised, his collar bone dislocated beside his face, hands and arms cut. Medical aid was at once called. Mr. Morrow was carried to his home insensible, the front part of the skull broken besides numerous cuts and bruises. Mr. Marcotte was slightly injured, and some other people narrowly escaped.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Monday evening last a temperance meetiug was held in the C. M. Church, Lachute; under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance, Dr. Christie, Chairman. The attendance was good. The principal speaker of the evening was the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Montreal. He dwelt chiffy upon the advantages of the country, socially, intellectually and commercially, arising from the natural resources, and the blending together of nationalities. He urged his hearers to rise as one man and mould a constitution for the reception of these different peoples, that they might leave behind them their old habits and adopt the new. Then will have a sober nation. Mr. Baylis and Mr. Dowell of the Witness, spoke at some length upon the subject of Temperance: taking for their basis the moral obligation, and its connection with man. After a vote of thanks to speakers the meeting was brought to a close.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Canadian New.

The firm of White & Co., lace dealers, Toronto, has suspended, with liabilities of $170,000.

Returns from Albert, N.B., though not all received, would seem to show that Mr. Wallace, the Conservative candidate, is elected.

Mr. Fred. Burpee, son of Hon. Mr. Burpee, was drowned at St. John on the 10th.

The directors of the Hudson Bay Company, in their report recently presented to the shareholders, say that there are indications of an improved demand for land in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and that they have instructed their officers to dispose of various sections belonging to the Company, if satisfactory prices can be obtained from them.

IRISH IMIGRATION.

Rev. Father Nelligan, County Kerry, Ireland, has had an interview with the acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in reference to emigration matters. Father Nelligan is chief curate of the parish of Kenmore, and has come to Canada by direction of the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, to report regarding the prospects of intending emigrants. The condition of the people in some districts of Kerry is said to be deplorable, and emigration is now looked upon as the only means of relief. The parish of Kenmore is near the seat of the Marquis of Landsdowne, and with respect to attacks that have been made upon that nobleman since his appointment to the Governor-Generalship, Father Nelligan says they are grossly unjust and untrue. Instead of being a bad landlord as represented, the Marquis has always been a good landlord, but the greater portion of his estate is composed of very poor land, and it is doubtful if the condition of the tenantry would be improved if the area of the holdings were doubled or quadrupled. The Marquis of Landsdowne has never been an exacting proprietor, but has done everything a landlord could do to assist his tenants, but the land produces little or nothing. Another gentleman lately arrives from England says: "Lord Landsdowne derived such a small income from his Irish estates that he has lately been obliged to dispose of some personal property to defray his ordinary expenses. Rev. Father Nelligan will visit the Northwest before returning to Ireland. He expresses himself as highly pleased at the manner in which immigrants are cared for and distributed on their arrival in Canada.

United States News.

The U.S. Government have given notice of the termination in 1885 of the fisheries articles of the Washington Treaty.

A prohibition candidate for the U. S. Presidency is spoken of as likely at the comming election.

Over fifty cases of sunstroke were reported in New York and Brooklyn on Saturday, many of them fatal.

Several Officers of the U. S. pacific squadron have been recalled for drunkenness, it being also stated that the loss of the Ashuelot on the China coast was attributed to the same cause.

New York, July 2.—An excursion under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood went up the Hudson yesterday and witnessed the demolition of an old vessel with a torpedo containing two pounds of dynamite. The exhibition was a complete success.

The boilers of the steamer *Susquehanna* exploded at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 3rd inst., tearing the vessel to pieces.

By a railway accident at Huddersfield, England, on the 3rd inst., two persons were killed and thirty injured, some fatally.

The Mormons have inaugurated a regular legal war against the administration of the law passed by the last congress.

The *Daily News* says holders of Confederate bonds have subscribed £10,000 for use in an endeavor to induce the States wishing to re-establish a credit to recognize a portion of their debt. The promoters do not expect that more than 10 per cent. of the debts, averaging £500,000 per State, will be recognized.

Washington, July 1.—A call, dated headquarters of the National party of the United States, signed by Clifton Sylvester, Secretary *pro tem.*, and addressed to all the citizens loyal to their country has been issued for a convention at Philadelphia on the 4th inst., and made nominations for President and Vice President. The platform of the party is announced in the circular, as first, the time and circumstances to settle domestic questions; second, the immediate preparation for the inevitable; third, war with England.

European News.

An outbreak of cholera has occured at Swatow, China.

The men convicted of conspiracy to murder at Sligo have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

The Joint Committe, of the Lords and Commons has rejected the English Channel tunnel scheme by a vote of six to four.

Fifty Europeans are said to have died from cholera at Damietta.

Said Bey Khandell, Perfect of Alexandria at the time of the massacre, has been sentanced to seven years' hard labor.

The United States Department of Agriculture report for July shows a considerable improvement in the general condition of almost all the principal crops.

France threatens to enforce quarantine against vessels from Great Britain unless satisfactory measures are taken for the prevention of the spread of cholera.

A motion was carried in the House of Commons favoring the restriction of the importation of cattle into England from countries whose sanitary condition as to live stock is satisfactory.

British trade returns for June show an increase of over five million pounds in the imports for June over the same month last year.

A Communist meeting at Marseilles has passed a resolution pledging the members to murder the Jury who convicted Louise Michel.

The agitation in Albania is assuming a more serious aspect; even the Moslem population is assuming a disquieting attitude.

Latest reports regarding the cholera at Damietta are alarming, while at other places the disease is decreasing.

A movement is on foot in London, looking to the assumption by some of the Southern States of their Confederate bonds.

An incendiary arrested at Copenhagen has confessed to having fired the Victoria Docks, London, in 1881.

A detachment of British troops sent to chastise a hostile tribe at Assam were attacked by 500 natives, who were repulsed with a loss of fifty men.

It is reported from Helena, Mont., that a body of United States troops have been defeated in a fight, with a band of Cree from the British side of the line.

The Imperial House of Commons have rejected a motion in favor of female suffrage.

The greatest part of the village of Little Bay, Nfld., has been destroyed by fire.

The cattle plague in Egypt has caused the death of ninety per cent. of the cattle attacked.

An amendment to the Spanish constitution, providing for the protection of personal rights, sacredness of domicile and further religious toleration, has been introduced in the Cortes.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times* publishes understands that the efforts in regard to Confederate bonds will not be made without a preliminary understanding with some influential Southerners.

ST. PHILIPPE,

Central Store,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS,

such as Tweeds, and a full line of Trimmings Ducks, Cottanades, Denims, Plain and Check Shirtings, Tickings, etc. A good line of Grey Cottons at 7c.

Sheetings 72 inches wide.

Cretonnes, Dress Goods and a first class assortment of Prints.

IN

GROCERIES,

as usual, my utmost endeavor will be to keep al goods at reasonable prices.

TEAS A SPECIALITY.

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

Paints, Oils, Harvest Tools,

AND

General Hardware,

every thing will be found of good quality.

Good Machine Oil 75c. per Gallon.

Inspection invited. Nothing charged to show goods, and full value for your money guaranteed for every thing you buy.

H. ROBERT,

St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

REMEMBER THE

CHEAP PLACE

AT THE

WEST END,

IS THE PLACE TO

BUY CHEAP!

I WILL draw your attention to the great bargains that can be got in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, at almost cost price.

SUGARS & TEAS

a speciality. BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, &c, taken in exchange at the highest market price.

Remember its at the crooked sign.

F. X. Bertrand,

WEST END, LACHUTE.

WOOL!

IN thanking our numerous customers for past favors, we wish to inform them that our stock will be found complete in the following goods, viz:—

Tweeds of the latest fashionable patterns.
Blankets, white and gray, also
Horse Blankets.
Etoffes.
Flannels, plain, white, gray, and checked.
Stocking Yarn, 1, 2 3 or 4ply, tan it colors, or made to order.

Wool always taken in exchange for goods, and for good clean dry wool will allow 25 cts. per lb.

After a few weeks will have for sale men's and boys' woollen socks which will be found good, durable and well made socks at prices beyond competition.

CUSTOM WORK

DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Spinning fine yarn 15 cts. per lb.
" medium to coarse 12½ "
Spinning and Twisting, 2, 3 or 4 ply, 25 "

ROLL CARDING

one cent per lb. less than any other mill in the neighborhood. We are bound to give the best of work or no pay collected.

Agents for Knitting Machines,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE.

Knits a pair of Socks in 20 minutes. Easy to operate—easy to learn—price $50.00. Call and examine the work—you can make money by using them. Terms easy. And after 4 months if not satisfied will take back the machine and refund all money paid on them. Every house needs one. Knitting with the needles is a thing of the past.

Where is the farmer that would mow with the scythe and reap with the sickle? He would not pay. Why then keep your wives and daughters knitting all day on what can be done in 20 minutes.

HAMELIN & AYERS,

LACHUTE WOOLLEN MILLS.

49-2m

FARMERS EXCHANGE

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the general public that he is now prepared to accommodate their wants as cheaply as can be got elsewhere.

W. A. DOUGLASS,

Chatham.

Lachute Bakery.

JOHN HOPE,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.

of the best quality always on hand.

FRESH CAKES.

our own make, every week.

CAKES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

CANDIES

Always a choice assortment to select from.

Fresh Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Nuts, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

JOHN HOPE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

MARKET SQ., LACHUTE.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 14, 15 and 16, in the 5th Range of the Township of Arundel, County of Argenteuil, formerly owned by Robert Scott, and now by the Arundel Post Office, lately sold by Sheriff's sale, and now owned by Thomas Strong, of Lachute. The above property contains about 250 acres of land, of which between 90 and 100 is cleared and well fenced, the balance being in bush, mixed soft and hardwood. There is good sugar bush in rear of buildings. The land is all level and free from stones, with the exception of a small portion on which the sugar bush is situated. The property fronts on the River Rouge, about 38 miles from Lachute, the County Town. It is well adapted for cattle raising and dairy purposes. A two story dwelling house, plastered inside and out, a large and commodious barn, stables, sheds, &c., are erected on the premises.

For information and terms apply to the proprietor, or to

P. LATOUR,
Agent,
Lachute, June 1st, 1883. 38-3m

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES S. BURROUGHS, ESQ.,
ADVOCATE,
Has his Residence and Office in
LACHUTE, P. Q.

G. E. BAMPTON, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE, &c.,
Office in Wm. Bullock's Buildings,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

Attends all Courts in the Districts of Ottawa and Terrebonne.
Titles examined and contracts drawn under personal supervision.

H. R. HAMMOND, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE, &c.,
(Office opposite Post Office)
Lachute.

J. D. LEDUC, L. L. B.,
BARRISTER-at-LAW, ETC.,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, P. Q.
Collections made on reasonable terms in all parts of the district of Terrebonne (and other districts), and promptly remitted.
Oct. 13 1881 v9n8 1y

Dr. G. W. PRENTISS,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: CHAPEL STREET,
Grenville Village,
Province of Quebec.

J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.,
(Late of Three Rivers)
Advocate, &c., &c.,
AYLMER & OTTAWA.
Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.
Please address or call at Office, Aylmer.

Dr. Stackhouse,
SURGEON DENTIST,
will be at ST. ANDREWS from the 9th to the 14th, and at LACHUTE on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of every month.

G. A. NANTEL,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR,
St. Jerome,
DUMONT STREET, next to *Le Nord*, near the College.
Will act and all the Courts of the District of Terrebonne.

Louis Gobeille
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &C.,
Main Street, Lachute.
He makes a specialty of
Waltham Watches.
All kinds of REPAIRING done,
at Moderate Prices.
LOUIS GOBEILLE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having had several years experience as an auctioneer in Montreal and elsewhere, would now inform the people of Argenteuil that he is prepared to attend sales at reasonable charges, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

J. PATENAUDE.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS,
GEORGE E. MOIR, Proprietor,
Show Room: Two doors west of Gilles & Son, Lachute.
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES AND MANTLES
Always on hand and made to order.

SHELVES.

These shelves are a fine ornament in a parlor. Call and see sample. Cheap.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM the public that he is in a position to undertake all kinds of tailoring.
Work done in first-class style.
Cleland's Block, Lachute.
A. J. PERIARD.

UNDERTAKING.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head, and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness is not gone, but much improved.
My deafness is gone and I can hear as well as ever.
My hearing is much benefited, and I have recovered all told benefits.
My hearing is improving.
I have been perfectly benefited and am convinced that I have the noise of rain no more.
Its virtues are indisputable and its curative character admirable, as I have written proof positive from experience and observation. (Signed) Samuel Thybeck, Sidney; J. Dow Sissons, New York; Stevenson Wilkes etc. he returns a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. We will never cease doing so."
EDITOR OF MONTREAL REVIEW.

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Duly Imported by
HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for America.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS ETC.

QUESTION OF HOUSEKEEPING AS easily answered, how Owen, the grocer & Son's business does and is daily increasing. The people find the largest in their line in the Dominion. They keep every article in the line, from the common chair at 90 cts. to the Dining room, Library, Hall, and office chair, made to order. Looking Glasses from 6x8 to 40 x 60 size, made to order. Chamber Suits, 7 pieces, for $18.50, made to order. Parlor Sets, from $45 up to $100, of same pieces as mentioned above. A fine chamber set for $1 25 to 2 cents. In fact, there is nothing to surpass their stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, and bearing especially, consisting of every variety of bedding, from the Fibre and Wool Mattress, to the best pure Hair. Their Upholstered Spring bed is the best yet made. With the acknowledged fact of theirs being the cheapest house in their line, owing to their advantages of purchasing for cash in the first instance, and the most cash paying large quantities, enables them to offer inducements to their customers that have secured for them the above mentioned increase. By adherence to their odd motto, "Quick Sales and Light Profits," they hope to secure a continuance of the public patronage. Large reductions to wholesale customers. Factory Mc-CARVEY & SONS, 7 and 11 St. Joseph St. Montreal.

Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public of the Ottawa Valley Districts and Rouge river Cantons that he has opened an office for procuring purchasers for parties intending to sell Real Estate, such as

Farms and Appurtenances, Bush Lots, Village Lots, &c.

And also to procure sale of the above mentioned, for intending purchasers on liberal terms.

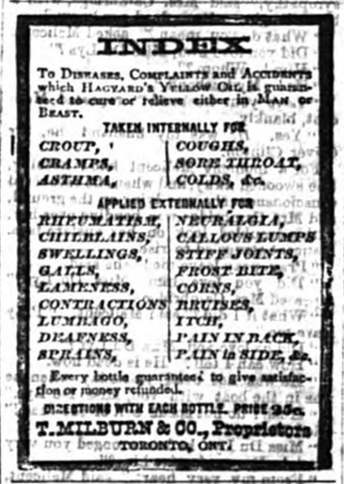
Address all applications to

P. LATOUR,
Lachute P.Q.

From whom all information desired can be obtained.

TOUSSAINT LEFEBVRE,
Lachute, May 3rd, 1883. Agent.

For Sale by T. Christie, Lachute



ORIENTAL

Fruit Laxative!

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Indigestion,	Constipation,
Sluggishness of the Intestines,	
Biliousness,	Disordered Stomach,
Low Spirits,	Habitual Costiveness,
Torpid Liver,	Headache,
Melancholy,	Cerebal Congestion,
Indisposition,	Sallow Complexion,
Internal Fever,	

and all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.

Prepared by the
Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co
ST. ANDREWS, QUE.
Sold Everywhere.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 128, as per cadastral plan, on Main St., with double tenement house, shop and outbuildings.

The above corner lot is one of the best business stands in the village, being in close proximity to the new bridge erected by Messrs. Campbell & McKenzie. Apply to

R. D. MEIKLE.

Ears FOR THE **Million!**

For Choe's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Pacific, known as CARCHARODON ROONDELETII. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1110. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly Miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 2 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $2.00 per bottle. Agents wanted.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head, and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness is not gone, but much improved.
My deafness is gone and I can hear as well as ever.
My hearing is much benefited, and I have recovered all told benefits.
My hearing is improving.
I have been perfectly benefited and am convinced that I have the noise of rain no more.
Its virtues are indisputable and its curative character admirable, as I have written proof positive from experience and observation. (Signed) Samuel Thybeck, Sidney; J. Dow Sissons, New York; Stevenson Wilkes etc. he returns a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. We will never cease doing so."
EDITOR OF MONTREAL REVIEW.

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The Lowest Prices

AND the best assortment of Goods is at

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

BROWNSBURG.

Where people will find the advantages of a Cash business.

Sales Strictly Cash or Ready pay and Goods Lowered to Rock Bottom Prices.

Stock Complete in every Department.

Agents for Lamonth & Sons Agricultural Implements,

Frost & Woods celebrated Mowers, Reapers and Rakes.

B. S. Olds superior Railway Power Threshing Mills all on easy terms.

Come and See Us

Alexander Paul & Co.

Brownsburg, Spring, 1883. v9n10 1y

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.

$1,000 00 worth of the best Engish Rolled gold earrings and brooches will be sold at 25 per cent less wholesale price. These goods are warranted the best of gold stock. Nothing flashy; but genuine goods. Those who want such goods had better call before they are all gone.

n2 1y 71 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

One Gold Watch and Chain worth $175.00, will be sold for $125.00, as the party is leaving town and wants the money.

n2 1y 71 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

R. Ransom & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Butter, Flour, Eggs, Lard, Fish, Cheese,

PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

Apples, Poultry,

And All Kinds of Country Produce.

396 St. Joseph St.,

MONTREAL.

Riepert Bros.,

Hatters & Furriers,

97

ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Montreal.

FOR SALE.

A special line of SILVER WATCHES worth $15.00 will be sold for $12.00, and all other goods in proportion. These goods, which are silver plated by WM. MURRAY, will be guaranteed as the best of quality, and no regret ed. Remember the place,

71 Saint Joseph Street,

MONTREAL

PATENTS.

CANADIANS

can secure patents in the United States on the same terms as citizens. It is best to patent first in the States, thus securing 17 years' patent, as we have done with between two and three hundred cases. Total cost of United States patent $30 to $35, and in Canada $15 to $20. Our business only, when patent is secured. Total cost of Canadian 5 years' patent $30; and 15 years, $75. On receipt of model or drawing, with description of invention, we will send advice, references and circulars free.

Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Solicitors of Patents,

(Opposite U.S. Patent Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

Grand Trunk R'way.

SHORTEST QUICKEST

and only direct route to the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Through tickets issued to

MANITOBA,

DAKOTA TERRITORY, CALIFORNIA BRITISH COLUMBIA and all principal points in the American Continent.

THE ONLY ROUTE

by which Passengers can secure Through Destination coupon tickets at all stations.

For Tickets and every information apply to

H. M. PAGE,
New Agent.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, or any disease arising from disordered liver, that we cannot cure with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated, so that children like to take them. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Parmelee's Pills are manufactured only by John F. Parmelee & Co., 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, and can be sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents.

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WISE

MEN

ARE

ADVERTISING

THEIR

BUSINESS

IN THIS

PAPER.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. J. C. HAYMAN'S
161 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Archibald Stone's Mistake.

Archibald Stone is Archie's name,
And Daisy Stone, that's Daisy;
Mamma's and Papa's are just the same,
And mine—why, I am Maisy.

Daisy and I are twins, you know,
Exactly eight years old;
We are just alike from top to toe,
And our hair is just like gold.

And Archie he is almost ten,
And figures on a slate,
But does not add up rightly when
He says we are not eight.

For I have learned a little song—
Its name is "Two Times Two;"
That's why I know that Archie's wrong,
For 'course the song is true.

Papa says not to worry more,
Nor vex my little pate;
But Daisy's four and I am four,
And that makes us just eight.

—*Emma C. Dowd, in St. Nicholas for July.*

MELICENT:

The Mystery of the Veiled Picture.

A Novel—By Faye Madoc.

CHAPTER X.

All through the short summer night Melicent slept fitfully, and at an early hour she finally awoke. She tossed for a while upon her uneasy pillow. Then she rose and commenced writing a letter, the composition of which, though she had been cogitating for hours, cost her much anxiety and many tears. But reflection had opened her eyes, and she blushed scarlet as she recalled to mind that she had suffered herself to be wooed by a man who was confessedly bound to another woman, that she had listened to him without unwillingness, that she had even seemed to encourage him in the treacherous design of breaking his plighted troth with an affianced bride. She was forced to own that her weakness had been humiliating, if not sinful. But she would not criticise Clinton's conduct. It would be ignoble to reproach him for a guilt which she had tolerated; it would be ungenerous to blame him for the indulgence of feelings which had run riot over her own sense of right. In her remorse her errors seemed to be a glaring enormity, while that of Clinton faded into insignificance. At the first moment of temptation she had yielded. The greater offence was hers; would that the sorrow and the desolation might be hers, and hers alone!

Full of these sad thoughts, she accomplished her task, and promised herself to post the letter with her own hands.

"Dear Sir Oliver"—she wrote, tracing the letters with difficulty through her blinding tears—"I cannot let a day pass without expressing to you my contrition for what occurred between us yesterday. Do not imagine for a moment that I blame you. I am far from doing so. I feel that it was entirely in my hands to have prevented all. That I forbore to silence you is my shame, and I rue it bitterly. As I feel that after this, we cannot meet with any pleasure for some time, I beg you to quit Belmont at once, and not to return thither at present. Do not think me unkind; I am thinking of your good as much as of mine. Let me entreat of you, also, to fulfil the engagement of which you spoke.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,
"Melicent Du Lys."

With this letter Melicent was amply dissatisfied; in one light it seemed too cold, in another too kind. Yet, after sitting before her desk for a couple of hours, and making several attempts to express herself more concisely, she could find no mode of communication which displeased her less. Sick at heart, she at length descended to her solitary breakfast, and then went out. But she did not immediately betake herself to the post-office. Instead, she sauntered down to the river-side, and walked slowly along the towing-path, thinking regretfully in how different a frame of mind she had pursued this road on the previous day, and looking enviously upon the waters gliding by so smoothly, upon whose placid bosom the little bark containing herself and her lover had been so gently rocked such few hours before. She passed the Lock Cottage, and she was glad that it was shut up and silent. She was approaching the weir, and its melancholy music made her shudder, for it reminded her of Clinton's unhealthy fancies. But a vague hope still fluttered in her breast. Among his other strange imaginings, was it not possible that he had conjured up this phantom also to come between himself and her? Might it not be that she should meet him even now, coming through the glad hay-fields to tell her that morning had dissipated his gloom and that only a fancied barrier separated them? Thus thinking, she reached a small tenement, where dwelt a laboring man and his wife, whom she knew well. sheAs neared the cottage, the man came out, and made his way toward her, touching his hat.

"Good-morning, John," she said.

"Good-morning, miss," he answered. "There be a sad sight in my cottage, miss, if so be as you'd please to step in and see."

"What is it?" she asked, following him mechanically.

"It be death, miss," replied the man. "I found him drowned and drowned he be."

"Whom did you find drowned, John?" she inquired.

"His honor, Sir Oliver, miss," said John. "Step in, miss, if you please."

The room into which Melicent stumbled was dim, for the small casement had been carefully curtained. She was stunned. She took no notice of John's wife, but sank down upon a chair which was close to the door. She was utterly bewildered. It almost seemed as if she had died herself, and had entered an unknown world.

"There, John!" exclaimed the good woman, in suppressed wrath. "You be clumsy to be sure! Don't you know the quality can't abide sudden news? Be off, will you? You men do want a peck of looking after, to be sure! There, miss," she added, soothingly, as John slunk away, much abashed, "he's gone now. Don't you be frighted."

"Do you mean," said Melicent, finding voice at last, "that Sir Oliver Clinton has been drowned?"

"Sure-ly, miss," returned the woman. "My man found him with his poor feet all laced together as tight as tight, and he's just a-lying in there till they can get him up to Belmont."

"Let me see him," cried Melicent, impetuously. "He was a great friend of my brother's."

This request seemed by no means strange to the cottager. The spectacle of a corpse was as attractive to an untutored mind as that of a crowned monarch. She moved at once with great pride to conduct Melicent into the chamber of death. But she was quickly shorn of her expected joy.

"Do not come in, Mrs. Humphries," said Melicent, as the good woman held the door open for her. "This has been a great shock to me, and I should like to be alone."

Mrs. Humphries fell back, disappointed. But no one in Delysford ever questioned the will of a Du Lys.

Melicent closed the door, and advanced towards the bed. It was covered with a white sheet, and beneath lay a motionless form. She paused for a moment. Then she drew the covering from the face of the dead man. It was the most solemn moment she had ever experienced. She was unable to think; her powers seemed benumbed as she stood looking at the man whose living and responsive lips she had kissed but a few hours since. There was no response now. He lay before her, mute and still. The hair rested in thick curls above his brow. The eyes were closed, and the long lashes lay upon the smooth cheek. A smile lurked about the corners of the mouth—that amused smile which often plays upon the countenances of the dead, as if they, having learned all the unguessed secrets man pines to know, were diverted to trace the harrassing doubts and weary speculations on the faces of the living. Clinton looked profoundly peaceful.

Long and passionately did Melicent gaze upon his features. "Thank God!" she murmured, "he will never get my letter." Then she stooped and kissed the lips which had been warm and loving when she had met them once before.

Suddenly she heard a harsh voice in the next room, and she recognized it at once as that of Mrs. Cambridge.

"You should not have let her go in," Mrs. Cambridge was saying, loudly. "She may have fainted."

Instinctively Melicent veiled the dead face and turned to flee. A little door behind her opened into a smaller room, and that had a door leading into the open air. In this way she made her egress, and, scarcely conscious of what she did, hurried through the fields, till she found a quiet nook where she might sit down and be undisturbed. For a long time she wept unrestrainedly. It was only now that she knew how much she had loved. To Clinton's deception she did not give a thought. She had loved him, and he was dead. With some natures love precludes the faintest tinge of displeasure.

She was interrupted by the same harsh voice which had scared her from Mrs. Humphries' cottage. Mrs Cambridge stood looking down at her. Her face was hard and stern.

"What are you crying for?" she said.

Melicent rose from the ground.

"I have been very much shocked," she said, with simple dignity. "I have lost a great friend."

"*I*, Miss Du Lys, have lost a husband," said Mrs. Cambridge, emphatically. But Melicent did not understand.

"I am very sorry," she said.

"I am much obliged to you for your sympathy," said Mrs. Cambridge, with a bitter laugh. "He is dead you know."

"What do you mean?" asked Melicent.

"Did you love him, Miss Du Lys?"

"Him! Whom?"

"He! My husband."

"Love your husband!" repeated Melicent, blankly.

"Yes. *He* was my husband—he, Sir Oliver Clinton."

For a moment Melicent knew nothing. She swooned away, and when she recovered consciousness she was lying on the ground, and Mrs. Cambridge was bending over her, with a troubled look on her austere face. Melicent struggled to rise.

"Pray, pray leave me!" she said.

"Did you love him, Miss Du Lys?" repeated Mrs. Cambridge.

"What if I did?" said Melicent. "Pray leave me."

"Did he love you, Miss Du Lys?"

"How can I tell? He is dead now."

"He was not dead yesterday when he was in the boat with you, Miss Du Lys."

"Hush! do not speak evil of the dead!" cried Melicent.

"Miss Du Lys, he has wronged you very much! Do you forgive him?"

"From my very heart," said Melicent, mournfully.

There was a pause. Mrs. Cambridge's manner softened.

"You are a good woman, Miss Du Lys," she said. "Do you think you can walk home alone?"

"Yes, thank you."

"Then I will wish you good morning."

"Good morning," said Melicent.

Then Mrs. Cambridge turned away, and Melicent was left with her grief and her despair.

That evening she received a little note from the Lock Cottage.

"Dear Madam"—it ran—"It may be a poor consolation to you to know that I am not as evil as I appear, and that I bear no malice to my fellow-victim. I shall keep your secret as fast as he will keep it. S. C."

CHAPTER XI.

For some time after the eventful week which had terminated in the death of Clinton the friendly intercourse that had prevailed between Delysmere and the Retreat slackened, and degenerated into mere formalities. Rene abstained from visiting Delysmere; Melicent held aloof from Amy, being unwilling to place herself in Fremaine's way, and fearing that Amy might not be ignorant of the repulse her father had sustained in the old garden on the roof; and Amy, for similar reasons, was reluctant to claim Melicent's society and friendship, unencouraged. Fremaine knew why Melicent tarried at home, and, although his daughter had made him no confidence, he partly guessed why she chose to seclude herself at Delysmere. But he was not displeased. He knew that Melicent's sensitiveness had greatly attracted himself, and he hoped that Amy's coyness would attract Rene. His hand was indeed much strengthened. He no longer regarded Melicent as a puppet in the play he was arranging. He loved her now, and he believed devoutly in the power of love to conquer at last. Clinton's decease had removed a large stumbling block from his path. For he had not been slow to observe the young man's admiration for Melicent, and, though nothing in Melicent's demeanor warranted him in concluding that she reciprocated Clinton's feelings, he had been well aware that in the young man with his boyish beauty and his unusual and poetic fancies, he beheld no mean or unlikely rival. But since Clinton was dead Fremaine felt himself more secure. He had but to play a waiting game, and both Melicent and the Retreat would be his. But intimate relations must be established between the two houses; and as Amy seemed disinclined to invite Melicent to Delysmere, Fremaine determined on taking the initiative himself. Accordingly, about three weeks after Clinton's demise, he presented himself one afternoon in Melicent's drawing-room. He found her sitting listlessly by the window, with Tom purring on her lap.

"This hot weather makes me very idle," she said, half apologetically, and blushing slightly.

She would have preferred that he should find her busily engaged. She could not bear it to be supposed that she was suffering from a misplaced attachment. She would have hoodwinked the whole world by wearing an appearance of gayety, and by assuming a particular interest in her ordinary occupations. To this end she had striven, almost beyond her strength, to bear herself unconcernedly in her late trial—to appear simply moved at the loss of an intimate acquaintance. She hardly knew how well she had succeeded, nor how loyally the good Delysfordians had rejected the idea that she had ever cast a thought on her neighbor at Belmont. She was too absorbingly conscious of her own wretchedness to realize that the estimation in which she was held, and the circumspection with which she had always walked, placed her above the reach of vulgar suspicions. Like the murderer, who fancies that every whisper in his ear is the shout of the avenger of blood at his heels, she imagined any sign of languor or dullness must betray her secret, and she strove to conceal the unsuspected fact with superhuman energy. Now she had been caught in a melancholy attitude, and she was vexed at her own unwariness.

"Surely it is hotter than usual," she said.

"It is very hot," said Fremaine. "And it is particularly hot in the town. I wish I could persuade you to come up to Delysmere. We always seem able to find a cool nook there."

"You are very kind," murmured Melicent.

"Have you seen Amy lately?" he asked.

"Not for two or three days. I saw her for a few minutes at Mrs. Philland's on Wednesday."

"Miss Du Lys, it troubles me greatly to annoy you, but I have come on purpose to broach a disagreeable subject."

She did not speak and he presently resumed.

"You must a little guess what I am going to say, but you need not fear that I am going to torment you," he said. "All I want to do is to put our intercourse on a pleasant footing again. What I said in your garden a short time ago cannot possibly be effaced, but its effects may be swept aside, if you will. Can you so far forget what happened as to continue friends with Amy, and to come to Delysmere as you used to do?"

"You are very, very kind."

"But will you return to the old state of things?"

"Oh, Mr. Fremaine! you are too good. I will indeed—if you can forgive me, and if you don't think I behaved badly."

"I never thought so," he said, eagerly. "There was a misunderstanding, and I was premature. But you did nothing wrong. Far from reproaching you, I tell you that, whatever comes, you are the light of my eyes, the entire charm of Delysford. In your presence is my only happiness. Nothing can undo that now. You have refused to grant me perfect felicity—well, you could not help that. How could I expect you to love me? But at least you might grant me some degree of solace. I am never easy but with you."

"Indeed, indeed you say too much!" cried Melicent, the tears filling her eyes. "What have I done to deserve such affection?"

"You are yourself," he said, gently. "And I love you."

"What shall I do?" she exclaimed, despairingly.

"If you will let everything be as it was," replied he. "That is all I ask—that, and one other thing."

She looked at him inquiringly.

"I mean," he said, "that you should always keep before your mind the recollection that there is a man who loves you more deeply than he can say, and that he is only awaiting your word to throw himself at your feet. I am not speaking dramatically. I speak the simple, sober truth. You are far, far dearer to me than anything else in the world is, or ever has been, and I would do anything in the world to win you?"

Melicent shook her head sorrowfully. "I could not," she said.

"Let us leave it thus," he went on. "Melicent, I ask you solemnly, earnestly, entreatingly, to be my wife. You shall give me no answer now. I will wait for the answer as long as you choose—for years if it so pleases you. Nothing but your will separates us. From henceforth, my fervent petition lies before you—between us, unanswered—until it is your pleasure."

He stopped, half hoping she would answer him at once. But she kept silence. She was struggling to repress her emotion. She was deeply touched.

(To be continued.)

Timely News Notes.

Charles E. Brush, the Cleveland inventor of the electric light of that name, is worth a million and a half of dollars.

The length of the Nile is estimated at 3,000 miles, of the Congo at 2,900, and of the Niger at 2,000.

The Aberdeen Royal Lunatic Asylum is overcrowded. It has 568 patients, and is the only lunatic asylum in which oatmeal cakes and brose are given.

Loch Tay, Loch Lomond and Loch Ness are the three largest fresh water lochs in Scotland. Loch Tay discharges itself into the River Tay, Loch Lomond into the Leven and Loch Ness into the River Ness.

There are now 23 police and three roundsmen on the Brooklyn Bridge force. Twelve of these are ex-officers from the New York and Brooklyn forces. Fifty of the men are over six feet in height. Seventy are now provided with uniforms, and all are furnished with clubs.

New Orleans has now a deeper harbor than New York. The White Star and Guion lines dare not load their vessels above 26 feet, while the French line stops at 24 feet. At New Orleans vessels drawing 26 feet of water have no difficulty or delay in getting to sea.

The London *Daily News* says a Civil List pension of £70 per annum has been conferred on Mrs. Scott Russell, the widow of the eminent engineer and inventor, in consideration of her late husband's services to the science of naval architecture. Mr. Russell was the projector of the Great Eastern steamship.

There are several universities in Australia. There are the universities of Sydney and Melbourne; Dunedin University, New Zealand; and Adelaide University, South Australia. They all confer degrees. Education is provided in all the Australian colonies and New Zealand largely at the expense of the Government.

The seven Scotsmen who along with a citizen of the town met in an upper room in Manchester and formed themselves into the Anti-Corn Law League, were Edward Baxter, W. A. Cunningham, Andrew Dalziel, James Howie, James Leslie, Philip Thompson and Archibald Prentice (editor of the Manchester *Times* and author of the "History of the League") —all of whom were Scotsmen.

Morality and Digestion.

The question, "Is life worth the living?" and the answer, "That depends entirely upon the liver," express more than merely verbal play. Dr. Holmes' remark, that a large amount of piety originates below the diaphragm, is an example of his fine fun that indicates no disordered digestion. Byron's physical health was far from robust, and he professed to look upon life as simply a bore:

When we have made our love and gamed our gaming,
Dressed, voted, shone, and maybe something more;
With dandies dined, heard senators declaiming,
Seen beauties brought to market by the score—
Sad rakes to sadder husbands chastely taming,
There's little left but to be bored or bore.

Carlyle's digestion was still worse. Always a martyr to dyspepsia, his great mind seemed to find expression in one prolonged growl. What can be more savage than the following extract from one of his letters to Emerson, in which he expresses his abdominal view of the human race:

"Men, all men, seem radically dumb jabbering mere jargons and noises from the teeth outward; the inner meaning of them—of them and of me, poor devils—remaining shut, buried forever. Certainly, could one generation of men be forced to live without rhetoric, babblement hearsay—in short, with the tongue well cut out of them altogether, their fortunate successors would find almost an improved world to start upon."

Why She Grieved So.

"You needn't take on so dreadfully!" exclaimed one of the group of ladies around the bride, whose husband had just been left at the last station; "he'll come on the next train."

"I sup-pose so," sobbed the bereaved one; "in-indeed, I know he—he will."

"Then what are you crying about?" demanded the sympathiser. "You have only a few hours to wait."

"Y-yes, I—I know, but—but we made such a fuss over e-each other when we first c-came aboard that ev-everybody knows we-we're married, and there won't an any young man ask me if—if this seat's engaged!"

Bella—"So you were engaged to both of us at once? Very honorable, I am sure; and as for me—" Augustus—"Oh, well, what's the use of making a scene? Father says our house is going to suspend payment before March, and I knew one of you, at least, would break off with me then, and things would have been all right again."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Boy 13 Years Old who has Only Spoken to Members of His Family and the Schoolmaster During his Life.

An Oswego reporter, while in Gilbert's Mills the other day, encountered a boy named Melvin Carey, who is an oddity in his way. Melvin is 13 years old, and to all appearance bright and intelligent. His organs of speech are all right and he is able to talk fluently, but in spite of this fact he has not spoken to any person except members of his own family and his schoolmaster during his life. He is not sullen in any way, and plays about with other children in perfect harmony, but never says anything to them. When he wishes to call the attention of any of his playmates, he does it by catching him by the arm and making gestures. When he was sent to school he adopted the same tactics with his teacher, and refused to say a word, but by the liberal use of a stout rod the teacher persuaded him to speak. When our reporter saw him he was standing by the roadside, whistling to a couple of girls that were passing. When addressed, and asked the direction of a certain person he apparently did not hear the question, and turned his back upon the speaker and would pay no attention to repeated questions. Afterward he was seen in the barn on his father's farm, pitching hay, and was again asked a question, but rewarded the questioner with the same vacant stare, and went on with his work, apparently oblivious to the presence of any other person. Afterward he was heard in conversation with his brother, when he spoke in a sharp, quick voice and without the slightest impediment in his speech, but he did not know that any-one outside the family was listening. The moment he observed that there were other listeners he became silent and would not say another word. It is certainly a most remarkable case, and one not easy of explanation. He is industrious, and when at school seems to delight in the society of his young companions, but is resolute in his refusal to open his lips except when he comes before the teacher, when he recites his lessons and answers when he is spoken to. There is no explanation of his reamrkable conduct.

Mr. and Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Now, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, rubbing his hands gleefully and contemplating his wife from the opposite seat of the railway car with a pleasant smile. "Now, my dear, suppose we take a look at the lunch of which we have had such remarkable accounts. If there is anything nice when a man is travelling, it is a home-made lunch. Develop the viands, and let joy be unconfined!" and Mr. Spoopendyke laughed outright in anticipation of the gustatory delights in store for him.

"All right," giggled Mrs. Spoopendyke, opening the basket with trembling hands. "Now you hold that, and don't you open anything until I get it all out," and Mrs. Spoopendyke handed him a long roll of something done up in a coarse brown paper.

"How much more of this is there to get out?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, sniffing at the paper and detecting Bologna sausage, a thing he detested. "What is this, anyway, a club to keep the rest of the lunch in order? Is this thing the police force of this lunch? Fetch forth the law-abiding elements, if you've got any! Never mind the executive of this feast, produce the laboring faction, the tax-paying end of the business!"

"Here's some cheese," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and a pie and some smoked beef and some herring, and——"

"Haven't ye got some salt somewhere?" hissed Mr. Spoopendyke, planting the Bologna on end in the centre of the pie. "How'm I to quench my thirst after eating all this truck, unless I have salt? Where's the mustard that goes with these mercies?" and Mr. Spoopendyke dove into the package of beef and scattered the contents over his wife's lap. "I'll bet the Bologna can whip the cheese in four rounds!" he yelled, hauling the offending sausage out of the pie and jabbing it through the cheese. "Hurray! Now, we'll sponge him off with the herring for the next round!" and Mr. Spoopendyke seized a fish by the tail and slammed it into the basket.

"Don't!" pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke, looking helplessly on. "I like those things, if you don't."

"Can't ye let the lunch have a little?" squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, hammering at the cheese with the sausage. "Of course you like these things! They're right in your line! All you want is a strike and a step-ladder to be a salt mine! Where's my lunch? Bring on the delicacies calculated to supply the waste tissue of Spoopendyke!" and the worthy gentleman drove the sausage clear through the pie and impaled the herring on the other end.

"Here's a Charlotte and a—" commenced Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Hand me the blushing Charlotte!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, who had fixed his mind on cold chicken and saw no realization of his anticipations. "Show me the Charlotte just budding into womanhood, and she shall have the pie! Give me —hey! What's that?"

"This is a can of beans!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, brightening a little. "You know you always liked beans."

"Let's have 'em!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, reaching for them. "What have you got to open 'em with?"

"I'm afraid I left the can-opener at home," whispered Mrs. Spoopendyke rummaging through the basket.

"How d'ye propose to open 'em then?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, setting his teeth and breathing hard. "Show me the spring that busts this cover off! Guide me to the combination of this stem-winding can of beans! Maybe this'll do it!" and Mr. Spoopendyke again grabbed the sausage and went for the can. "How'm I getting on!" he yelled, as the bologna flew in all directions. "Think you begin to smell those beans any more plainly than you did? Wa-hh!" he shrieked, as a huge chunk of the pork broke off short and landed in his ear. "This hog don't know who he's fooling with! Let me introduce you to Spoopendyke!" and he ground the sausage flat against the can and dropped the *debris* on the floor.

"I don't know what we're going to do!" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke in great distress.

"Now watch the triumph of mind over beans!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, opening the window and placing the can on the sill. "The reward of genius," he roared, as he brought the window down on the can.

Mrs. Spoopendyke dodged just in time, and her unfortunate spouse caught the bean part of the feast fairly in front, and was covered from his eyebrows to his ankles.

"That what ye wanted?" he gasped, as the full extent of the calamity dawned on him. "That what ye been trying to get me to do? Dod gast the measly beans!" and Mr. Spoopendyke made for the smoking car, and was seen no more till dark.

"I don't care'" soliloquized Mrs. Spoopendyke, assuring herself that the Charlotte had not been injured. "He might have waited a moment, and would have had some cold chicken. But, of course, if he has made a lunch on beans he won't care for anything else." And with this consolatory reflection Mrs. Spoopendyke ate the chicken and Charlotte in alternate bites, and composed herself for a comfortable nap. —*Drake's Traveller's Magazine.*

"In my early days," remarked the old man, as he shovelled coal into the school-house cellar, "they did not use coal to keep us school young 'uns warm, I kin tell you." A sad, far-away look seemed to pass over the old man's face as to the question by a boy—"What did they use?" he quietly responded, "Birch, my boy, birch."

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Young Men suffering from early indiscretions lack brain and nerve force. Magnetic Medicine advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus cures when all other preparations fail.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Lord Dufferin is a sanguine man, and he uses flowery language.

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—In London a man cook for a dinner party charges two guineas.

WRECKS OF HUMANITY,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solitude, inducing Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Weak Back, Involuntary Vital Losses and kindred weaknesses, should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Beads, laces, satin and chenille fringes are not to be worn with crêpe.

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—Nun's veiling dresses are nearly all trimmed with lace matching in color.

IT SHOULD BE MORE GENERALLY understood among invalids that medicine, like heat, is a mode of motion or form of potential energy, which is set free when taken into the system, according to its chemical affinities. It possesses no cure-all nor specific properties, but aids nature by increasing functional activity of the vital organs, which secures the digestion and assimilation of food, *the only radical panacea we have in all forms of disease.* The special value of WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA consists in its being both medicine and food, containing agents that create nerve force, and tissue elements for repair.

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—A lace shawl is held in place at the shoulder by a bunch of large gold thistles.

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NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS.
They soothe and nourish the system.
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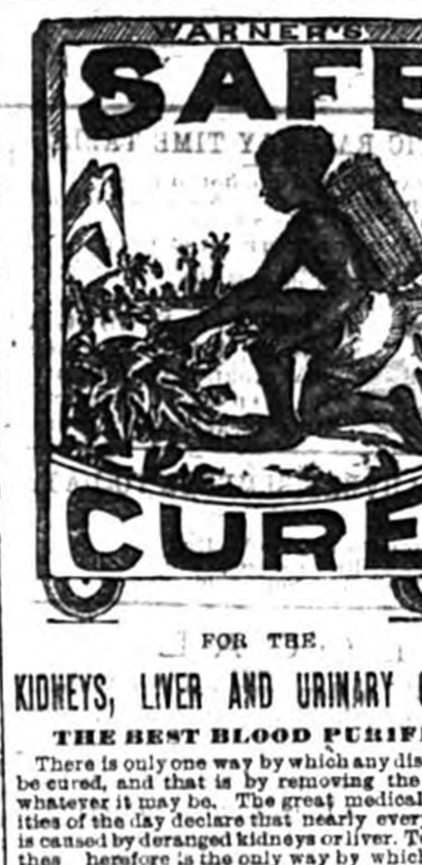

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FOR THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where Warner's Safe Cure has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles, for the distressing disorders of women, for Malaria and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.
For Diabetes ask for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For sale by all dealers.
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
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They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator and Life and Health Restoring agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
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Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

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IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.
For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.
It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,
And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.
BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Dr. LaFIEU'S FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR
Grows a beard on the smoothest face in 30 days or money refunded. Never fails. Sent on receipt of 50c stamps or silver; 3 packages for $1. Beware of cheap imitations; none other genuine. Send for circular. Address, T. W. SAXE, box 23, Warsaw, Ind. U. S.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR
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And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature,
RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of Rheumatic nature,
IT IS A SURE CURE
From Mr. W. S. Wisner, of J. O. Wisner & Son, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.
BRANTFORD, Ont., July 28, 1880.
J. N. Sutherland, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Rheumatine. Last spring I was completely disabled with Rheumatism and tried various remedies, baths, etc., and finally heard of your cure. I purchased and used three bottles of it, and it effected a complete cure, for I have not had a return of the disease since. Yours truly, W. S. WISNER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co.
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J. Winer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Hamilton.

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DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT.
BEFORE — AND — AFTER
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Abuses and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigor and Manhood Guaranteed. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

NEVER BE WITHOUT
DUNN'S
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me

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MAGNETIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK
BEFORE BRAIN & NERVE FOOD. AFTER.
For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness and General Loss of Power It restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative organs. With each order for TWELVE packages accompanied with $5 we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address. Sold by druggists at 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for $2 50, mailed free of postage, on receipt of money.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co.

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CAN BE CURED IN SIX MONTHS BY THE USE OF
NORMAN'S ELECTRO-CURATIVE TRUSS
Warranted to hold and be comfortable
Circular free
A. NORMAN
4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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T is only a fact all people should know—
E verybody high, everybody low—
A ll, who, desiring their Teeth to look white,
B rush with "TEABERRY" each morning, each night.
E ach speck of Tartar will yield to its power,
R emoves instantly all substances sour;
R eally, you'll find it a very great treasure;
Y ou'll prove by its use—try it at leisure.

ZOPESA CURES DYSPEPSIA
Headache—Particularly is removed and permanently cured with Zopesa. Try a 10 cent sample. It regulates the Stomach and Liver.

THE WILLIAMS EVAPORATOR, for the preservation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Manufactured by S. B. & J. M. Sprout, Hamilton, Canada. Send for circular.

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MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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—AND—
VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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NOTARY PUBLIC LACHUTE, Q.,
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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

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is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thereby giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Plague of Locusts in Russia.

The inhabitants of various Russian Provinces are aghast at the devastating ravages of this pest. Intelligence just received from Charkoff states that in that district the locusts are swarming over and utterly destroying the crops of a fertile tract of 60,000 acres. Also in the district of Novokoperrch, in the Government of Voronezchki, and in the neighborhood of Taganreg the same frightful destruction of the crops is proceeding.

The most energetic measures to stamp out this plague are being taken, and with this object the District Government of Novokopersch have voted 25,000 roubles, and the Governor in person has left for the scene of havoc. In Taganrog the grain and locusts have been burnt together in order to stamp out the pest. From Boris oglebsk the latest intelligence is still more lamentable. The locusts in this government are ravaging a track of some 70,000 acres. Six thousand soldiers sent to the assistance of the inhabitants are powerless to check the appalling destruction committed by these ravaging and insatiable insect legions. They have also appeared in the Government of Balaschevski.—*London Daily News.*

Old Styles Renewed.

It is reported by dressmakers returning from Paris that in place of the tournure or crinoline, French *modistes* are introducing the old steel and pliable whalebones, which are run into the hems of the ruffles of a skirt which fits a figure closely in front and at the sides; in the back the ruffles being about eight inches below the waist, extending and slightly enlarging all the way down to the bottom of the skirt. The most expensive pieces are made of white Tampico or French hair cloth, with double steel and extra fastenings to keep the skirt in place; but the most desirable styles are those made of pique or French lawn, with slightly embroidered ruffles, attached by buttons, which can be renewed or laundried. The expansion of these new skirts is not exaggerated.—*American Queen.*

The following advertisement recently appeared in a London newspaper: "A widow lady would be glad to hear of a schoolmaster, of the old school, in London, who would undertake to punish her son, a boy of 17, who, though docile, is excessively idle and careless, and she would in return be willing to offer him any reasonable compensation. Address, stating terms and when the boy may be sent to him——" The *Echo* remarks that the widow omitted the most important particular, namely, the height and weight of her refractory offspring.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI. LACHUTE, Q., FRIDAY JULY 20, 1883. NO. 46

WOMEN'S FANCIES.

The Very Latest Styles and Other Novelties.

White mask veils are worn.

House caps are trimmed with feathers.

Fruit bonnets have disappeared in Paris.

The preferred parasol has a rustic handle.

Pongee embroidered in cut-work in self-colors is in favor.

Rush furniture in artistic designs is in style for summer houses.

A gold-fish represents a favorite device in lace pins.

Perfumes are actually made directly from flowers now-a-days.

Yellow stones, such as topaz and amber, are in style for summer jewellery.

Large black lace fichus will be worn in place of mantles with midsummer dresses

Four bridesmaids at a recent English wedding carried large hand bouquets of daffodils.

A novel way of using small fancy brooches is to pin up the lace on the parasol with them.

Rose, pink and brown constitute a fashionable combination of colors at the present moment.

Black and white bonnets are exceedingly stylish, and are to be seen at all the leading millinery shops.

A full chemisette of surah, silk gauze or faille forms a stylish adjunct to some of the new spring dresses.

The newest thing in mosquito bars is the patent iron frame which shuts itself up like an umbrella when not needed.

A skirt covered with lace frills is coming to be regarded almost as essential in a summer outfit as a black silk dress.

Invitations to a recent children's party had a Punch and Judy at the top and on the other side a dish of bon bons.

Large neckerchiefs with big polka dots will be much worn by young ladies this summer.

Ribbon work will be used by the ladies in fancy work a great deal this summer on satin and plush.

A novelty in lace is the pompadour pattern—a darned net, with a fine pearled edge and a raised figure in silk muslin.

A fashionable style of driving indulged in by ladies in village carts is to make a sudden round turn when going into a side street, thus giving no sign to pedestrians on crosswalks.

Narrow ribbons of two colors are much used for trimming straw hats, ribbon loops and ends forming large rosettes having succeeded pompons.

At a party given by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Carvagh, who was the most admired of the guests, wore at her right side a basket filled with different colored roses.

The newest Crown Derby vases and scent jars are very rich in coloring, great masses of mingled blue and gold alternating with the peculiar red of this ware, also mingled with gold.

The "Piccadilly" bonnet is a Parisian novelty. It is composed of straw, is square and stiff in shape, and its trimming of soft ribbon is set on in straight lines with pins sticking out of it.

French wash dresses are made with basques imitating the jersey and having but three seams, the French back and wide front, fitted by two darts, one of which comes well under the arm.

Gray Holland dresses made with extreme plainness, silver ornaments, gray straw hats lined with pink, gray jersey gloves and a gray parasol with pink lining, will be among fashionable toilettes worn during the present summer.

The demand for lattice or open work in decorative wood-work is on the increase. In some cases the wood itself is worked in open lattice work; in others the effect is given in brass-work, or in still handsomer style in mirrors surrounded by a frame-work of brass.

Making artificial flowers out of old clothes is an industry promoted by a Philadelphia genius. Gaudy wreaths, it is claimed, are evolved from the contents of the family rag bag. Daises spring from remnants of white dresses and tiger lilies are made to blossom from gay colored smoking jackets.

The court costume has succumbed of late to innovations of modern fashion. For instance, the true court costume has the full train suspended by a straight band from both shoulders, while many of the court dresses now worn have the train hung from the waist-band. Again, the bodice should be low, with both shoulders uncovered, whereas, in point of fact, many of the dresses are cut square or oval-shaped in the neck.

"Pack's" Family Scrap Book.

Don't strike matches on an oil painting.

Old overalls make very nice summer scarfs.

Never beat the door-mat on the piano legs.

Never cut oilcloth with a new pair of scissors. To remove mildew from bronze, use a rat-tail file.

An old starch-can painted green makes a nice jardiniere. Always remember that old boot legs make good hinges.

To destroy the smell of paint, pour kerosene on the floor.

Never beat eggs with a curry-comb—unless the horse is sorrel.

It is hard on a carving-knife to sharpen it on the window-sill.

Never remove a cork from a bottle with the prong of a carving fork.

It is considered exceedingly vulgar to hang your ulster on the chandelier.

To remove varnish from the piano legs, let the children play in the parlor.

Never clean your teeth with sandpaper, as the sand is apt to make the gums sore.

Never attempt to black your boots with a scrubbing brush; it has a tendency to ruin the leather.

Don't throw away your broomsticks. A broomstick is a splendid thing to train a sunflower on.

To keep flies off a bald head during a sermon, the head should be well saturated with kerosene before going to church.

The Cholera in Egypt.

A London cablegram says: There were 113 deaths at Damietta on Tuesday, six deaths at Mansurah, and three at Samanoud. The two recent cases at Alexandria reported as cholera were really gastric fever. Sir William Gull in a communication to Earl Granville states that in his opinion the cholera in Egypt will subside without spreading to Europe. Denmark has imposed quarantine upon vessels arriving at Danish ports from Egypt. During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning there were 123 deaths at Damietta, thirty-two at Mansurah, four at Samanoud, four at Shirbin, and three at Port Said.

The Detroit *Free Press* asks: "A woman placed four pounds of cold meat and eight slices of bread before a tramp. At the end of twenty minutes what was left?" People who answer "the plate," are wrong, because the tramp waltzed off with the plate as soon as the woman's back was turned.

A PRETTY WAITER-GIRL.

Two Young Men Kill Themselves on Account of a Bewitching Maiden.

Clara A. Rennicks is a girl of less than nineteen summers, and yet to her beauty and fickle disposition are due the deaths of two young men and the serious wounding of herself. Her first victim was Joseph C. Sanchez, a well educated young Spaniard, descended from one of the oldest of the old California families. His hot young blood naturally led him into many excesses, and he rapidly squandered the estate left him by his parents. He became infatuated with Clara, and at her instigation procured a divorce from his wife. The young Spaniard, who was a musician, then wanted Clara to marry him, but she steadfastly refused, and the consequence was that on the night of the 31st of last March he entered the Fern Leaf Saloon, at 311 Dupont street, where she was employed, and fired four shots from a five shot revolver at her. Three of the shots took effect in her body, and the remaining ball the desperate musician sent crashing through his own brain, stretching himself dead at her feet. The girl was seriously, and it was thought at the time fatally, wounded, but her constitution withstood the shock and a month ago she was around as well as ever, with the exception of the loss of a finger.

Sanchez was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near the western confines, and yesterday morning the corpse of the second victim of Clara's wiles was found lying across the foot of his grave. The body was that of a tall, well-built, dark complexioned young fellow, apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and from his attire the casual observer would judge him to be in good financial circumstances. Near him lay a revolver of thirty-four calibre, with one chamber discharged, and no second glance was needed to ascertain the receptacle of the contents of the empty shell. In the centre of the right temple, as the head lay on the green mound covering Sanchez's resting place, was a small black hole, and a depression near the eye showed how the skull had been crushed in by the leaden pellet.

Lewis Burke recognized the body as that of George Blamire, who was under engagement of marriage to Clara, he (Burke) intending to officiate as groomsman at the ceremony by request of Mrs. Rennick's, Clara's mother. The deceased was a stranger to Burke, but the latter knew he had taken out a marriage license last Thursday morning. The wedding ceremony was to be performed at 8 o'clock last Thursday night, at the mother's residence, on Jessie street. At the appointed hour Burke and the minister were on hand, but Clara was not dressed, and not till 8.30 o'clock did she enter the sitting room in her bridal robe, a pale blue silk, presented to her within a fortnight. Mr. Githens was out of town yesterday and could not be seen, but Burke says that he demanded the presence of another witness to the ceremony in addition to him as best man. The girl hurriedly arose and ran out to her mother in the kitchen and informed her of the state of affairs. At the same time she kissed her affectionately, saying: "Good-by, mamma; I am going around the corner to get a girl to stand up with me." She then threw on her hat and cloak and left the house with her white wedding gloves in her hand. The expectant groom, his attendant and the minister sat quietly in the parlor chatting until after 9 o'clock, when the girl's absence was commented upon, and Blamire became restless and uneasy. At 10 30 o'clock Mr. Githens declined to wait longer on what he supposed the caprice of a giddy girl, and took his departure. Burke supported the drooping spirits of Blamire until nearly 2 a. m., when he, too, took his departure, and the mother and her six other children retired to bed, leaving, by this time, the half crazed Blamire to keep his vigil alone until the dawn of day. Since that night Clara has not been seen.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Chit-Chat.

Astoria, Oregon, has been swept by fire.

Victoria proposes an Australian Confederation.

Physicians pronounce the condition of Count de Chambord hopeless.

Tug boats sent to the assistance of the disabled Cunarder Aurania failed to find her and returned to New York. They will resume their search.

The new Railway Act to be introduced into the Manitoba Legislature authorizes the incorporation of railway companies by letters patent instead of by a special Act.

A new cotton company has been formed by Montreal capitalists to carry on the manufacture of cotton at Chambly.

It is believed that the French Government has decided to expel from France every member of the Orleans family in the event of the Comte de Paris making any political demonstration.

The three bishops appointed to settle the Laval question about the admission of the professors and students of Victoria Medical College to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, have decided in full accordance with the rescript of the Holy See.

Miss Jennie Ace, a lighthouse keeper's daughter, on the English coast, has just received from the Empress Augusta a gold brooch worth fifty guineas, in token of her brave rescue of a boat's crew.

The American Committee on Bible Revision yesterday adjusted the difference in the work of the English and American Committees thus far completed. The revised edition of the Old Testament will be published next year.

A French Scheme for Annexing Africa.

The city of Paris has just refused a subvention to the African Indies Company, which proposes nothing less than to make a fief of France a territory of 35,000 square leagues situated between the great lakes on the east, Congo on the south, the Atlantic on the west, and the Sahara to the north—simply to take possession of a fourth of Africa. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has granted to the company a subsidy of 10,000 francs; the Minister of Public Works has lent a mining engineer; the Minister of Finance has promised gunpowder and tobacco at reduced prices, and, lastly, the Minister of Marine, not satisfied with granting a subvention of 10,000 francs, like his colleague of Foreign Affairs, has promised to carry the first expedition by a Government steamer, and to grant the services of a naval officer and twelve men to protect the station to be established on the border of the Central Soudan. The Government has thus not only assisted the company with money, but has allowed it to use the French flag. The company is supported by fifteen Deputies and a Secretary of State!—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Edwin Booth has returned to America. He will commence playing late in the autumn, but will not travel next season.

THE MISHAP TO THE AURANIA.

Thrilling Scene in the Engine-room—A Brave Engineer.

Up to the time of the accident the Aurania's voyage could scarcely be improved upon. The pilot was taken on board on Sunday morning. Early in the afternoon the passengers were excited by the cry of "Land, ho!" and for several hours thereafter the bulk of the passengers flocked to the starboard rail and watched the low line of the Long Island coast dimly visible in the distance. It was while the passengers were thus engaged that the crank shaft attached to the middle piston, an enormous bar of solid steel ten inches in diameter, suddenly snapped in twain. The suddenly liberated piston rod shot up through the top of the confining cylinder, tearing the thick steel plates all to pieces, and with one tremendous burst and a report like that of a heavy piece of ordnance, a vast volume of steam, carrying with it fragments of iron, burst through the skylight and escaped heavenward. The havoc wrought in the engine-room was terrible. Not a cylinder escaped laceration. Iron braces were bent and torn, heavy beams were perforated, glass an inch thick from the skylight was blown into the air and rained down upon the deck in a dangerous shower. A passenger was sitting near the stern and was slightly cut by falling glass. A lady passenger—Mrs. E. W. Sturdevant—was standing near the skylight. She was knocked down by the force of the explosion and her waist was badly sprained. For a moment or two there was almost a panic on board, those on deck being frightened by the noise of the explosion, the rush of escaping steam, and the sounds of some terrible pounding which was going on in the lowest depths of the engine-room. They retreated in some disorder toward the bows. Other passengers, who were below, rushed on deck to see what the matter was.

Andrew Lambert, the second engineer, promoted from the Bothnia, was on duty in the engine room. He is a tall, brawny Scotchman of some three or four and thirty. When the crank shaft broke and the engine room was turned into pandemonium Mr. Lambert was standing near one of the stoke rooms, some twenty or thirty feet from the brake. He saw and felt the dense mass of steam and noted the lighting of the flying sparks. He knew the engine must be stopped. To see the controlling brake was an impossibility, but he knew that instinct would take him to it, and, dropping down on his hands and knees, he crawled up to it and turned off the steam. The shaft had made about twenty revolutions before he was able to get the engine under control. He was badly scalded about the face and hands, but otherwise uninjured. But he had risked his life to save the ship. Andrew Lambert was the hero of the day. His noble conduct was in everybody's mouth. Captain Haine, who is no niggard, praised his action to the echo, and said it was only a happy chance that he did not meet death in place of a slight scalding. The Chief Engineer said he only did his duty, "but then," he added, "every man couldn't be depended on to do his duty in such a place." So a testimonial subscription was opened and £73 was speedily raised among the cabin passengers.

Brother Gardner on Marriage.

If you mus' marry, let common sense have a show in de transsackshun. Doan' go off yer feet bekase you meet a gal who kin sing like a robin, smile like a rose, and jump off a street kar widout boderin' de driver to stop. A wife will have mush to do besides singin' an' cultivatin' dimples. If you am gwine to marry, ax yerselves how fur $10 per week will go when divided up fur clothes an' pervishuns an' house rent an' fewel and incidentials. Befo' you fall in love wid a gal who looks too sweet fur anythin' in a red plush saoque, kinder figger on how many sich duds your income would afford her. Befo' you am all broke up ober a gal who plays de pianner, talks French, paints landscapes an' reads poetry, jist sit down an' figger who am to cook yer meat an' taters, patch yer clogs, darn yer socks an' help ye make $12 buy $15 worth of things. Befo' ye let a pa'r o' flashin' eyes an' a' cunnin' dimple captivate ye, look aroun' a little an' see if de owner has got a temper like a wild-cat. Marriage am a lottery simply because people take each odder unsight an' unseen. Let us now prognosticate to bizness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Tallest Tree in the World.

It seems that America, after all, is unable to make good her claim to the possession of the tallest and largest trees in the world. Every one has read of the marvels of the Yosemite Valley and of Yellowstone Park, the huge national sporting ground of the United States. But what are the giants of California in comparison with a tree which has lately been discovered in Australia? It has long been known that in Tasmania there are eucalypti measuring 200 feet from the ground to the first branch, and more than 350 feet in total height; and there is, or lately was, on Mount Wellington, near Hobart Town, a tree of this species the trunk of which was eighty-six feet in circumference. But a still more gigantic monarch of the woods has been recently discovered in Victoria. It is a well-proportioned specimen of *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and its top is nearer to the sky than the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it is no less than 430 feet about the ground. —*St. James' Gazette.*

Shame!

We read an advertisement in the Lampasas *Dispatch*: "Ladies and gents watch chains." If they do, then the jeweller should watch the ladies and gents. The impression created, however, is very unfavorable to the state of society in Lampasas. We regret to notice, in the same advertisement, that ladies' charms are also advertised for sale cheap. Oh, shame! where is thy blush?—*Texas Siftings.*

The young Queen of Spain reads American children's stories to the little princes.

A gentleman was talking to the owner of a ferocious bull dog, and asked him the question: "Do you think your dog would become fond of a stranger?" "Yes," replied the dog fancier, "if he was raw, but he wouldn't if the stranger was cooked."

The St. Petersburg correspondence of the *Independance Belge* avers that political prisoners in Russia who are sentenced to hard labor lead in fact usually a life of utter idleness. No books but a Testament, no one to speak to, the strait waistcoat is applied on the smallest provocation, and the prisoner is taken for a walk once a month for a quarter of an hour. Under this treatment body and mind soon break down.

THE FARM AND FARM STOCK.

Valuable Hints for the Tillers of the Soil, and Others.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

Value of the Grass Crop.

The trouble experienced by most farmers with the present growing corn crop, added to that which has preceded it for two years past in the same direction, should attach great weight with every thoughtful farmer in determining the question whether there is not too great attention paid to making a heavy corn crop and too little heed given to growing the less expensive and often more profitable crops of the grasses. At no time will there be an absolute failure of the grass crop. Wherever there is a city of any considerable size needing supplies of hay, assuring some stability to the market, the farms in the vicinity thereof may be made to pay a better percentage on the investment by having a liberal amount of the land kept in meadow. A judicious system of mixed husbandry, made up of dairy, stock raising, grazing, hay making and fruits, carefully followed, will seldom fail in the most disastrous year we are apt to have, in returning to the producer a handsome income.

Rats in the Hog-Pen.

There is nothing more detestable than a pig-pen infested with rats, for the vermin not only annoy the animals, but commit depredations on every other portion of the farm. The pig-pen fosters them principally, as it is there they get plenty to eat and can hide under the floors. The best precaution is no floors, but rats will keep within convenient distance of the pig-pen, be as careful as we may. A swarm of rats will consume as much as the same number of fowls, and the damage from burrowing, gnawing and theft is very considerable. Rats are very careful, and cannot be trapped or poisoned easily. The best plan to get rid of him is to leave some of the hog feed outside of the pen every evening. The rats will not touch it, perhaps, at first; but after awhile, if it is left there continually, they will venture to taste it. The next evening, if they find that no harm has occurred to any one of their number from it, they will eat a little more, until, finally, they will look for it. By this time every rat on the premises will be at the nightly banquets; and, as they have gained confidence, all the farmer has to do is to procure a reliable poison, and every rat is doomed. The wholesale slaughter will prevent other rats from coming, as they avoid dangerous places.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Feeding Cows for Milk.

The best of milk-producing food should be provided and fed in abundance at all seasons while the cows are giving milk; roots, grain, and the best of hay and fodder during winter, and good pasture with partial soiling during summer. This will necessitate the growing of green crops like a mixture of peas and oats, rye, Hungarian grass, corn or clover for summer and a dry time. Corn meal is good for quality, but bran or middlings should make the larger half or two-thirds of the grain ration. I would leave cotton-seed meal out, or not feed over half a pint mixed with the other grain, at a feeding. Corn and oats ground together make an excellent grain ration. In feeding green corn fodder, I would cut the stalks finely and mix with it the meal and grain, and allow them to soften somewhat before feeding. Hard glazed cornstalks, fed whole, are apt to make the teeth sore; feed freely. —*Country Gentleman.*

Bloat in Cattle—Preventive and Remedy.

A Michigan farmer writes to the *Breeder's Gazette* that bloat in cattle, caused by eating green clover when wet with rain or dew, may be prevented by placing a quantity of either hay or dry straw in the field where stock may have ready access to the same, which they will readily resort to and which will absorb and neutralize the dangerous gases, so that no harm will result. He also states that a very effective remedy for stock suffering from such cause is a cold water bath plentifully applied by pouring over the backs, or where a stream or pool is at hand of sufficient depth to reach to the animal's sides, they should be driven in at once, when the bloat will be immediately dissipated. This preventive and remedy are given from the personal experience and observation of the writer, and he vouches for their effectiveness.

The Culture of Sheep—Feed and Water.

It is useless to attempt the culture of sheep without grass. Sheep are generally said to be costive. This is the case only in large areas where water is scarce and the grasses dry. The intestines being long, on dry food the moisture is exhausted before the excretions are voided. But I find when my sheep are in the finest state of culture they are no more costive than cattle or horses. Sheep will go longer without water than any of our other domestic animals, because, as they always prefer the young, juicy grasses and weeds, there is more water taken into the system in their case than in that of other stock in feeding. But sheep, if allowed, will water each day as regularly as cattle or horses. The constitution of the sheep is, however, adapted to tender, juicy grasses, and hence in England, a moist country and full of grasses and succulent roots, the sheep have attained an improvement which can only be rivaled in such places as this, where the sheep graze all the year round. In the north, where grass fails in winter, roots, such as turnips, beets, etc., should be fed every day with hay, straw, fodder and grain, or whatever else is used.

Miscellaneous.

Keep the horses in flesh. Inhuman jerking on the bits and no protection from flies has much to do with loss of flesh at this season of the year.

Let the pigs have plenty of grass, pure water and a moderate feed at the trough, and they will make a rapid and healthful growth, and produce cheap, wholesome pork.

The Department of Agriculture puts the value of poultry and eggs in the United States at $475,000,000. This is ahead of wheat, oats and potatoes, and still it is an industry not half developed.

The editor of the *Nebraska Farmer* proposes crossing the Berkshire and Chester Whites both ways, with a view of producing a new breed of swine, something which will surpass in excellence anything in the hog line.

Among the many cooling drinks recommended for the harvest field is the following: To one gallon of water add one cup full of boiled cider. It is an agreeable drink, and without bad effects, provided the water is pure.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Review* has practiced during several winters the plan of keeping apples in dry sand, poured into the filled barrels after storing in the cellar, and finds it a "decided improvement" on any other ever tried, the fruit remaining till late spring "as crisp and apparently as fresh as when first gathered." He does likewise with potatoes, and uses the same sand year after year.

For the horse that has lost its appetite, is hide-bound, and otherwise "out of sorts," nothing is better than bran mashes, which should be always made with boiling water. These are laxative, afford some nutriment, and serve to assist the action of purgatives. Mashes may also be made of oats, malt, linseed, barley and other grains after being bruised or ground.

It is known that a queen bee has deposited as many as 3,000 or 4,000 eggs in twenty-four hours, and in twenty-one days they all emerge from their cells perfect bees, there being about 35,000 to 40,000 workers in a good colony. The entire colony becomes new every two or three months during the working season, owing to the amount of honey obtained and the distance travelled in gaining it.

Cats kill and destroy far more birds and eggs than they do mice, and no one needs to be told how great are the damages inflicted by vagrant dogs. If one man is compelled to confine his mischievous pigs, there is no good reason why his neighbor should not be compelled to confine his mischief-working animals, be they horses, cattle, sheep, or only cats and dogs.—*New York Tribune.*

Potter's seedling is the name given a new seedling strawberry, which is claimed to be equal if not superior to the Wilson in keeping qualities. The berry is large in size, waxy in appearance and bright scarlet in color. In the face of the fact that the Wilson has stood the test against its many hundred competitors for years, owing to its being better suited for transportation to market, the addition of a new berry possessing excellent keeping qualities is a very valuable one.

The *Chemist* says that if a little chloride of lime be sprinkled on the soil, rats, mice, and insects will soon desert it. Plants may be easily protected by it from insect plague by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. Fruit trees may be guarded from their attacks by attaching to the stems pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard. Ants and grubs already in possession will then rapidly vacate their position.

A Prisoner's Plea.

Death sentence was passed on Saturday last upon three men—Martin Joseph, a negro, who killed two men; Tu-al-is-to, an Indian, and William H. Finck. They were sentenced to hang on the 29th of June. Finck is a quadroon, with decided Italian features, and a man of unusual intelligence. As was expected by many, Finck, when asked by the judge if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, arose, calm and collected, and said in a distinct and rather musical voice:

"May it please the court: I know not which weighs the heaviest upon me—wonder or grief. Both weigh heavily upon me. I must first call to mind the occasion which I am called upon to make my appearance before the court to-day. This to me is most solemn and serious. It is as the sadness of death itself—death which in a brief while will come to me with sickle and terror. Alas! alas! for such unlucky stars that beamed at my birth. But I am not possessed of that obstinate stubbornness characteristic of one who is about to have sentence of death passed upon him, or, more generally speaking, a hardened criminal. Being truly sensible of the singular and serious position in which I am placed, I cannot help but shudder, and must say that these are the saddest moments of my life.

"Death is the destiny of all men; and being a debt of nature which must be paid, I do not fear to meet it in its natural form. But I shudder—I fear—the best of us do so, to die a disgraceful and ignominious death. I do not make this talk as an effort to save my life. It is an effort to seek justice, and to save the reputation of my family, whose honor is dearer to me than my life. For what is life? It is but a vapor; it appears but a little while and then it vanisheth away. It is but a spark struck out of nothingness and expires in darkness. Nay, it is but a flash out of darkness, soon again to return. As the old Saxon imagination pictured it, it is, 'like the swift flight of a bird from the night without, through a lighted chamber filled with guests, heated with the breath of passion, back into the cold night again.' The strange uncertainty of life is but a mock theme of pathos. No description can touch all the sorrowful tenderness which death in me excites, now become so tragic and so bitter. Oh! ignominy! thou art bitterer to me than the gall which Socrates drank. It is not death I fear—it is the form of death—its ignominy and the shame of the gallows. Under my present circumstances I cannot but fill my mind with the gloomy images of death, and torment the present by apprehensions of the future. But religion does not countenance any such morbid anxiety. She comes bringing in her hands the flowers of hope, and, like the angel which she is, whispers of the crucified Christ, 'He is risen.' The star of hope that first beamed on men like me shone from the murderer's dying faith, as he hung from the cross, a companion in death with Christ, and that same star of hope scatters its rays in my heart. Yet I find it hard to banish the dread events from me. Yet why so? I have always been honest, and stand guiltless to day of the crimes for which I am about to be sentenced. I stand here and boldly say, and with a clear conscience, that I did not kill those two men. If I speak falsely, miserable or happy souls, whoever you are, make your appearance upon the threshhold of this room and cry out, 'Thou liest!' And to you (addressing the Judge) whose duty it is to be tender as well as just, I ask all clemency you can give. And now, farewell earth, made wet with tears and blood, farewell; and to my enemies, farewell. Time's brief work in the face of eternity, a ray of celestial joy falls upon me and takes away every fear, and I now know how easy it is to die."

Thus ended the most eloquent plea ever made by any prisoner at this court. The effect on the Judge and audience was marked. The prisoner was impassioned in his utterance, and was more than ever pathetic and touching.—*Fort Smith Special.*

Fireproofing for wood may be made as follows: With three parts of alum and one part of green vitriol make a strong, hot solution with water; make another weak solution with green vitriol, in which pipe clay has been mixed to the consistency of a paint. Apply two coats of the first solution, let it dry, and then finish with one coat of the last mentioned mixture.

THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

AN IDEAL DEATH.

"The ideal death," said a physician in charge of one of the New York city hospitals, "was that of my uncle. He was a hale, hearty man of 80, a bachelor, wealthy and surrounded with every comfort in a beautiful home not far from New York. He arose one morning apparently in perfect health. His buoyancy of spirits was noticed. He was singing some of the quaint old Scotch songs of his boyhood. He expected a visit from me and arose from the table after a hasty and partial meal, saying he would drive down to the depot and bring me to the house. The old gentleman had not driven more than a few rods from his own house when he was met by a neighbor who noticed something strange in his appearance. His horses stopped. The neighbor dismounted and went to the side of his carriage and spoke to him. The old gentleman did not answer. He sat upright in his seat holding the reins in his hand. He was dead. He had passed away without a shock of any kind. There was no apparent cause for his death, which was probably occasioned by heart disease."

THE PAINLESSNESS OF DEATH.

Said Dr. L. L. Seaman: "My observation convinces me that the dramatists and actors have far overestimated the pains of death, and especially the possibilities of great mental effort just previous to the moment of dissolution.

"It is, in fact, about as difficult to tell when a man dies as to determine when he goes to sleep. Death is gradual, not a sudden process. I am speaking now of death by disease, not of violent death. Possibly in the representation of violent death the actors may come somewhere near the truth, but generally their pictures of death by disease are, to one who knows the truth, simply ridiculous. Dissolution is as painless and unconscious as birth. The approach to it may be protracted and painful. There may be long and agonizing scenes resulting from disordered imagination. Death destroys one organ after another, not all at once. The last organs to yield are the lungs, which show their oppression in the breathing, and produce what is termed the death rattle. As soon as the lungs cease to act, the black venous blood is no longer changed to red arterial blood, but is propelled unpurified from the heart, and thus poisons the body like a narcotic. The energies of the brain are gradually lulled as in the approach of sleep, and unconscious cerebral action produces the murmur of the names of friends, or recollections of past life, or reference to whatever has passed through the mind. But that there is pain in natural death I have long since ceased to believe."

DEATHBED VISIONS ECSTACY.

"Have you ever observed the visions and ecstatic delights that are often spoken of by religious writers?"

"Certainly. They are quite common, and not at all confined to religious persons. Experienced physicians testify that most persons die in a state of trance. Although they are apparently conscious, they pass away in a state of dreaming. Often they seem to be listening to musical sounds. Sometimes they seem to be beckoned to by angels."

"And do you regard such exhibitions as purely physical?"

"Just as much so as a dream. They are controlled by the ordinary thoughts and feelings, the every-day life and education and imagination of the subject in precisely the same way as a dream is so controlled. Generally a dream is a reproduction of a waking thought. The curious jumble of subjects in a dream is the result of absence of volition. There is a suspension of the functions of the median tract of the brain. The same thing occurs in the mesmeric trance. The suspension may be temporary, and then the person may not only return to consciousness, but remember some of the curious things seen in the vision. Something of the same nature occurs in taking opium. In the earlier stages of opium-eating the subject appears to have two mental operations going on at once: one is fantastic and odd, the other normal and regular. In such a case one is able to keep up a running comment on the visions passing before his eyes."

LAST THOUGHTS.

A veteran physician speaking on this subject recently said: "Judging of the thoughts of men by their words just previous to death, I should say it often happens that a dying person gives no indication of thought upon a subject that has been the favorite topic of a lifetime. I have known active business men, with important affairs unattended to, who died with words upon their lips that indicated absorption in some incident of the moment, generally relating to personal comfort. It was that sort of a death that Washington Irving died, saying: 'Well I must arrange my pillows for another weary night; if this could only end.' Long suffering under the afflictions of a painful disease will serve to divert the mind of the strongest. Even the philosopher, Ben Franklin, was forced to say, with his last breath, 'A dying man can do nothing easy.' It is a very common thing for a dying person to express sympathy with attendants who have been fatigued in attending them. Among the last words of Sir Walter Scott were 'Poor souls, I know you were up all night.'"—*New York Sun.*

Bran New.

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following interesting bit of philological history: "One of your clever contemporaries refuses to let me correct his propensity to write 'brand new.' Will you be more *gutsmuthig* in the matter? The proper way always is 'bran new'—a phrase founded on a joocose old pun. Over a hundred years ago or more the good people of Cork and Limerick, and other cities as well, had a habit of throwing a handful of 'bran' on or towards their new mayor after the election. They knew, of course (as our editors don't), that *brain* or *bran* meant in Irish 'new,' and signified also the husks of ground wheat, and they were always witty enough to love and act upon that most popular figure of speech in literature—the pun. *Bri*, however pronounced, is in ten old languages too dreadful to quote, with the meaning of *prius*, 'first or new,' as in that Irish *brain*."

Beautiful Japan.

Gush however much one may, using seeming hyperbole and superlative adjectives, yet it is impossible to express without their use that which will convey even a faint idea of the general and particular beauties of the scenery of Japan. To appreciate how beautiful it is it is necessary to see for one's self and enjoy the luxury of experiencing the delights that ravish the senses almost in satiety. I have met those who have seen all the quarters of the globe, having visited all the States of Europe and been over India and done China from Hong Kong to the great wall, who declare, without reserve, that Japan excels, as a whole and in detail, any country they have seen in all their travels.

If You are Suffered

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that prevailed so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

—At a meeting in Syracuse the other evening one of the speakers said: "Sin is writhing like a whirlpool, and we must meet it with the point of the sword."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion; solid nonpariel measure.

One square, 24 lines nonpariel, per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	25 00
One-third column, per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	45 00
Three-fourths of a column, per year	60 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional Cards, if not more than six lines, per year	4 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

MR. S. R. CLENDENNING, Grand Chaplain of I. O. O. F. Quebec, delivered his promised discourse to the Odd Fellows of Lachute, in Olivet Hall, on Sunday evening last. The sermon was a good practical one, and listened to with great attention. The preacher took for his text the tenth chapter of St. Luke and the latter clause of the twenty-ninth verse, "And who is my neighbour?" These words were addressed to Christ by a young lawyer, and in reply our Saviour quoted to him the parable of the good Samaritan. The preacher showed in a plain lucid manner that Odd Fellowship acted the part of the good Samaritan in caring for the sick, the poor and needy, the widow and the orphan, and in burying the dead—such he showed was the aim and object of Odd Fellowship. If discourses of this kind were oftener given to the public, the beneficialness of Odd Fellowship would become better known and consequently more appreciated by the public, and many doubtless would be induced to join the Order who now hold aloof. The Hall was well filled. We trust Mr. CLENDENNING will soon again pay us a visit, and we would suggest to him on that occasion that he give a public Lecture on the benefits, principle, &c. of Odd Fellowship, on some week evening. What say you Mr. CLENDENNING?

We received the following Circular from Mr. G. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, with a request that we would publish it for the information of members of the Society.

PROVINCIAL MODEL-FARM,
WHITFIELD'S, June 9th, 1883.

SIR,—You will find below a notice concerning the manner in which the journals of Agriculture will be distributed for the future, in accordance with instructions from the Department of Agriculture. Have the kindness to send us, as soon as possible, a list of our subscribers on the new system, that we may send them the number for July.

Should we receive no notice to the contrary, we shall consider ourselves authorised to send the journal to all those whose names appear on your last-official list.

You may, in future, send us the names of subscribers as you receive them, and the journal shall be sent to them immediately, at all seasons of the year.

Your obedient servant,
ED. A. BARNARD,
Director of Agriculture.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The grant for the Journal of Agriculture having been reduced last session by more than one half, it has been decided that the distribution of the journal shall be no longer gratuitous.

The subscription to the journal for all who are not members of an agricultural or a horticultural society, or of an agricultural club, will still be $1.00.

As to the members of agricultural societies, their subscription will be 30 cents a year, and will be voluntary.

Thus, from the 1st July next, nobody will receive the journal gratuitously.

The Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies have only to send us the names of the members who wish to receive the journal, and it will be sent to them immediately.

The price of the subscription, 30 cents, having to be retained from the grant made by the Legislature to the Agricultural Societies, the secretary-treasurers of each society should take care that they are reimbursed by each subscriber.

By order,
ERNEST GAGNON,
Secretary.

Department of Agriculture
and Public Works,
Quebec, 8th June, 1883.

THE CROP PROSPECT BRIGTENING.

We said in a previous issue of our paper that the crop would be an average one at least on this continent. It will be seen by the following report of the Washington Agricultural Department for July, that there is a great improvement in the general acreage condition of the States. Here in Canada we have equally cheering good reports of the crops:

"WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The July report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a very general improvement in the cotton crop. The general average condition has further advanced from 86 to 89, with promise of further improvement. The worms have wrought little damage. There has been some improvement in the winter wheat in a number of States which advances the general acreage condition from 75 to 79. Spring wheat average advanced 94 to 100. The indications of July point to a winter wheat crop of fully 250,000,000 bushels, and a product of about 125,000,000. The spring area of the corn crop has been increased 2,500,000 acres, making the aggregate 68,000,000 acres. There has been some extension of the area in nearly every State in proportion. The increase is large in the northwest and southwest. On the coast of Virginia to the Mississippi the advance is small. In some places the reduction in price from the enlargement of the supply of last year had a discouraging effect. There has been too much rain in the great western maize districts. The failure of lands is from planting poor seed and making the crop of late growth small, but the improvement of late has been rapid. Taking all the States together, the average for corn is 88 against 95 last July. The average in New York is 84. The prospect for oats is nearly as good as July of last year, the average being 99 against 103. The condition of barley is represented by 92, against 98. There has been an increase of 5 per cent. in the area planted. The northern potatoes are reported high, condition averaging 101, whilst the area of tobacco has been diminished 7 per cent., condition 93. A cablegram from the London agent of the Department of Agriculture to-day states that the weather for the first ten days of July were hot and forcing. Wheat estimates are increasing generally throughout Europe."

THE BOUNDRY QUESTION.

The Manitoba Legislature adopted the following address to Her Majesty shortly before its being prorogued:—

"Whereas by 44 cap. 14 of the Statues of Canada, entitled an Act to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba, it was enacted that the said boundaries of the Province should be as follows (here follows the description); and whereas by the Act 46 Vic. cap. 1 of the statutes of Manitoba, the consent of the Province was obtained thereto; and whereas the eastern boundary of the Province has never been more accurately defined than is provided by the description in the said Act given, which declares the same shall be conterminous with the western boundry of Ontario; and whereas it is expedient in the interests of justice and good government that all doubts should be removed as to the legislative and judicial authority of the legislature and Courts of the Province of Manitoba in regard to such territory as lies between the Eastern boundary of Manitoba, as it existed previous to enlargement, and the Western limit of the Province of Ontario. Therefore the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, in session assembled, beg leave to respectfully request that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the said boundary between the Province of Ontario and Manitoba, as defined by 44 Vic., cap. 14 of the Statutes of Canada, may be so determained and described as will remove all doubts in the premises."

Export of Canadian Cattle to England.

The Minister of Agriculture has received the following important telegram from Sir Charles Tupper, from London, respecting the Imperial regulations having reference to the importation of live cattle into the Kingdom. It will be seen that live cattle from the United States are excluded, while cattle from Canada are admitted. Sir Charles says: "A resolution was passed in the House last (Tuesday) night against the Government, that to stamp out foot and mouth disease landing live animals should not be permitted from countries where arrangements for importations, exportations and prevention of disease are not satisfactory to the Privy Council. Mr Chaplan said the effect of his proposal if carried out would be to exclude live cattle from all countries except Canada, Norway, Sweeden, and Denmark.'

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Tom Thumb is dead.

The Hanlan-Ross match for $2,000 and the championship of the World, came off on the course at Ogdensburg on Wednesday evening, Hanlan beating Ross by fully ten boat lengths.

—PORK DECLINING.—The tendency of the Chicago Pork Market for some few days past has shown a decided downward tendency—nor is there any likelihood of a rise in prices for some time to come.

—The New York *Sun* says that a man born in Canada is as good an American as a man born in the United States. "There is," says the *Sun*, "a narrow and conceited notion that only a citizen of the United States is an American; but this is nonsense."

—Three members of the Salvation army were fined $5 each in London last week for playing flutes and beating drums on the street. They said they were prepared to go to goal, but nothing could prevent them playing their band, as it was done for the glory of God.

—The committee of the House of Lords finds that the emigration clauses of the Irish Land Act have failed, that the modes of valuation of land are unreliable, the relations between landlords and tenants have not improved, and that the tenants have become demoralized, and maintain the hope that agitation will bring about the passage of a new Act.

—"As an evidence of the rapidity of railway development of the Northwest," says the Montreal *Gazette*, "we may mention that on Saturday last, Messrs. Ogilvie shipped from Winnipeg ten cars of flour, by rail, to Blackfoot Crossing, which is seven hundred and sixty miles west of Winnipeg. When we remember that two years ago there was not a mile of railway west of Winnipeg open for traffic, we can appreciate the marvellous rapidity of construction."

—Another step has been taken by the Ottawa City Council in regard to the extension of the city limits, the report of the committee appointed to look after this matter being adopted at the last meeting. They recommend that a resolution be passed at the ensuing meeting of council affirming the desirability of an addition being made to the present limits of the city, by including such of the localities adjacent as it may seem desirable to add thereto, and affirming the expediency of a new division of the wards being made, including the adjacent localities.

—The *Witness* asks the question why should Bread be so dear in Montreal? The people of Scotland can, it appears, import their flour from this country, pay the heavy freight charges upon it and then manufacture it into bread which they sell at half the price charged in Canada. An Aberdeen paper of June 22 quotes bread at, for the four pound loaf, first flour, sixpense, and four pound loaf, second flour, fivepence. Those who have lived in Aberdeen say that what is called "second flour" bread is fully equal if not superior to the bread, a four pound loaf of which here costs ninepence.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We regret to learn of the death by drowning of Mr. James Wilkie Macfarlane, editor and proprietor of the Pontiac *News*. It seems that on Friday the 9th inst, he and a young lad named Shaw, about ten years old, went into the Mill Dam at James Hodgins Grist Mill to bathe. Young Shaw went in first having a board in front of him, as he was only learning to swim, the board by some means floated away from him, and he cried out to Mr. Macfarlane that he was drowning. Macfarlane shouted to him not to be afraid, that he would save him, and he plunged into the stream and got young Shaw on his back and made for the shore, and when he got so near that a few strokes more would have brought him to where he could touch bottom, he cried out to Shaw "look out for yourself, I am sinking," and there and then they both went down and were drowned. Macfarlane was only twenty four years of age, was an able writer and very much esteemed by all who knew him. The bodies were recovered, and conveyed to the House appointed for all living—the grave.

THE NEW CANADIAN LIFE BOATS.—The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. William Smith, has just returned from Buffalo, which he has been visiting officially, in connection with the two life boats built for his department under the superintendence of Captain Dobbins, chief of the life boat stations in that district. These boats are to be placed at Wellington and Popular Point, in Prince Edward, Lake Ontario, where many wrecks have occurred. The one last built combines every invention and patent in connection with life boats which have been discovered. She is self-bailing, self-righting and unsubmergable. The bottom is devided into compartments, which are filled with pieces of cork covered with shellac which have the double advantage of acting as ballast and giving flotation power. It is almost impossible to upset her, and, if she is upset, she rights herself in one quarter of a minute and clears herself of water immediately. She will carry as many persons as can crowd into her, and would not sink if she had a dozen holes knocked in her bottom. In fact, she is the most wonderful life boat Mr. Smith has ever seen, and if she had been in London in time for the Exhibition would certainly have taken the prize of £600 sterling. She is now on her way from Buffalo to her station at Wellington. In consequence of having so many improvements she is a very expensive boat. She can carry a crew of six to eight men and double banked if necessary. She is twenty-six feet long and over five feet beam.—*Herald*.

If the Count de Paris becomes the recognized head of the Legitimists in France, it has been arranged that he will call and pay his respects to the Pope.

THE TENDENCY OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. M. G., F. R. S., took the chair at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, in the last week in June. The Honorary Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, F.R.S.L., read the report, by which it appeared that the Institute,—founded to investigate all questions of Philosophy and Science, and more especially any alleged to militate against the truth of Revelation,—had now risen to 1,020 members, of whom about one-third were Foreign, Colonial, and American, and new applications to join were constantly coming in. An increasing number of leading men of Science had joined its ranks, and men of Science, whether in its ranks or not, co-operated in its work. During the session a careful analysis had been undertaken by Professor Stokes, F.R.S., Sir J. R. Bennett, Vice-Pres. R.S., Professor Beale, F.R.S., and others, of the various theories of Evolution, and it was reported that, as yet, no scientific evidence had been met with giving countenance to the theory that man had been evolved from a lower order in animals; and Professor Virchow had declared that there was a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man; and that any positive advance in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from proofs of such connection,—namely, with the rest of the Animal kingdom. In this, Professor Barrande, the great palæontologist, had concurred, declaring that in none of his investigations had he found any one fossil species develope into another. In fact, it would seem that no scientific man had yet discovered a link between man and the ape, between fish and frog, or between the vertebrate and the invertebrate animals; further, there was no evidence of any one species, fossil or other, losing its peculiar characteristics to acquire new ones belonging to other species; for instance, however similar the dog to the wolf, there was no connecting link, and among extinct species the same was the case; there was no gradual passage from one to another. Moreover, the first animals that existed on the earth were by no means to be considered as inferior or degraded. Among other investigations, one into the truth of the argument from Design in Nature had been carried on, and had hitherto tended to fully confirm that doctrine. The question of the Assyrian inscriptions and the recent Babylonian researches had been under the leadership of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who, on his arrival from Nineveh, had given a full report of the extent of his new excavations, which were of the highest interest. His discovery of Sypharvaim, one of the first cities mentioned in Holy Writ, was most important. Professor Delitsch and others aided in the consideration of the discoveries and the inscriptions found. Two meetings had been held to consider the questions raised in Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, and Lord O'Neill and others had shown, by a careful analysis of his arguments, that a greater attention to accuracy in statement would have kept Mr. Spencer from arriving at those hasty conclusions which had made his philosophy remarkable. It was announced that the results of explorations now being carried on in Egypt would be laid before the Institute early in the winter. The discoveries were very important, especially that of the site of Succoth, which, like the results of the survey of Palestine, was confirmatory of the Sacred Record. The quarterly Journal, which had been published for sixteen years, was now issued free to all Members and Associates, whether at home or abroad. Several interesting speeches having been made, the Members and their friends adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.

Emigration From Finland to Canada.

The various countries of the old world which for years have been supplying the United States with immigrants are begining to show signs of a gradually exhausting supply, and a casual observer would be led to think that the hardy class of European immigrants who have helped to fill the United States is nearly exhausted. German and Scandinavian immigration having a nucleus in the Western States, naturally tended thither, only comparatively few persons turning their steps in the direction of Canada. The tide, however, appears to be on the turn, and Scandinavians, Germans, Hungarians and other continental Europeans are this year not only looking towards but are coming to Canada. What we desire to call attention to at present is the fact that an emigration movement has commenced in a country from which heretofore there has, comparatively speaking, been no emigration to Canada. We refer to Finland. Its natives are as hardy, as vigorous and as robust a class as can be furnished from any part of Europe. The first party of Fins who sailed this spring by some unfortunate mistake took passage for Philadelphia, under the impression that it was the shortest route by which to reach Canada. The watchful and painstaking agent of the Department of Agriculture at Liverpool, Mr. JOHN DIXE, hearing of this fact immediately cabled to the Department to secure the party, for on their report their fellow-countrymen of the district where they resided depended the future movements of a large number of persons who contemplated leaving their native country to try their chances in the western world. The Minister of Agriculture acted promptly, and instructed Mr. WILLS, the indefatigable Immigration Agent at Ottawa, to proceed to Philadelphia for the purpose of bringing the Fins direct from the steamship to Canada. He carried out his instructions, and succeeded in bringing the entire party across the line, and without delay located them in the Mattawa district, with which they represented themselves well pleased—so much, indeed, that they expressed a desire that their countrymen should follow them. The foreman of the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway where the men are working thus writes to Mr. WILLS:

"The Fins are the best railroad men that ever worked for me. I think they are the best workers on this section and they know their work too. I have twenty-two Fins and six Scotchmen. The Fins are used well; they have a camp for themselves, and the women cook for them their provisions, which are the best delivered at their camp three times a week. I am learning their language fast, and they are learning English. The Fins would like to know the safest way to send money home to Findland. Can you give them the information required?"

It is evident from the above statement that the Fins will prove a valuable industrious class of immigrants, especially in the more rugged lumber-producing districts, which somewhat ressemble their native country. The steps taken by the Minister of Agriculture to secure immigrants of this class must meet with the hearty approbation of the country at large, and is, if such were wanting, still further evidence of his watchfulness in losing no opportunity of securing every available addition to our rapidly increasing population.—*Citizen*.

The Statue of the Republic.

PARIS, JULY 14.—The great statue of the Republic was unveiled this morning at the Place Chateau d'Eau with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of senators and deputies and a vast concourse of people. A heavy gale last night destroyed most of the decorations throughout the city. The Prefect of the Seine, pointing to the statue, in the right hand of which was an olive branch, said: "The Republic holds in her hand the olive branch, showing that the period of violence is passed and that universal suffrage has replaced revolution. France is unwilling to impose her own will upon other nations, but wishes to live at home, free and respected." The President of the municipality said he should have been happy had an act of clemency marked the ceremony. This referred to the Government's refusal to pardon the Anarchists. In the afternoon there was a grand review of the troops by President Grevy and the Ministers. The President and Cabinet were greeted with shouts of "Vive la Republique."

LINES on the death of Alex. McGibbon, Esq., who died June 25th, 1883.

One calm and balmy evening
In the vernal hours of June,
His spirit fled beyond this world—
Beyond the rays of sun and moon.

A mild and indulgent father,
A husband ever kind and true,
A constant friend of the humble poor,
Then passed away from mortal view.

In life he wisely sought his God,
So death, 'twas but a sweet repose;
No dread to reach the further shore
Where waves of Jordon's stream o'erflows.

Why shed a tear, or heave a sigh?
Or linger near his lonely bier?
'Tis but the dust to earth returned,
The soul is free from anxious fear.

Only a few more years shall roll,
Only a few more partings o'er,
And we shall reach the endless rest,
Where grief and suffering is no more.

'Tis hard to bear the chastening rod,
And follow loved ones to the grave;
But the all-designing unseen hand
Can row us o'er life's chilly wave.

And when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever set,
What our weak judgment here has spurned—
O'er which we grieved with lashes wet,

Will then shine out of life's dark night,
As stars show most in tints of blue;
We shall see all His plans are right,
What seemed reproof was love most true.

In the bright and fadeless spring-time,
Where amaranthine flowers bloom;
We hope to mingle with our friends
Who now are in the silent tomb.

Heavenly Father prepare us all
To meet Thee on the last great day.
Wash us in Thy most precious blood,
And take our every sin away.

Brownsburg, July 13th, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
MUNICIPALITY OF CHATHAM.

To the inhabitants of the Municipality of Chatham.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by JOHN OSTRAM, Secretary-Treasurer, that the Jury List of this Municipality has been prepared as required by the Act 46 Victoria, Chapter 16, and that the Council of this Municipality will proceed to examine and amend the aforesaid Jury List at a Special Session to be held at the usual place of meeting at St. Philippe de Argenteuil, on Thursday the 26th day of July instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons throughout the Municipality are required to take notice of the same.

Given at Chatham this seventeenth day of the month of July, 1883.

JOHN OSTRAM,
Sec.-Treasurer.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

IN AND FOR THE
COUNTY OF TERREBONNE,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Town of St. Jerome, the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

IN VACATION.

[No. 94.] Eusebe Gibault, trader, of the town of Saint Jerome, said County and District,
Plaintiff.
vs.
David Ouimet, of the same place, brick-maker,
Defendant.

It is ordered, on the petition of M.M. Nantel & Nantel, advocates, counsels for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of D. Prudhomme, bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, on the writ of summons issued in this cause, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the newspaper published in the English language at Lachute, in the said District, called "The Watchman," and twice in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in said District, called "Le Nord," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon the neglect of said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

(By the Court.)
LOUIS LABELLE,
C. C. C. of the Co. of Terrebonne.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE
COUNTY of ARGENTEUIL
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil:

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society aforesaid, duly convened and held at Ladeur's Hotel, at Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said County of Argenteuil, on the thirtieth day of June last, it was decided and determined by resolution, to establish a permanent place for the Exibitions of the said Society. And whereas at the said meeting it was ordered by Resolution to call a Special Meeting of the Members of the said Agricultural Society, to be held in the Court House at Lachute aforesaid, on Wednesday, the first day of August next, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil, on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held, the whole in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

WHEREFORE in conformity with the said resolutions, the Members of said Agricultural Society are hereby notified that

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Members of the Agricultural Society of the said County of Argenteuil, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE,

at Lachute, aforesaid, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on

Wednesday 1st August Next.

for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which the future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held.

A full meeting of the members is requested.

JOHN HAY,
President.

Lachute, 6th July, 1883.

WE have just received our stock of

SCYTHES

from the celebrated establishment of

A. S. WHITING & Co,

OSHAWA, ONT.

Scythe Snaths,
Rakes,
Forks, etc.

Which we will sell at prices which cannot be beaten.

Call and see our SCYTHES before buying.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

Todd & Scholefield.

Lachute Mills, July 11th, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE LACHUTE ACQUEDUCT COMPANY do hereby elect their office or place of business at the office of DAVID RAITT, who we have appointed our agent to collect all the Water Rates of the Company.

THOS. STUART.
PHILIAS RODRIGUE.

Office of the Lachute Acqueduct Company, July 4th, 1883.

To Let or For Sale.

THE Residence on Bethany Avenue recently occupied by Mr. DeRosiar.
Apply to
P. G MEIKLE.

THE Great HERBAL Tonic FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH A Blood Purifier CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH CURE

GUARANTEE:—After fair trial, with no relief or cure effected, your money will be refunded. PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by
DRUGGISTS & DEALERS Everywhere!

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO CURE AS FOLLOWS:

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES will purify the blood, eradicating all humours, from the common pimple, blotch, or boil, to the most malignant form of scrofulous ulcer.

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES, by cleansing the Blood, will purify the complexion from Sallowness, smooth out the wrinkles resulting from imperfect nourishment of the body, sweeten foul breath, and renovate the entire system.

ONE TO TWO BOTTLES will cure ordinary constipation or costiveness, thereby removing Headache, Piles, Billousness and Jaundice, and all diseases resulting from torpid Liver.

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES by cleansing the Blood, improving the general health, and fortifying the system against taking fresh colds, will in all cases relieve, and in most cases cure that common, loathsome, and dangerous disease, CATARRH.

ONE TO THREE BOTTLES will regulate all derangements of the Kidneys, curing urinary difficulties, prostration, Gravel, Diabetes, etc.

ONE TO FOUR BOTTLES will reinvigorate the entire system, curing nervous and general debility, Female weakness and all its attendant miseries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

New Spring Goods

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
now in, consisting in par tof

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Debieges, Nuns Veiling, Lusters, Prints, Ginghams, Skirts, Black Cashmere Shawls, Rubber Circulars, Crompton Corsets, Kid Gloves (2 and 4 button), Ladies Cotton Under Wear, Gents White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Satins, Crapes, Laces, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
in endless variety.

Gents Soft and Hard Felt Hats in all the leading styles.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER
and all kinds of
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
(EVAN'S.)

A full Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

House Furnishings, Crockery, Glassware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Kalsomine, Stationery, School Books, Wall Paper, Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps, &c., &c.

Our stock will be cound complete in every department, and all marked at reasonable prices.

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

HUGH FRASER, JR.

Lachute, April 4th, 1883. n13 1y

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held in the COURT-HOUSE, in the village of St. SCHOLASTIQUE, said district, on

Tuesday the Seventh Day of August next,

at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give public notice to all who may have any complaint against, or to sue any body, now detained in the common jail of this district, and to all others, that they must be present. I give moreover, notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers of the Peace for the said district of Terrebonne, to be there and then present with all their papers and records.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 6th July, 1883. 39-3

FOR SALE,

A FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Gore 100 acres cleared the rest in standing timber, one mile from village of Lakefield, Grist, Saw-mill, Churches, and School same distance, with good dwelling house, new barn (30 by 40), and stables—all outbuildings in good order. For particulars apply to

MRS. CHARLES MOORE.
Or to THOS. MOORE.

44-3m

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

REAPERS.
Toronto Reaper.
Massy do
New Canadian Reaper.
Wilby do

MOWERS.
Toronto Mower.
Patterson do
New Model do
No 2 Buckeye do

RAKES.
Tiger Rake.
Cotton do
Champ do
Patterson do

Having had much experience in machinery, we accept agencies only for machines we can recommend

LOOK AHEAD

and buy where you can get your machines repaired, and where extras are always kept on hand or made to order on the shortest notice.

Machines repaired in first-class style. Send them along in time.

McGOUAT & McRAE,
Lachute, June 22nd, 1883. 41y

CHEAP SALE.

I have just received a very fine stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Also a lot of

FINE RINGS,

and all kinds of

JEWELRY.

5 per cent off

FOR SPRING MONTHS.

All kinds of jewelry made to order at the shortest notice.

C. W. Hughes,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Agent for the WALTHAM WATCHES.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

Having leased the above mills from JAMES FISH, ESQ., I am now prepared to do custom work with the usual dispatch, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of flour, &c., for Cash, or in exchange for Grain, at the lowest market prices.

Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Moulia, Bran, Oats, &c., &c.

The mills having undergone thorough repairs, all work done will be guaranteed to satisfy my customers.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, Feb. 17, 1882. n25 1y

PIANOS.

OVER
ONE HUNDRED
Pianos & Organs

in stock, at prices that defy competition, considering the superior quality of the instruments.

HAZELLTON PIANOS.
KRANISH & BACH PIANOS.
DOMINION PIANOS.
CANADIAN PIANOS.
AMERICAN PIANOS.
EUROPEAN PIANOS.

First-class only, and fully warranted.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

Entire satisfaction warranted.

Illustrated catalogues on application.

L. E. N. Pratte,

280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

J. & A. LOWE

Have now on hand all their

Spring and Summer Stock
—OF—
MILLINERY

Will receive all the newest styles during the summer months.

Also a select stock of

FANCY GOODS,

LACES, JETTED JIMPS, &c.
EAST END, - - - LACHUTE

PASTURAGE.

PARTIES WANTING PASTURAGE FOR their Cattle can be accommodated by applying to

P. LANE.

Lachute, May, 1883. 34-tfn

St. Andrews Advertisement

BUY THE
Wanzer Sewing Machine
—FROM—
C. T. WALES & Co
ST. ANDREWS.

The authorized agents for the County Argenteuil.

Better Inducements and Liberal Terms.

Old Machines Taken in Exchange

☞ *N.B.—A Wheeler & Wilson, run only two years, for $25.*

Montreal House!

ST. ANDREWS.

SPRING GOODS,
Just received
400 Pieces New Prints at (9) Nine Cents,
BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

A full assortment of
TWEEDS, COTTONS and DRESS GOODS
GIVE US A CALL.

No Trouble to Show Goods.
G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR E C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & Co., Sole Proprietors, 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. For sale by all druggists.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
G and G CURE.

A guaranteed cure for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable. No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price

Dr. FELIX LE BRUN & CO., 81 & 83 King St East, Toronto. Sole Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. 13 1y

Pianos & Organs

I am now getting in my fall stock of Organs and Pianos. Most of the stock was exhibited at the Toronto Fair, and took highest prizes for purity of tone. The manufacturers have this year introduced some improvements which an experience of nearly thirty years has enabled me to suggest to them. These improvements consist chiefly in:

1—Simplicity of construction, placing the action more under the control of the performer, while much less liable to get out of order.
2—Improvements in voicing, and greater purity of tone.
3—Improved action of pedals.

My prices are as low in all cases as City houses, and in most cases much lower. Catalogues and all necessary information forwarded free.

Pianos and Organs sold either for Cash or by Instalments.

Several second hand Instruments for sale or to lease.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, P. Q.,
agent for

PIANOS,	ORGANS,
New York Weber,	Mason & Hamlin,
Decker & Co.,	Geo. Woods,
Emerson,	W. Doherty & Co.
Rainer & Co.,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	

26 tf

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine.

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to

Campbell & Co.,
NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,
LACHUTE.

SCOTT'S
Woollen Mills
St. Jerome.

The subscriber would take this opportunity of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of

Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc.,
which he will sell
Cheap for Cash,
or in exchange for wool

W. H. SCOTT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. *The editorial address to the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion but not necessarily for publication.*

JULY 7th, 1883.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Special efforts have been put forth in the northern district of Grenville during the past twelve nights, by Messrs. A. Gronlx and Wm. D. Roberts, (missionaries of the Presbyterian Church) to establish more firmly the cause of Christianity in the hearts and practices of the people, in the above named settlement. The evening services were distinguished both by increasing audiences and a growing interest in Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Afternoon services were also well attended, which were set apart for the children to whom special addresses were given. After the children's meeting, an enquiry meeting was held, in which "The Great Physician" healed many a heart pained by the insertion of an arrow of conviction, in the evening services.

The work among the children was greatly assisted by the indefatigable efforts of their school teacher (Miss Euretta McLachlin,) who postponed her picnic, until the last meeting day, which was Saturday the 6th July. The weather being unfavorable, the pleasure seekers resorted to Campbell's School House, which is situated on the grounds, and in which 140 people partook of a luxurious and enticing dinner. The programme of the day was very ably carried on by the children, and consisted of the following.

Singing by the Choir, "To be there".
Recitation, "Curfew must not ring tonight," Miss Effie Cook.
Singing by the Choir, "Toiling on."
Recitation, "The last Hymn" Miss Hattie Cook.
Singing by the Choir, "Precious Name."
Recitation, "Psalm of Life," Master Coral Cook.

Mr. Roberts then occupied and held the attention of the congregation, notwithstanding the School House was crowded to a capacity that might be termed uncomfortable, who paid the greatest attention to his address on Life, in which the speaker discussed four stages of life, (viz.,) Vegetable, Animal, Mental, and Spiritual, in giving a parting word to the young converts, a number of whom were present, he hoped that they would seek that food to sustain each stage of life, that was characteristic of that life.

If your mind be hungry for knowledge, then you go to a Homer, a Virgil, or a Milton, by which your mental life may be inspired, and you do not try to feed your intellectual life on Grass, which is Animal food, and cannot satisfy the Mental life. No more can mental food satisfy your spiritual life, nothing but the "Bread of life" can do that, and that is the food to feed your eternal exitence upon. An immortal soul needs immortal food. Therefore, the pleasures of life being only temporal, cannot satisfy or stop the cries of that soul-yearning, Eternity, Eternity, My Home.

The speaker having taken his chair, Miss McLachlin very gracefully approached the platform, and with distinctness and effect, presented Mr. Roberts with the following address, and two purses.

REVD. MR. ROBERTS.

DEAR SIR.—I have been requested by the friends present to present you with those purses containing respectively fifteen dollars and a half, and sixteen dollars and a half, as a mark of the appreciation of the services you have so cheerfully and successfully rendered the cause of Religion in this place during the past two weeks. Be assured that you have the best wishes of this people, and wherever you go be encouraged to labor on, by the assurance that your labor is not "in vain in the Lord."

To which Mr. Roberts made a very eloquent and lengthy reply, in which he assured those present, that his object was single in carrying to them the message of Christ's love, and if his services were cheerfully rendered, it was owing to the cheerfulness of the Message itself more than anything in the messenger. He was greatly encouraged by his experience of the past twelve nights, in not only realizing the ranks of Satan diminishing, and the armies of Christ swelling, but also in seeing names upon the subscription list just placed in his hand, that he would take great pleasure in listening to being read out of the Lamb's Book of Life, where there will be "one fold, and one shepherd."

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

Celebration of the 12th of July in L'Orignal

The Lachute Brass Band left here for L'Orignal on Wednesday evening to celebrate the 12th of July there. A large crowd gathered to see us off. Several pieces of music were played before leaving.

On arriving there we were welcomed by a number of friends. After marching through that flourishing town, we were invited to partake of tea by a member of the Lodge, and after doing justice to a good hearty supper, the Band was then dispersed.

After a good night's repose, there being all appearances of a fine day, the Band assembled in front of Mr. Sanford's residence, and played before leaving for Mr. Clarke's Grove. And after receiving the different Lodges, a very fine dinner was prepared by the "Young Ladies of the Seignory."

Then an intermission of one hour was given, after which speeches were delivered by the leading officers of the different Lodges, the Band playing at intervals.

Tea was then partaken, after which we closed the day's enjoyment by playing the "National Anthem."

On our return home there being a little space of time, we stopped and played in front of Mr. John Fraser's residence, after which he presented Mr. Young, the Band Master, with an envelope containing a liberal sum of money. Many thanks were returned to the gentleman for his kindness.

The day will never be forgotten by any of us, and we wish the "Orangemen" prosperity in the future.

"ONE OF THE BAND."

MOHIN FLATS, July 11th, 1883

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—As I was accused of receiving $40 belonging to another man in military matters, and not wishing to remain in a false position, you will please publish the following letter in the WATCHMAN, and much oblige yours respectfully,

ISAAC JEKILL.

"THE CAMP, ST. JOHNS, P.Q.,
"July 7th, 1883.

"MEMORANDUM.—The twenty dollars care of arms allowance paid to Capt. Jekill he was entitled to justly, and he was paid this amount for the year ending 30th June, 1882, by my order.

"Signed, PENNYMAN W. WORSLEY,
"District B. M. M. D. No. 6."

MONTREAL, July 9th.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR,—The congregation of St. Jude's Church, Montreal, was favored last Sunday evening with an eloquent and able sermon from the Rev. Isaac Rogers incumbent of Kildare. A SUBSCRIBER.

TRINCOMALEE, Ceylon, July 16.—Two English corvettes have left for Madagascar.

LONDON, July 16.—The military authorities in India have been instructed to report at once the shipping which could be made available for troop transportation should the emergency arise.

LONDON, July 16.—News has been received here from Port Natal that the British man-of-war Dryad was allowed by the French to put the consular despatches on board the mail steamer.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING WEST.
No. 1, Express, 9:55 a.m. No. 3, do. 6:05 p.m.
No. 5, do. 8:30 p.m.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING EAST.
No. 2, Express, 9:50 a.m. No. 4, do. 10:59 a.m.
No. 6, do. 9:28 p.m.

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Farley closing—S. Carsley.
In the Circuit Court—Louis Labelle.
Public Notice—John Ostram.

LOCAL.

Go to John Hay, and get the Watson Lion Reaper, the best in the market for $90.

Head Quarters for Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes and Horse Forks
McOUAT & McRAE's.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. G. J. Walker is recovering from his recent severe illness, and hope soon to see him about again.

Another runaway took place on Tuesday, but no damage except the general smash up of harness and buggy.

Mr. John Hope has returned from his two months tour to Scotland, looking well after a delightful trip which he enjoyed very much.

Quite a large number of persons left Lachute on Monday morning for Montreal, to see Barnham's mammoth show.

Best Reaper in the market—*no equal*—or no sale.
McOUAT & McRAE.

PERSONAL.—Rev. H. J. Evans is enjoying a well earned holiday at the sea side—Tadousac. We wish him a pleasant time and safe return.

There will be no Divine Service in St. Simeon's Church on Sunday the 22nd inst. Sunday School only at the usual hour. On Sunday the 29th inst, the Venerable Archdeacon Lonsdell, of St. Andrews, will conduct the service in the evening, at 7 o'clock, the usual hour.

A large number of Montreal people are enjoying the salubrious quietness of our country homes, and many more would be here but that they could not get suitable rooms and board. Several have come and gone to St. Andrews or returned to the city disappointed.

The weather this week has been pretty favorable for getting the hay crop in, which is unprecedentedly a heavy one, and consequently hay will be very cheap the coming winter, thus enabling farmers to winter over a larger number of horned cattle than formerly, as well as giving us a better quality of fat beeves.

Mr. James Fish has been elected a School Commissioner, and took his seat on the Board at the last meeting. We learn that the same Teachers have all been re-engaged for another year, and the long needed supply of water for the College has been agreed to and the children will now be supplied without begging water from neighboring houses.

We regret to learn that the Steam saw mill of Messrs Owens Bros., at Montebello, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week at noon. When discovered the fire had obtained such headway that all efforts to save the mill were ineffectual. By the exertions of the hands and a large number of men from the village the stock of sawn lumber, the wood yard and wharf were saved. Loss about $3,000.

The Sunday School Picnic came off on Tuesday last, partly in the grove and partly in Olivet Hall. Owing to the rain the grove was by no means attractive on the occasion, but in the Hall every one enjoyed the good things provided as well as addresses from Rev. Messrs. Knowles and Curtis; singing by all and songs from some of the boys which were heartily cheered. We like the idea of having these picnics early in the season instead of putting them off till after the holidays, when the day schools commence, as the practice has been here by some of the schools the last year or two; it makes a break in the day shools after they have just commenced which is not profitable to any one.

The Madagascar Affair.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Secretary Childers stated that the new Suez Canal would be completed about the end of the year 1888. England would lend the company £8,000,000 at 3½ per cent. interest, redeemable in 50 years.

Mr. Gladstone in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote said that when the French occupied Tamatave in Madagascar, and proclaimed a state of siege, the British Consul was ill and his secretary was arrested in his presence. Admiral Pierre, the French commander, ordered the sick man to leave Tamatave within twenty-four hours. The Consul died seven hours after. Pierre also stopped communications between the British man-of-war Dryad, stationed there, and the shore. Her captain was only allowed to make a verbal protest. The flags of all the foreign Consuls were hauled down. An English missionary named Shaw had been arrested at Tamative and remains in prison. The charge against him is unknown. Inquiries have been made regarding its nature, but the only answer received was that the law must take its course.

Mr. Gladstone said "In announcing these grave and painful occurrences, I can only say we must await the receipt of further details. We must also await those communications from the French government which the case may require, which we have intimated we expect, and which it would be our duty to make under similar circumstances."

Mr. Gladstone's remarks were followed by cheers.

PARIS, July 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Challemel-Lacour said he believed there had been exaggeration in the accounts of the occurrences at Madagascar. He was certain that if Admiral Pierre had adopted any measures they had been necessary, and the Admiral had complied with his orders to avoid offending England. The news of the occurrences was lacking because the Admiral was unable to detach a vessel by which to send despatches. The matter could not impair the present good relations between France and England. The utterances in the British Parliament on the subject had been moderate and courteous. If a grave error had been made or passion manifested, the French Government would not hesitate to fulfil the obligations imposed by a sense of justice and the interests of the country.

IN re Vacant Estate of the late WILLIAM WALKER, in his lifetime of the Township of Grenville, district of Terrebonne, miller.

I, the undersigned Richard Lanigan, of Grenville aforesaid, merchant, have been appointed curator to said vacant Estate. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me on or before the first day of August next, on which day at 2 o'clock, P. M., I shall proceed to the Inventory of said Estate at Calumet mills, Grenville aforesaid.

RICHARD LANIGAN,
Curator.
Grenville, 30th June, 1883. 4w2

THE DANGER OF OVER-EXERTION.

A Stalwart Man Becomes Weaker Than a Child and Then Recovers his Former Strength.

(*Waterloo, N. Y., Observer.*)

In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed than ever before since the time of the Athenian games. A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors possibly because there are fewer specimens of well-developed manhood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physical power a few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Waterloo. His muscles, as hard as wood. At his request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found it wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by an iron man was fully made manifest.

"Have you always been so stalwart as this?" inquired the news gatherer.

"Not by any means," was the reply. "When a young man I was always strong and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possession of me on one occasion that I attempted to lift a box which four men found it impossible to move. I succeeded in placing it on the wagon, but in two minutes from that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I began to grow weak and sickly. I believed that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a general debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. My back was very weak. I had no appetite, and at times loathed food. My lips were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were entirely open at the top and it pained me on the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 208 pounds to less than 170. I was in a most wretched condition. I was completely discouraged."

"What did the doctors say about you?"

"Almost everything. I consulted no less than six different physicians. They all treated me and none did me any good. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sit upright but was obliged to rest in a cramped, uneasy position. I was compelled to urinate every five minutes and I passed over three quarts every day. I was not living. I was existing

One night (how well I remember it!) my wife had put the children all in bed when the feeling came over me that I should live but a very short time.

My wife and I talked matters all over and I gave the minutest directions as to what she should do after I was gone. I was not in a flighty condition by any means for the doctor, on leaving town the day following, bade me good bye, saying he never expected to see me again, for I was suffering with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages. Within the next few days more than twenty friends came to bid me good bye. Among the number was Dr. John L. Clark. He asked me what I had used in the way of medicines. I told him. He then recommended a remedy of which I had heard much, but about which I was very skeptical If faith were an element of power it certainly was lacking in my case."

"And so you did not try it?"

"On the contrary, I did try it and to my surprise it seemed to go to just the spot Indeed, it was the most palatable thing I had taken into my mouth for months. I relished it."

"And did it cure you?"

"Do I look as if it did?"

"Yes, indeed. What was it?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"A proprietary medicine!"

"Of course. What of that? I suppose I once had as great a prejudice against advertised medicines as any one could have. When I was studying medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, I used to vow with the rest of the class that we would fight all such remedies at all times. When a man comes down to the last hour, however, and bids his wife and friends good bye, such bigoted prejudices as these all vanish, I can assure you and any remedy that can cure is gladly welcomed."

"And how have you been since then?"

"As well—or better, than before."

"Do you still exert your strength?"

"Certainly. But I do not over-exert, as formerly. My strength is increasing every day, and my health is number one. I know that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Cure, and I believe it is the best medicine that was ever compounded by any chemist or physician. I am willing the doctors should sneer at me for such a statement if they choose, but I have proven its truth, and am prepared to stand by it."

The above experience should be of great value to all who are suffering. It shows the deceptive nature of this terrible malady: that all symptoms are common to it and that there is but one way by which it can be absolutely avoided.

A Sad Predicament.

HALIFAX, July 14.—The following appears editorially in to day's issue of the *Chronicle*:—"It will startle our readers to learn that no legal marriages can take place in Nova Scotia to-day except through the unfashionable way of publishing the banns. When Governor Richey was sworn into office he was clothed with authority to do all that a Governor should, could or would do, save to sign marriage licenses. Our provincial statute seems to show that as Lieutenant-Governor he has all necessary authority to sign such licenses, but the marriage question is one on which the Dominion authorities have something to say, under the provisions of the British North America Act. Hence there has been a commingling of Dominion and Provincial authority in issuing licenses, the Lieutenant-Governor acting not only as such, but also as the deputy of the Governor-General, specially commissioned for that purpose. The Dominion Government appointed Mr. Richey to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but neglected to commission him as Deputy-Governor for signing marriage licenses. Consequently, since the fourth day of July, at which time Mr. Archibald ceased to hold office, there has been no person in Nova Scotia authorized to sign marriage licenses in the usual way. The local Government has notified the issuers of Marriage licenses throughout the Province that new supplies of licenses would be forwarded to them immediately after the swearing in of Mr. Archibald's successor. The issuers not having received the licenses are unable to meet the wants of the marrying community. From all parts of the province the local Government receive the most urgent requests for the necessary documents. All over Nova Scotia young couples, and old ones, too, probably, are waiting for the papers, which cannot be issued until the Government at Ottawa can be induced to attend to its business."

Another London Disaster.

After flooding nearly every section of the country, and doing, during the past few weeks, much damage to the crops, the rains engaged in a grand *finale* in the vicinity of London yesterday morning. An eight hours' downpour, though a mild one, would, in the natural order of things, naturally swell the narrow and fatal Thames; but when the rain is of a most violent description and it descends from the clouds in the shape of a continuous stream it converts the dicth of which London is not proud into at mighty roaring river. That an immense tide rushing along the circuitous route which the Thames takes from its source to its mouth should result in much damage to property is not to be wondered at. The only matter for surprise, considering the force of the storm, the extent of country which the river threads, and the security which those occupying the banks of the river have been lulled into owing to the hitherto placid character of the Thames, is that the loss has not been greater than it is reported to have been. Unhappily there has been great loss of life. The despatches tell of entire families swept away in the flood, of mothers parted from their children, of fathers hurried to a sudden death. The scenes in and around London at day-break yesterday morning must indeed have been heartrending, and it is impossible to read of them or to contemplate them without feelings of the deepest sorrow. The disaster, of course, cannot fail to call to mind that dreadful occurrence two short years ago on the same stream, which plunged not only the Forest City, but the entire province, into mourning. On that occasion a despised ditch did a deed which could have been expected from no flood less mighty than old ocean itself. In the present instance the same unimportant water-course has equalled, in the ferocity of its waters and the extent of the damage it has committed, the destructive Mississippi.

EARLY CLOSING!

During the months of JULY and AUGUST our Stores close on Saturday afternoons at ONE o'clock.

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL SALE OF PRINTS!

Every piece of Print REDUCED.
Every piece of Print REDUCED.
Every piece of Print REDUCED.

SPECIAL SALE GINGHAMS!

All Plain Ginghams REDUCED.
All Check Ginghams REDUCED.
All Stripe Ginghams REDUCED.

SPECIAL SALE OF SATEENS!

All Plain Sateens REDUCED.
All Printed Sateens REDUCED.
All Fancy Sateens REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED!

A NEW LOT OF
LARGE SPOTTED FRENCH SATEENS.
ONE LOT OF
BROCADED SATEENS,
In CREAM, PINK and SKY.

S. CARSLEY'S,
MONTREAL.

ST. PHILIPPE,
Central Store,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
DRY GOODS,
such as Tweeds, and a full line of Trimmings Ducks, Cottanades, Denims, Plain and Check Shirtings, Tickings, etc. A good line of Grey Cottons at 7c.

Sheetings 72 inches wide.

Cretonnes, Dress Goods and a first class assortment of Prints.

IN
GROCERIES,
as usual, my utmost endeavor will be to keep al goods at reasonable prices.

TEAS A SPECIALITY.

IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
Paints, Oils, Harvest Tools,
AND
General Hardware,
every thing will be found of good quality.

Good Machine Oil 75c. per Gallon.

Inspection Invited. Nothing charged to show goods, and full value for your money guaranteed for every thing you buy.

H. ROBERT,
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.
11

REMEMBER
THE
CHEAP PLACE
AT THE
WEST END,
IS THE PLACE TO
BUY CHEAP!

I WILL draw your attention to the great bargains that can be got in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, at almost cost price.

SUGARS & TEAS
a speciality. BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, &c., taken in exchange at the highest market price.

☞ *Remember its at the crooked sign.*

F. X. Bertrand,
WEST END, LACHUTE.
40

FURNITURE!

We have now on hand a large assortment of
GOOD FURNITURE,
consisting in part of
Chairs, Bedsteads, Round and Square Tables, Bedroom Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Fibre Mattrasses, Gales Wire Mattrasses &c. Anything we have not in stock we will be pleased to send for it to order. All as cheap as possible.

Wool taken in exchange for Tweeds and Flannels.

R. BANFORD & Co
WEST END CASH STORE

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Attends all Courts in the Districts of Ottawa and Terrebonne
Titles examined and contracts drafted under personal supervision.

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ADVOCATE, &c.,
(Office opposite Post Office)
Lachute.

Dr. G. W. PRENTISS,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: CHAPEL STREET,
Grenville Village,
Province of Quebec.

J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.,
(Late of Three Rivers)
Advocate, &c., &c.
AYLMER & OTTAWA.

Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.

Please address correspondence to Aylmer.

Dr. Stackhouse,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
will be at ST. ANDREWS from the 9th to the 14th, and at LACHUTE on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of every month.

Louis Gobeille
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &C.,
Main Street, Lachute.

He makes a specialty of
Waltham Watches.
All kinds of REPAIRING done, at Moderate Prices.
LOUIS GOBEILLE,

NOTICE.

The undersigned having had several years' experience as an auctioneer in Montreal and elsewhere, would now inform the people of Argenteuil that he is prepared to take charge of auction sales, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
J. PATENAUDE.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS,
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor,

SHOW ROOM: Two doors west of Giles & Son, Lachute.

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES AND MANTLES.
Also on hand some
SHELVES.
These shelves are a fine ornament in a parlor. Call and see sample. Cheap

Tailoring Establishment.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM the Public that he is in a position to undertake all kinds of Tailoring.
☞ Work done in first-class style. ☜
Cleland's Block, Lachute.
A. J. PERIARD.

UNDERTAKING.

Coffins and Caskets sold as cheap as they can be bought in the Dominion with first-class Hearse and Patent Ice Boxer free.
Chas. Geigers,
UNDERTAKER,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

A QUESTION OFTEN ASKED, AND AS easily answered, how Owen McGarvey & Son's business has, and is, daily increasing. Ill it is now the largest in their line in the Dominion? They keep every article in the line, from the common chair at 30c. to the Dining-room, Library, Hall and office Chair, up to $75. Looking Glasses from 50c up to any size, made to order. Chamber Suits, 7 pieces, $28 up to $750, made to order. Parlor Sets from $45 up to $450, or any style or price made to order. A large stock of clocks from $1 25 to $25 each. In fact there is nothing to surpass their stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, and bedding especially, consisting of every variety of bedding, from the Fibre and Wool Mattress, to the best pure Hair. Their Upholstered Spring bed is the best yet made. With the acknowledged fact of theirs being the cheapest house in their line, owing to their advantage of purchasing every article in their line for the net cash and in large quantities, enables them to offer inducements to their customers that have secured for their house the above-mentioned increase. By adherence to their old motto, "Quick Sales and Light Profits," they hope to secure a continuance of the public patronage. Large reductions to wholesale customers. OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph St. Montreal

Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public of the Ottawa Valley Districts and Rouge river Cantons that he has opened an office for procuring purchasers for parties intending to sell any kind of Real Estate, such as
Farms and Appurtenances, Bush Lots, Village Lots, &c.
And also to procure any of the above mentioned for intending purchasers on liberal terms.
Address all applications to
P. LATOUR,
Lachute P.Q.
From whom all information desired can be obtained.
TOUSSAINT LEFEBVRE,
Lachute, May 3rd, 1883. Agent.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 14, 15 and 16, in the 5th Range of the Township of Arundel, County of Argenteuil, formerly owned by Robert Cox and near by the Arundel Post Office, lately sold by Sheriff's sale, and now owned by Thomas Strong, of Lachute. The above property contains about 320 acres of land, of which between 90 and 100 is cleared and well fenced, the balance being in bush, mixed soft and hardwood. There is good sugar bush in rear of buildings. The land is all level and free from stones, with the exception of a small portion on which the sugar bush is situated. The property fronts on the River Rouge, about 8 miles from Lachute, the County town. It is well adapted for cattle raising and dairy purposes. A two story dwelling house, plastered inside and out, a large and commodious barn, stables, sheds, &c., are erected on the premises.
For information and terms apply to the proprietor, or to
P. LATOUR,
Agent.
Lachute, June 1st, 1883. 38-3m

For Sale by T. Christie, Lachute

INDEX

To DISEASES, COMPLAINTS and ACCIDENTS which HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is Guaranteed to cure or relieve either in MAN or BEAST.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR

CROUP,	COUGHS,
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RHEUMATISM,	NEURALGIA,
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LAMENESS,	CORNS,
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Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE. PRICE 25c.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors
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ORIENTAL
Fruit Laxative!
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Indigestion, Constipation,
Sluggishness of the Intestines,
Billiousness, Disordered Stomach,
Low Spirits, Habitual Costiveness,
Torpid Liver, Headache,
Melancholy, Cerebal Congestion,
Indisposition, Sallow Complexion,
Internal Fever,
and all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.
Prepared by the
Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co
ST. ANDREWS, QUE.
Sold Everywhere.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 1293, as per cadastral plan, on Main St., with double tenement House, shop and outbuildings.
The above corner lot is one of the best business stands in the village, being in close proximity to the new mills being erected by Messrs. Campbell & McKenzie. Apply to
R. G. MEIKLE.

Ears FOR THE Million!
Poo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON RONDELETH. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly Miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head, and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
My hearing is much benefited.
I have received untold benefit.
My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction.
Have been greatly benefitted, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR OF ESSEX VILLE REVIEW.

☞ To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by Registered Letter.
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HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
7 DEY ST., NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for America.

HO FOR BROWNSBURG
The Lowest Prices
And the best Assortment of Goods is at
THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE
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Where people will find the advantages of a Cash Business.
Sales Strictly Cash or Ready pay and Goods Lowered to Rock Bottom Prices.
Stock Complete in every Department
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Frost & Woods celebrated Mowers, Reapers and Rakes.
B. S. Olds superior Railway Power Threshing Mills all on easy terms.
Come and See Us
Alexander Paul & Co.
Brownsburg, Spring, 1883.

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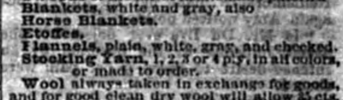

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Tweeds of the latest fashionable paterns.
Blankets, white and gray, also
Horse Blankets.
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Flannels, plain, white, gray, and checked.
Stocking Yarn, 1, 2, 3 or 4 p.s., in all colors, or made to order.
Wool always taken in exchange for goods, and for good clean dry wool will allow 25 cts. per lb.
After a few weeks will have for sale men's and boys' woollen socks which will be found good, durable and well made socks at prices beyond competition.

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AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE.
Knits a pair of Socks in 20 minutes—easy to operate—easy to learn—simple in construction. Call and examine the work so can is done by using them. Terms easy. If after 3 months trial if not satisfied, will take back the machine and refund all money paid on them. Every house needs one. Knitting with the needles is a thing of the past.
Where is the farmer that could mow with the scythe and reap with the sickle? It would not pay. Why then be up with wheel and Dewees Knitting as a day as what can be done in 20 minutes.
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An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full instructions, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to
DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
111 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POETRY.

The Symptoms.

First notice if he sit alone,
And meditates or writes a lot,
Or talks or writes in an abstracted tone,
Or walks about at night a lot,
Observe if he delights to wade
Through multitudes of "spooney" verse;
And if he hints a certain maid
Is peerless in the universe.

And also note if he awaits
The postman's coming eagerly,
And if he often vows the fates
Are smiling on him meagerly.
Observe if he appears to pine,
As though affairs were grieving him;
And if he's disinclined to dine,
And appetite seems leaving him.

If ever and anon he groans
With sobs and sighs mysterious,
And mutters in abstracted tones,
Be sure his state is serious.
And if he raves of some "sweet dove,"
And gazes on a carte at times,
You'll know he's suffering from love,
Which much affects the heart at times.

Your treatment must at first be mild—
Don't rashly mar his "mooniness;"
A man's as helpless as a child
When suffering from "spooniness."
Love's patient's ne'er like being chaffed,
Although they show insanity;
Just give him wedlock, that's the draught
To bring him back to sanity.

"Je Mourrai Seul."

The silent chariot standeth at the door,
The house is hushed and still from roof to floor,
None heard the sounds of its mysterious wheels,
Yet each its presence feels.

No champing bit, nor tramp of pawing feet,
All dark and silent up and down the street,
And yet thou may'st not keep it waiting there
For one last kiss or prayer.

Thy words, with some strange Other interchanged,
Strike cold across us like loved eyes estranged,
With things that are not fraught; or things that are,
Fade like a sun-struck star.

And thou too weak and agonized to lift
The cup to quench thy dying thirst, or shift
Thy pillow, now without our help must rise,
Nor wait our ministries.

Thou, loved and cherished, must go forth alone
None sees thee fondly to the door, not one;
No head is turned to see thee go; we stay
Where thou art not and pray.

No panel bars thy white resistless feet,
Our walls are mist to thee; out in the street
It waits, it waits for thee, for thee alone;
"Arise, let us begone!"

Alone, alone upon thine awful way!
Do any show thee kindness? Any stay
Thy heart? Or does the silent charioteer
Whisper, "Be of good cheer?"

We know not. None may follow thee afar,
None hear the sound of thy departing car.
Only vast silence like a strong, black sea
Rolls in twixt us and thee.

MELICENT:

The Mystery of the Veiled Picture.

A Novel—By Fayr Madoc.

CHAPTER XIII.

Melicent paid her promised visit to Delysmere on the following afternoon, but the result was not satisfactory. Conversation flagged, time jolted by laboriously. The two friends were ill at ease. A constraint which neither could perfectly interpret had crept between them. Their confidence was no longer boundless. Each imagined that the unaccustomed triteness of the other sprang from disapproval. Each feared that, behind the semblance of an habitual cordiality, lurked a tinge of resentment. But in thus imagining, each nursed in her bosom a bugbear of her own creation. For Amy had no suspicion of what had occurred between her father and Melicent, and Melicent, who had detected the sympathy existing between Amy and her brother, regarded it with pleasure, and sought only how she might bring about a more substantial understanding between them. But ignorance enveloped them, and neither knowing how much her lover might have revealed, each had become a prey to helpless doubts, and wrapping herself in an awkward reserve gave the impression that she was endeavoring to conceal alarm or annoyance. Both were secretly relieved when the time came for Melicent to depart. Fremaine had considerately absented himself, and for this Amy was sorry.

"Must you go?" she said. "I don't know what has become of papa. I thought he would certainly have come in for a cup of tea. He so enjoys a chat with you."

"I dare say he is busy," said Melicent. She spoke indifferently, but she could not help blushing. Amy, however did not notice her friend's agitation, though to Melicent it seemed that the whole landscape reddened with consciousness.

"I feel I have been so stupid," said Amy, with a sigh. "Papa would have enlivened us. You must have had such a dull afternoon."

"Oh, no, dear!"

"It is true. I always know when I am stupid. I am inclined to think that, after all, men are very much our superiors. They always seem vigorous—never in bad spirits. They never droop."

"You have been lucky, Amy. Mr. Fremaine is remarkably even. But I have seen men very dejected," said Melicent. Remembrance made her lip quiver, but again Amy noticed nothing.

"Is Mr. Du Lys ever dejected?" she asked, impelled to the question by an intense desire to know if her pain were shared.

"Sometimes."

"Not very often, I suppose? He is a man."

"Men are very like women, dear," said Melicent. "Rene and I are both cheerful. But we both of us sometimes suffer from low-spirits. I ought to apologize to you. I found you dull, and I have made you duller. I ought to have exerted myself."

"Oh, Melicent, darling! you are never dull."

"But I am, and I am so sorry."

"No, Melicent, it is I who am out of sorts."

"And why are you out of sorts, dear?"

"I think everything is very dreary," said Amy, evasively. "I have never felt comfortable since Sir Oliver's dreadful death. Mrs. Gardner went away because she said I moped so. But I could not help it. I was too sad."

"We all felt it," said Melicent.

"I dare say Mr. Du Lys felt it very much," said Amy. "He has never been here since."

"He has been very much occupied," said Melicent, looking pitifully at the sweet face before her, whose story she divined. Then the two girls kissed each other tenderly and parted.

"You will come soon again, darling Melicent, though I am so stupid?" said Amy.

"Yes, dear, if you will have me when I am so dull," returned Melicent. And they both laughed a little, but not very merrily.

Melicent went home pondering, and in the evening she joined her brother in the garden, with the determination to give him a gentle hint. He was smoking, and did not immediately speak to her. But he took her hand in his, and for a while they sat in silence. Melicent was the first to break it.

"Rene," she began, "do you remember—just before you went to town last month—just before Sir Oliver's death—do you remember saying you wanted to think things over?"

"Yes—I remember."

"Well, Rene, and have you thought them over?"

"Yes, dear."

"And have you come to a conclusion?"

"Yes."

"I suppose I may not ask what the conclusion is?"

"No, dear. You may ask nothing."

"But are you acting on your conclusions, Rene?"

"Melicent, you are very curious. But, yes, I am."

"Then your conclusions are negative, Rene?"

"I told you to ask no questions, dear."

Melicent refrained from farther questioning. She sat watching the smoke curling upwards from the bowl of Rene's pipe.

"I was at Delysmere this afternoon," she said, at length, "and Amy was contending that men were more cheerful and equable than women. If it be so, I wonder if it be the *divine tobacco* which makes the difference."

"But why does Miss Fremaine think so?" asked Rene.

"She was in bad spirits to-day—I don't know why. But she was, and she instanced her father as a person who was always cheerful."

"But all men are not alike."

"So I said."

"And I should have thought that Miss Fremaine was generally cheerful. She is always bright and joyous."

"She is always attractive, and loveable, Rene, darling, but she is not always joyous. To-day she was very much the reverse."

"What was the matter with her?"

Melicent did not speak.

"What was the matter with her?" he repeated.

"I shall use your own weapons, Rene. You must not ask questions."

"But is Miss Fremaine ill?"

"No, I don't think so. But she was listless—she seemed *triste*."

"Yet she has everything to make her happy."

"So people always think. No one knows where the shoe pinches but the man who wears it."

"Don't speak in that tone, dear, as if your shoe pinched. You at least are happy, I hope."

"I was thinking of Amy," said Melicent, turning away her head.

"Do you think she is really unhappy?" Rene asked.

"I think she is worried about something. But she did not tell me so. I only inferred it, and I dare say I am wrong. Very likely the hot weather does not suit her."

Rene smoked the rest of his pipe in silent meditation, and long after his sister had retired to bed he stayed on the roof, leaning over the parapet and thinking. His cogitations resulted in speedy and decisive action. The next day he sought an interview of Fremaine, and asked for his permission to sue for Amy's hand.

Fremaine was annoyed. He thought Rene precipitate. He had intended to marry Melicent and make terms with her brother first, and now, while the preliminaries to his own scheme were yet but imperfectly fashioned, here was Rene marring the whole plot, and incontinently soliciting speech of Amy. Fremaine's self-control was perfect, but his serenity was disturbed, and, although he was polite to his daughter's suitor, he was not friendly. He was even chilling.

"You ask an enormous boon, Mr. Du Lys," he said.

"I am aware of it, sir," returned Rene. "I ask a priceless boon. If Miss Fremaine should grant it, I shall make it my life's endeavor to deserve her confidence and yours."

"Have you any assurance that my daughter affects you?" said Fremaine. "I have none."

"I trust I am not over-bold, sir, but I have a hope," Rene replied.

"I do not forbid you to address my daughter," said Fremaine slowly. "But I shall not permit her to marry any one who resides in Delysford."

"Why not, sir?" asked Rene, in some surprise.

"I do not approve of a young lady marrying—to an altered condition—and continuing to live within a stone's throw of her maiden home. Amy's dowry will be good, but her position would be altered, should she marry you. Such a position could but engender discontent and a host of other evils."

"I think, sir, that you misconstrue your daughter's character. Hers is not a nature to engender discontent or any other evil."

"Doubtless, Mr. Du Lys, you know my daughter much better than I do," said Fremaine ironically.

"Am I to understand, then, that you put an end to my suit?" said Rene, after a moment's pause.

"By no means," returned the father. "You are at liberty to marry my daughter—if you choose to reside away from Delysford. I do not ask any undue sacrifice. The world is before you. Delysford is a very small place."

"But it is my home, and the home of my fathers," said Rene.

"We are not discussing genealogy, Mr. Du Lys," said Mr. Fremaine, coldly. "I am quite alive to your unbending pride, and I do not wish to combat it. But I repeat again, that I should never allow my daughter to marry and remain here. It is for you to decide whether you will relinquish Delysford or my daughter—whom you profess to love."

"What do you want me to do?" demanded Rene. "If I am happy enough to win Miss Fremaine, I shall be perfectly willing to leave Delysford for a time—if that will satisfy you."

"It will not satisfy me, sir. You must leave Delysford altogether."

"But why should I shut up my house here and rent another?"

"That would undoubtedly be absurd. When you quit Delysford you will of course sell your house."

"You mean," exclaimed Rene, with rising ire, "that you require me to give up my property here. It is the old story I perceive."

"May I ask to what old story you refer?" said Fremaine, politely.

"I think, sir, that I need not explain myself more precisely," said Rene, with a forced calmness. "I believe we do not misinterpret each other's meaning."

"I do not know what *your* meaning may be, Mr. Du Lys. *My* meaning is simply this—that I will not have a son-in-law living close to me in circumstances inferior to mine."

Rene with difficulty preserved silence.

"If you are in earnest and really love my daughter," Fremaine went on, "the exaction I impose upon you ought to be no great matter. I merely desire you to live elsewhere. Indeed, you would benefit yourself by residing more in the world."

"And what should I not lose?"

"What you would lose would be much more than made up to you by Amy's dowry."

"You speak of Miss Fremaine's dowry as if money were my object," said Rene, frowning. "But I don't care for money, or want it. I have enough, and can make what extra indulgences I need. Yet if I did care, no money—none whatever, no imaginable sum—could buy from me my love for Delysford, my interest in the place."

"I beg your pardon. I imagined you loved my daughter."

"So I do, sir, most deeply."

"Yet you cling to your old house!"

"My old house, Mr. Fremaine, stands for a great deal that is not tangible. To me it signifies long associations, family feeling, old and hallowed prejudices."

"If you talk poetry, I cannot follow you," said Fremaine, stiffly. "I am a practical man, Mr. Du Lys. I have no objection to you as a son-in-law—if you fall in with my wishes. But I disinherit my daughter if she marry you, and you do not meet my conditions. You can take her, if you can persuade her to marry you without my approval, but she will come to you portionless."

Again Rene restrained his indignation with an effort.

"Why should you not oblige the family with which you desire to ally yourself?" said Fremaine. His tone sounded hectoring, and it displeased Rene exceedingly.

"I do not desire to ally myself with any *family*," he said, haughtily. "Undoubtedly Miss Fremaine will confer a great personal honor on the man to whom she yields her hand, but I do not admit that any family condescends in espousing its daughter to a Du Lys."

Fremaine bowed and smiled. But he was seriously enraged, and his composure was as near destruction as it had ever been in his life.

"I was not challenging your birth or your pedigree," said he, sarcastically. "Both are without reproach, I know. But I fancied that your fame and merits rested on something more substantial than the four walls of an old building."

Then Rene's self-repression forsook him.

"You have gone too far," he said, vehemently. "You are insolent and ungenerous! I asked you for your daughter, and you gave me neither yea nor nay, but you played upon my finest feelings, and tried to rid me of my most sacred possession. You have used your daughter as a bait—as a tool—for your own purposes, and now that I have resisted you dare to treat me with contempt. I know well enough what you want. You want the old building that you are pleased to scorn, but you shall never have it. No, by Heaven! you shall never have it"

While Rene spoke in his furious energy a thought passed rapidly through Fremaine's brain. He had a reserve card yet. He had believed Rene to be cold, but the young man had shown himself to be fiery and impetuous. Fremaine was intensely irritated, but he was not convulsed with rage. It occurred to him that a well-aimed blow, while Rene's passion was at red-heat, might reduce the hitherto impregnable fortress. His manner suddenly changed.

"Come, come, Mr. Du Lys," he said, with an assumption of good-humored candor. "You are very hard upon me. I assure you I meant no offence. Your house is far too valuable to be despised. It is not likely I should decry a place whose possession would improve my own property. You are right in supposing I should like to own it, but I don't want to extort it from you."

He paused, but his adversary did not speak. Rene was cool now, but he could not apologize. Finding himself unanswered, Fremaine resumed. "Let us make a compromise," he said. "Retain your house as long as you live, but settle it on your eldest son, and let him adopt his mother's maiden name. In that case he will be my heir—unless I should myself marry again, and have a son of my own."

"Your offer does not tempt me," replied Rene, with dignity. "If sons come to me, I shall know how to provide for them, but no son of mine shall, with my consent, cease to bear the name to which he will be born."

"Have a care, Mr. Du Lys," said Fremaine, pacifically. "Why should you be so proud and unyielding?"

"I am not proud," returned Rene. "But I respect my name, and I covet no man's possessions."

To Fremaine's sensitive conscience there was an implied sneer in Rene's avowal, and it stung him sharply.

"But you covet a rich man's only child," he said, sarcastically.

Rene made no answer. In truth, he could not command himself to speak.

"What is going to be your next step, sir?" demanded Fremaine.

"I shall do nothing."

"You will not endeavor to persuade my daughter to marry you in spite of me?"

"No."

"You forget that you are in hopes of having made an impression on her."

"I do not forget, but I will not try to breed discord between her and you."

"You mean," said Fremaine, slowly, "That you will not marry a disinherited daughter?"

There was a prolonged silence. Then Rene mastered his wrath.

"You have dared me to put my fate to the touch," he said. "I *shall* endeavor to persuade Miss Fremaine to marry me. Good afternoon, sir."

Fremaine let him depart without a word. He was inexpressibly mortified. He had played badly and he had sustained a defeat. He had been unprepared, and he had allowed his adversary to see his hand. He had not sufficiently gauged the strength of Rene's idiosyncrasies, and Rene's idiosyncrasies had baffled him. He had lost the trick, and in the bitterness of his disappointment he had not been able to restrain the venom of his tongue. He had lashed Rene with sarcasm, and his taunts had driven Rene into an instant declaration. A few unguarded words had, perhaps, cost him his daughter. For Fremaine knew instinctively that Rene would prove a powerful lover, and as yet the amplitude of his daughter's dutifulness had not been tested. Fremaine's astuteness had been balked, and, for the time, he was a miserable man.

He went out at last, and found Amy sitting in the old rose-garden, with folded hands, and an unknown look upon her face. In fact, she had only just parted from Rene. He had sought her immediately upon the close of his interview with her father, and had found her in the very spot where she had once quarrelled with him.

"I am come to make my peace," he said.

"What for?" she asked, shyly.

"Once," he said, "in this place, I was very rude to you. You offered me a rose-bud, and I would not take it. But it was not because I did not prize it. I esteemed it so highly that I thought it too precious for me. But now I think differently. Will you forgive me? and may I have the rose now?"

"What do you mean?" she said with a vivid blush.

Then he opened his heart and told her of his love, and that the aim of all his life was to win her to his heart. She listened to him with a pleasure which she could not conceal. She was not impatient. She was content that the sweet recital should linger in the telling. She knew that it must end at last in the direct question, to which but one answer was possible. But before that direct question came the nature of Rene's communication changed, and he told Amy that, although her father had not actually forbidden him to speak, he had announced plainly that if his daughter made this marriage, she would forfeit her marriage portion.

"But I have a competence," Rene concluded. "You know how Melicent lives. My wife would live as she lives—only I should work far harder to surround her with beauty and comfort. And I should love her—unchangeably, eternally. Will you come to me?"

It was not the sort of declaration Amy had expected, and she found that her answer was less easy to give than she anticipated. The possibility of paternal opposition had never occurred to her, and to be forced suddenly to choose between a lover and a father perplexed her much.

"I do not understand papa's objection," she said at length.

"He wanted me to sell my house and leave Delysford," said Rene.

"Papa should not have asked you to do that," said Amy. "Why did he want you to do it?"

"He said he could not allow you to live so near Delysmere in less affluence than you have enjoyed hitherto."

"Papa should not have said that. I do not value luxury."

"Neither do I; and I said so. I refused all his terms. And yet—when I look at you—"

"I should not have liked you to sell your house," interrupted Amy. "The Du Lyses have always lived here, and I should not like you to go away."

Her words conveyed a sense of proprietorship in the Du Lys interest, and this delighted Rene, and emboldened him to urge his suit.

"It is *your* answer I want," he said, "Will you say yes?"

"I could not do what papa disliked," replied Amy, gravely.

"But could you love me?" he asked.

For answer she gathered a little budding rose and gave it to him.

"It was yours before," she said, briefly. He took it, and held her hand.

"Thank you for the rose," he said. "But will *you* not come too?"

"I could not do what papa dislikes," she repeated. "All my life I have always done what he wished."

"Even if his wishes were unreasonable?"

"They have never been."

"But they are now. You admitted as much a few minutes ago."

"There must be some other reason," said she.

"There is no other *good* reason," said Rene, hotly. For an instant he thought of laying bare before the daughter the guile of the father; but the ignoble thought perished in its birth. It did not even mature to a temptation. "There is no other *good* reason," he reiterated.

But Amy only shook her head.

"You do not think of me," he exclaimed. "You do not love me."

"Oh, Mr. Du Lys!" she cried, standing before him, with trembling lips and dewy eyes, "I love you best in all the world. But I cannot do what papa dislikes."

Then Rene kissed her, but even his kiss could not alter her determination. So he left her, with a burning love and a passionate indignation in his heart.

Soon afterwards Fremaine appeared, and, with much candor, Amy told him what had passed, suppressing only the fact that Rene's kiss seemed yet to hover over her lips. Fremaine listened, and his manhood returned to him. This filial piety was a trump card upon which he had not been able to calculate. But he began to think that with it he might win the victory—if only Rene loved sufficiently and had not betrayed to the daughter that the father's motives were unworthy. He therefore endeavored to ascertain the depth of Rene's ardor, and the extent of his communication to Amy respecting his interview with her father.

"You are wrong, papa," Amy said, in conclusion, "you are wrong to suppose that I should mind living quietly at the Retreat. I suppose you think I should miss riding and driving and all the servants. But I should not. I never really cared for those sort of things. It would be a shame to send Mr. Du Lys away for that."

"Did Mr. Du Lys tell you that I wanted him to go away?" asked Fremaine.

"Yes. He said you wanted him to sell his house and leave Delysford—because of me. You should not have asked such a thing, papa."

"My dear little girl, it was a very small thing to ask."

"It is not a small thing, papa. It was almost as bad as if you asked him to give up his name."

Fremaine winced. But he breathed more freely, for he knew now how little Rene had disclosed.

"It was for your good, Amy," he said.

"But it would *not* be for my good, papa! I like no place in the world so much as Delysford."

"I think it would not be for your happiness to live at Delysford as Mr. Du Lys' wife, Amy. And I suppose that you will not question the fact that my experience of the world is greater than yours."

"Oh, papa dear! don't be sarcastic. I am very unhappy."

"My poor little girl!" he said, affectionately; "I cannot bear to pain you. But it is Mr. Du Lys who is making you unhappy, not I. If he really loved you he would not let a house stand between you and him."

"I am sure he loves me, papa," said Amy, confidently.

"What makes you so sure, dear child?"

"Other men have made love to me, papa, and I know the difference."

"He is a strange man, Amy, and you had better try and think no more of him."

"I cannot try," said Amy, quietly. "It would be impossible. But you are a very strange man too, papa. You want Mr. Du Lys to sell his house. Well, who would buy it? No stranger would want it, and no one here is rich enough to buy it. You would have to buy it yourself."

"Well, my dear!"

"Well, papa, I suppose some day—some day—I mean, in the end—won't it be—all your property will be mine? Then, if I had married Mr. Du Lys, he would have been vexed for nothing."

"Ah, my dear, he would still be a Du Lys!"

"And why should that matter?"

"It would matter considerably, Amy," said Fremaine, a little nettled at his daughter's obtuseness, and a little suspicious that she owed her farsightedness to recent tutoring. "But you are not yourself this afternoon. I perceive that your lover's time was not all devoted to wooing."

"Papa!" she cried. Her genuine surprise showed him at once that her suggestions were unprompted. But he could not immediately relent towards her. She had shown herself as tenacious of Rene's honor as if she were already his wife, and this offended Fremaine greatly. Outwardly she was on his side, but virtually she was playing into the adversary's hand. The game was full of complications. Fremaine played his next card with great delicacy.

"I am sorry to pain you in any way, my dear," he said. "But the whole thing is in your own hands. As I said to Mr. Du Lys, you can do as you like. You are both of age."

"Oh, papa! you are unkind."

"No, my dear, I am not unkind. I have my reasons for wishing you not to marry and live at Delysford, but I wish you to clearly comprehend that you are not bound to comply with my wishes. If you marry Mr. Du Lys, I shall not quarrel with you; you will cease to be my heiress; that is all. But I do not fetter you; you can do as you like."

He knew, however, that every word he uttered fettered her more and more completely.

CHAPTER XIV.

After this the amicable relations between the Fremaines and the Du Lyses sensibly diminished. Rene ceased to frequent Delysmere, and Melicent's visits were rare. Amy could seldom bring herself to enter the Retreat, and even Fremaine found it difficult to be at his ease in a house with whose master he had quarrelled. He contrived to see Melicent in other places, and pursued his wooing with delicate assiduity, but she met his advances with reluctance, and he felt that he was gaining no ground. One day he met her at old Mrs. Belamour's, whither he had escorted Amy, who had been invited to see the old lady's dahlias. The father and daughter had driven into Delysford in a silence which was not broken till they had neared their destination. In truth, since the day of Rene's declaration a coldness had sprung up between them which both had striven in vain to surmount. Its novelty was too overwhelming to be smothered instantly.

(To be continued.)

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

—Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of man in strong health as color to the cheeks; and whenever there is habitual gloom, there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits.

—A Berlin piano firm has bought most of the oaken piles lately taken out of the Rhine at Mayence, and believed to be part of a bridge mentioned by Cæsar.

CORNS CORNS! CORNS

Discovered at last, a remedy that is sure safe and painless. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many cheap, dangerous, and flesh-eating substitutes in the market. See that it is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.

A question of voracity—How much can you eat?

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Breaches of promise—Those your tailor didn't bring home.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A little old maid confesses that the smallest women look hopefully to Hy-men.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation 25 cents.

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's Child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

It is hard to choose between a sacred personal duty and loss of life.

WHEN DIGESTION OF ALBUMENOIDS or tissue food is defective, the blood fails to furnish the proper nutriment for the muscles, functional activity is impaired and muscular debility or a sense of weariness constantly felt. This is soon apparent in the heart, the most faithful, hard-working muscle in the body, and we have heart starvation, or a weak heart, which is often mistaken for fatty degeneration or other organic disease. The feeble pulse, tendency to fainting, impaired brain power, want of resolution and despondency, are purely functional disturbances from insufficient blood supply, and radically curable by the use of WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA, to restore nerve power and nutrition.

—Sponge underclothing is the latest sensation.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

—In London yellow bonnets are meeting with favor.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

—The capote remains one of the most fashionable of bonnets.

Middle aged Men often lack vigor, this can be restored by that great brain and nerve food, known as Magnetic Medicine. Read the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

—Garden hats are more bizarre and eccentric this summer than last.

☞ In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25 cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

—Dried orange peel makes an excellent start for a fire. It burns splendidly.

. "Facts speak plainer than words." Proof: "The doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggest told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

An amethyst satin is trimmed with antique rose point.

"If you are a woman and want both health and beauty, remember that all superficial efforts to increase your personal charms are vain. Freshness and beauty accompany health, and to secure this Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all female weaknesses offer the surest means of renovation. The highest intelligence loses its lustre when it must find expression through a bilious complexion. Good for either sex.

The *Saturday Review* says that the Germans are by no means a noisy people.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at same time and it makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs. $1 at druggists.

It alian opera, after being loudly decried, still lives in London.

"*The headache in my case was one of long standing, but Dr Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills conquered.* C. T. Reiner, German Minister of the Gospel, Leslie, O. 50c. at druggists.

At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, Eng., two weeks ago, a youth of 18, named Arthur Williams, committed suicide in a horrible way and for a very trivial reason. He had been told by his father to turn the mangle for the family washing, whereupon he ran out of the house in a rage, climbed a fence eight feet high and threw himself down a disused pit 120 feet deep. His body was dreadfully mutilated by the fall.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail.*

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

RHEUMATISM

CANNOT REMAIN LONG WITH any one who uses

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS,

and Neuralgia is driven away like smoke before the wind. Give one a trial. Every Belt

GUARANTEED GENUINE

Circular and Consultation Free.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen street east, Toronto.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

FOR THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where Warner's Safe Cure has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles, for the distressing disorders of women, for Malaria and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Toronto, Ont. Rochester, N. Y.; London Eng.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

☞ For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

☞ But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

☞ And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

☞ BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

☞ If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co. Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

DR. LAFIEUS' FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR

Grows a beard on the smoothest face in 30 days or money refunded. Never fails. Sent on receipt of 50c stamps or silver; 3 packages for $1. Beware of cheap imitations; none other genuine. Send for circular. Address, T. W. SAXE, box 12, Warsaw, Ind. U. S. A.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment (for Internal and External use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SUTHERLAND'S

TRADE MARK

RHEUMATINE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM

And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature,

RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of Rheumatic nature,

IT IS A SURE CURE

Extract from a Letter just received (Dec., 1882), by Mrs. Thos. Murray, from her husband, Mr. Thos. Murray, who was for many years Bridge Conductor for the G. W. Railway at Niagara Falls, afterwards one of the Contractors on the enlarged Welland Canal (Sec. 12), and is now in Northern Michigan looking after his timber interests in that State. He writes:

"Tell Sutherland I am now starting for the woods with 33 men, where I will be all winter, and that I am now without ache or pain in either my knees or arms (something I have not known for years), thanks to the two bottles of Rheumatine which I procured from him before leaving St. Catharines."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co

ST CATHARINES, ONT.

J. Winer & Co., Wholesale Agents Hamilton.

D. C N. L. 29. 83.

T is only a fact all people should know—
Everybody high, everybody low—
All, who, desiring their Teeth to look white,
Brush with "TEABERRY" each morning, each night.
Each speck of Tartar will yield to its power
Removes instantly all sub-stances sour;
Really, you'll find it a very great treasure;
You'll prove by its use—try it at leisure.

ZOPESA Cures DYSPEPSIA

HEADACHE—Particularly is removed and permanently cured with ZOPESA. Try a 10 cent sample. It regulates the Stomach and Liver.

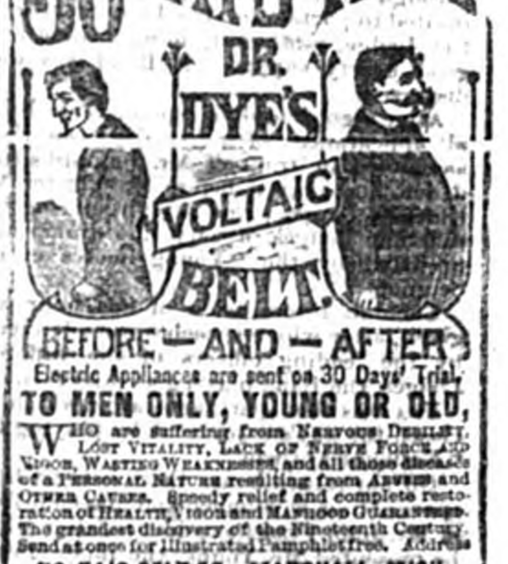
NEVER BE WITHOUT

DUNN'S

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.



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DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT.

BEFORE—AND—AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

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CAN BE CURED IN SIX MONTHS BY THE USE OF

NORMAN'S ELECTRO-CURATIVE TRUSS

Warranted to hold and be comfortable. Circular free

A. NORMAN

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

℞ No. 66.

Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE URINARY ORGANS caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE

Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free. Application AMERICAN AGENTS "66" MEDICINE CO. Windsor, Ont. Sold by all Druggists.

THE WILLIAMS EVAPORATOR, for the preservation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Manufactured by S. E. & J. M. Sprout, Hamilton, Canada. Send for circular.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co. Portland Me.

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—AND—
VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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BOA'S BUILDING,
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IS NOW IN A POSITION TO effect loans of money from the *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien*, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on first-class mortgages, and from other sources, at from 7 per cent. upwards.

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MILL PRIVILEGS WITH WATER POWER
At low prices and on reasonable terms by
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HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.
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GRAHAM'S
PAIN ERADICATOR!

THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza,
Diphtheria, Asthma, Phthisis,
Coughs, Colds, Earache,
Headache, Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly penetrates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE CELESTIALS.

A Frightful Disease Among Chinamen—Shipping Chinese Women to the United States.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: Many Chinamen landed here from Hong Kong yesterday suffering from an Oriental disease, arising mainly from an almost exclusive diet of decomposed vegetable food. The disease first manifests itself in the feet, where a pain is felt, and command is lost over the ankles. The knees next become affected, then the bowels, more severely. The mouth festers, symptoms of blood poisoning set in and the patient succumbs in a few days. Many similar cases have shown themselves among the coolies on the railway, and invariably prove fatal, as no cure is yet known. Those of the Chinamen yesterday who were able staggered off to the already over-filled Chinese tenements, while others were packed away on their comrades' backs. Six Chinese females, three of whom had children from 10 to 13 years of age, were led away by one Sing Ling, who intends to ship them over the Sound as the wives of Chinamen already there. This is an effectual and easy way to baffle the law, and enables the Chinese to send into American territory as many female slaves as they think fit.

How He Got His Paths Broken Out.

"He was very lazy," said old Mrs. Jones. "I must say my first husband was a very lazy man."

"How lazy was he?" I asked.

"Well, he was so lazy—Mr. Jones was so lazy that he wouldn't shovel a path to the front gate."

"How did he get the path broken out?" I asked.

"Oh, he used to lay on the lounge and pinch the baby's ear with the nippers until the neighbors came rushing in to see what was the matter, and thus tread down the snow."

—Bear your own misfortunes with half the resignation you bear other people's, and you will be happy all the time. It is so easy to tell other people how to be heroic, and so difficult to be courageous ourselves.

Ill-tempered folks who think the telephone is always to blame, may be described as victims of a Hello-cination.

—London *World*: "The vital element in the Englishman's creed is not what he believes, or the mental reserves with which he believes it, but the manner in which he expresses his belief or disbelief. He may think anything and he may say most things, but he must say them in such a way that they will not outrage the national sense of decency."

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI. LACHUTE, Q., FRIDAY JULY 27, 1883. NO. 47

COWARDLY WHITES.

An Indian Account of the Custer Massacre.

SPICIDE OF AN OFFICER PURSUED BY AN UNARMED INDIAN.

A St. Paul *Pioneer Press* correspondent attempted to interview Sitting Bull concerning the Custer fight the day after the Chief arrived at Standing Rock, but he was reticent. Gall says Sitting Bull was running away at the time, and the following incident gives color to the supposition: When Sitting Bull was sent from Yates to Randall, Col. Gilbert, commandant at the former post, detailed Lieut. Ogle, of the 17th Infantry, to make an absolutely accurate record by name of every member of the band of prisoners. When Sitting Bull's twins came to be counted their names were given as "The One That Was Taken" and "The One That Was Left," and his oldest wife, acting as spokeswoman, said that at the time of the Custer fight Sitting Bull's tepee was hurriedly torn down and a rapid flight made. Several miles of distance had been put between the camp and the fugitives when it was discovered that one of the twins had been forgotten in the hurry. Upon the return, which soon followed, the youngster was found uninjured near the *debris* of the lodge fire.

Through the kindness of Major McLaughlin, agent at Standing Rock agency, and his wife, who acted as interpreter, the first cousin of Sitting Bull and her husband, Spotted Horn Bull, two of the best known Uncapapas, gave the following account, which Sitting Bull and other chiefs vouch for as absolutely accurate: Eleven days before the Custer fight the Sioux were encamped some distance from the Little Big Horn, known as the Greasy Grass, and a solemn sun dance was held, traces of which were afterward seen by troops. Though long ago absolved from partaking of its pains and penalties, Sitting Bull, the medicine man and councillor, more than warrior, was one of those tied to the pole of suffering, and the pierced muscles of his breast will show the scars of that dire observance. One by one the others broke their bonds or succumbed to pain and fasting, but he, not trying especially to tear away, seemed wrapped in study. Two days and two nights went by without a morsel of food or a drop of water passing his lips, and on the morning of the third day he fainted. Faithful squaws and friends, among them the narrator, forced food and drink between his lips, and when he revived he told of

A DREAM

in which it had been foreshadowed that his people were soon to meet Custer and his followers, and would annihilate them. Two mornings after this revelation and seven before the Custer fight, and just as dawn was breaking, a large force of Crows attacked the Sioux, and all day long the battle lasted. Only seven of the Sioux were slain, and the Crows succeeded in carrying away all but one of their dead, when beaten, as they were. Toward evening they retreated into the heights of the Wolf Mountains. The next morning the Sioux encampment was broken and moved to the fertile valley of the Little Big Horn, to the spot now historic about fourteen miles south of the present Fort Custer, and, as nearly as the speaker could recollect, about thirty miles from the scene of the Crow fight. The Sioux woman at this point of the narration drew an accurate diagram of the ground, showing Custer's and Reno's positions and the position of the Indians. There were seven tribes represented, numbering five thousand warriors, and running from south to north in the following order: Blackfeet, Uncapapas, Ogallalas, Sans Arcs, Brules, Cheyennes and Minneconjoux. Very early in the morning of the day of the fight, June 25th, 1876, seven Cheyennes started southeast to join Spotted Tail. Five of them got through all right, but early in the morning two rode to the brow of the bluffs and signalled with their blankets that white troops in large numbers were advancing rapidly. The troops seen by the scouts were Custer's, for immediately after signalling, and while the camp was in commotion, Reno's command came up, unseen by most of the Indians, from the south, and on the western side of the river, and opened fire. The white men were dismounted, and the narrator told how one man was left behind to take care of the horses, as is the case in dismounted cavalry on the frontier. The camp, as said, was in the wildest commotion, and women and children

SHRIEKED WITH TERROR.

More than half the men were absent after the pony herd. The story-teller waxed excited as she said: "The man who led those troops must have been drunk or crazy. He had the camp at his mercy, and could have killed us all or driven us away naked on the prairie. I don't believe there was a shot fired when his men commenced to retreat." Her husband qualified this by saying: "Not much firing by the Indians; but when they began to run away they ran very fast and dropped their guns and ammunition. Our braves were not surprised by this time, and killed a good many when they crossed the plain to the river. While they were fording and on the hill beyond, I saw boys pull men from their horses and kill them on the ground." Several times over she repeated her disgust at the action of the whites, and the only explanation she could give for the retreat was that Reno saw when he got into it how large the Indian village was, and was seized with a panic greater than that among the Indians themselves. That the latter was very decided, however, was proven by the fact that the warriors, hurriedly returning with the quickly rounded herds, met many fugitives from the camp, and feared the worst on their own return. The Reno retreat was scarcely ended before the blare of Custer's trumpets told the Sioux of his approach. But they were prepared for him. The men quickly crossed the river, and by hundreds galloped to his rear, out of range at first, but soon hemmed him in constantly-narrowing circles. Mrs. Tatouka mounted her pony and made to the first bend behind her camp, where she could get

A GOOD VIEW

of the hills beyond. She saw the troops come up, dismount each fourth man seize the bridles of three horses his own, and the rest deploy and advance on the run toward the river. She saw the terrible effect of the withering fire which greeted the approach from the willows on the Indian side of the stream, and laughed as she said: "Our people, boys and all, had plenty of guns and ammunition to kill the new soldiers. Those who ran away left them behind." Slowly trotting north along the outskirts of the encampment, she noted the Indians who had crossed getting closer to the troops. She watched the latter, those who were left of them, retreat to their horses and mount. She heard the yells of her kindred and the shouts of the whites, but as soon as the former grew plentier and the latter fewer she could distinguish little save here and there an animated cluster of men and horses. Slowly her poney jogged down the stream and when she reached the Minneconjoux camp on the extreme left, not an hour's ride, she said not one white soldier was visible on the field. Of horses there were plenty. These the Indians spared, of course. Tatouka himself, describing the animals, said they were fat and good-looking.

One officer was the last to live. He was mounted on a splendid horse (the color is forgotten) and seeing all his comrades dead, started up the ravine marked J in the diagram. Two Ogallalas, two Uncapapas and a Brule, all well mounted, started after him. He gained on them all, and one by one they dropped off until one Uncapapa, who was unarmed as it turned out, alone pursued. The latter was about to give up the chase when the soldier turned, saw his pursuer, noted that his own horse was flagging, drew a revolver from the holster at his hip, and blew his own brains out. The Sioux thought the distance ridden by the pursuer and pursued was about seven miles from the battle-field, but it might have been more. Lieut. Harrington's body was never found, or at least never recognized, and this suicide might have been him. Custer and his command killed, the Sioux again turned their attention to the troops on the hill, and the woman resuming the story laughed as she told what fun the bucks had shooting at the soldiers as they ran down the hill to the river for water. Custer's men were soon stripped, and the only way the Indians knew they had killed the long-haired chief was by his buckskin coat, trimmed with beaver, which they found on his person. The Sioux lost thirty killed and more than twice as many wounded. Among the killed were some boys of 12 or 14, who rushed across the river on their ponies and into the thickest of the fight. She mentioned two boys who were wounded, one, a young Achilles, in the heel, and another in the right arm, which was shot off. Both recovered and neither of them is yet 20, though seven years have passed since they counted their first coups. News of Terry's approach compelled a hasty breaking up of the camp the second day after the battle. She says they marched day and night for several days, and soon the whole band was safe in the fastnesses of the Big Horn mountains, where they remained some time before a separation took place, and the Uncapapas and portions of other tribes went north. The squaw's story was told straightforwardly, and beyond question she believes it is true. Neither she nor her husband had the slightest idea the account was to be published, and the appearance of a pencil and note book would have been a signal for a sudden cessation of talk. The correspondent was introduced as a friend by Maj. McLaughlin, and the recital was given as one which would interest, but was of no special moment to the hearers.

THE PROFESSOR ABROAD.

Mr. Johnson Expatiates on Electricity to a Rather Slim Crowd.

It is not often that educated Toronto has been offered the opportunity of listening to scientific marvels in the shape of lecturing, but last night the residents of the Queen City were treated to a dissertation on the "shocking" subject of electricity, which was sufficiently brilliant to throw even the luminous subject into the shade. The name of the talented lecturer is Mr. C. A. Johnson, the well-known colored professional Astronomical Lecturer, Literary and Educational Writer, Editor and Publisher of the *British Lion* and *American Eagle*, who has lectured in the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and Canada. Unhappily for Mr. Johnson's researches in his mysterious subject, he was unable to edify but a few, as fifteen, including himself, were the sole occupants of the Albert hall. He was not discouraged, however, but doffing his shining beaver, and wiping his moustache with an immaculate handkerchief, he proceeded. The first principles of electricity were deftly dealt with—such as the stroking a cat's back and rubbing a gutta-percha button. He plunged deeply into the secrets of the telephone and telegraph, and extricated himself gracefully by referring to amber mines, but his *coup de grace* was delivered to his audience when he said that his assiduous pursuance of the subject had revealed to him the terrible fact that inside of fifty years the electricity of this earth, this earth which is the grand reservoir of electricity, would come in contact with the fire which existed in the innermost bowels of the globe, and our sphere would be annihilated. The audience showing symptoms of alarm, the lecturer refrained from alluding any further to the "power of electricity." He thanked his audience, at least such as were awake, for their diligent attention, and ended by saying that he was going to repeat the lecture very shortly in New York, and those who wished to hear it again could avail themselves of the opportunity offered there. Bowing gracefully to the audience, which had now diminished to seven, he pulled a bundle of papers from his pocket and said that he would present each one present with a copy of the "British Lion." In order to show them that extraordinary talent existed in its columns, he would read "a few" to convince them that it was really a paper of unusual brilliancy. This was the finishing "shock," there was a stampede to the door, and the lecturer adjourned till he met at New York.—*Toronto Mail.*

Perilous Adventure of a Baby.

The 1½-year-old son of Benjamin Pierce, of this city, narrowly escaped a terrible death yesterday afternoon. The Pierce family occupy rooms on the third floor of No. 506 Market street, and yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the child was lying on a sofa in night clothes opposite a window facing the police station. Mrs. Pierce had her back to the window, and turned round just in time to see the child's body disappear. Half wild with fright she tore down stairs, expecting to find the mangled remains of her boy on the pavement below, but upon reaching the ground she was attracted by screams, and, looking up, saw her child suspended in the air by his nightgown, which had fortunately caught on a nail projecting from the window sill. The mother shrieked and started up stairs, fearing the boy would fall before she could reach him. The cloth was strong, however, and the boy was rescued from his perilous position uninjured. After the excitement was over Mrs. Pierce fell in a dead faint across the window sill, but she was soon revived with the assistance of the neighbors.—*Wilmington (Del.) Evening.*

BRITISH ARMS IN AFRICA.

All the Appliances of Warfare Used to Crush Chief Gbow.

(London Echo, June 26th.)

Towards the close of the merry month of May, unknown by the English people, an expedition consisting of 160 officers and men of the Second West India Regiment and 200 of the constabulary, with a rocket and battery and two howitzers, commanded by Major Talbot, left Sherbro, on the west coast of Africa, in seventy boats, to capture the strongholds of the Chief Gbow and his warriors on the banks of the Small Boom River. Gbow is said to have made several raids upon territories under British protection, plundering and burning towns and villages, murdering the men and carrying off women and children. A reward of £50 had been offered for his apprehension. The Administrator-in-Chief, Mr. Pinkett, went with the expedition, accompanied by several friendly chiefs and over five hundred of their war boys.

When Kwatamahoo was reached some hundreds of the enemy appeared. The expedition therefore landed and attacked the stockade into which the enemy had retired. The *Standard's* correspondent, who sends full details, states that Captain Jackson, R.A., brought the rocket battery into play, and in the second round set the town on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, the thatched roofs of the closely packed houses and the bamboo stockade intermingling in one continuous blaze. It is believed that most, if not all, of the inhabitants must have perished in the conflagration. A forced march was made to Hahoon, about an hour's distance. The enemy came out in the open, but could not withstand the fire of our men, and soon fled into the bush, pursued by the friendly natives.

On the 25th, the boats having been brought up, the whole force crossed the Jalliah Creek and the march inland through the enemy's country to Jalliah began. After two hours' fatiguing march through high grass and brushwood Jalliah was sighted. Gbow had cleared the bush for about eight hundred yards round the outer stockade, which was a very formidable one, and well deserved its reputation for strength. The fences of the outer stockade were twelve feet high and planted at intervals of a few inches, the piles being of great thickness and closely interlaced top and bottom with pliant lignia shrubs, making for native warfare an almost irresistible *chevaux de frise*. There were two inner stockades, and Gbow had under his command about 2,000 warriors.

The order to advance was given and by a succession of rushes our men were taken to within sixty yards of the stockade and poured in a most telling fire. The allies on the flanks behaved with the utmost gallantry, clambering up the stockades only to be repulsed by the fire and spear thrusts of the enemy. Three times they obtained a footing inside, to be ruthlessly driven back maimed and wounded. But no enemy with inferior weapons and crowded into a small space such as were Gbow's people, could stand against the shells that, with such precision, were falling in their midst, and at length a footing inside is gained, the fence is forced outwards in many places and our allies pour in.

There is no occasion now for any more firing; the enemy are routed, flying for their lives, but the work of death still goes on. The fierce Kossus, inflamed with the passions of revenge, pursue the enemy from stockade to house, from house to open country. No quarter is given or expected; the wounded are murdered as they fall, and the horrible custom of mutilation follows.

Gbow narrowly escaped capture and was hotly pursued, throwing away in his flight his silver snuff box, his sword and whip, and even his embroidered gown. Our allies took many prisoners, the males being ruthlessly killed in cold blood outside Hahoon. The defence had been an obstinate one, and the engagement lasted over three hours. Inside the town the sight was ghastly in the extreme. In a small space one officer counted eighty-two dead; in another part twenty-three bodies were lying huddled together, evidently the work of a single shell; and here and there were scattered groups of threes and fours, while a single corpse, supported by a fence, stood up, grim in death, grasping the rusty musket which, in life, he was in the act of loading.

The total losses of the enemy are estimated at between three and four hundred and probably exceed that number, and out of that the percentage of wounded who escaped our relentless allies would be small indeed. Our losses were comparatively small, and fell chiefly among the auxiliaries, who maintained a hand to hand fight with the enemy with the greatest bravery. The allies lost about one hundred killed and wounded, the soldiers and police having only seven wounded. Jalliah was found to be well stocked with goods and provisions and was looted of everything. Our force returned to Hahoon, which was evacuated and burned on the morning of the 26th, and Sherbro was reached late on the following evening.

HE SAVED THE CHILD.

A Railroad Fireman who Risked his Life to Rescue an Infant.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A fireman on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road named Thos. King can be credited with an act of rare heroism. He was firing on a wild freight train a short distance this side of Franksville while the train was moving over a down grade at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The engineer, named Warner, suddenly discovered a very little child standing close to the rails and apparently so paralyzed with fear that it could not move. The heavy train had run so near the little one when the discovery was made that the train could not possibly be stopped. The engineer, as he whistled for the brakes, called the attention of King to the child. The brave fireman lost no time in reaching the front of the engine, where he grasped the rail firmly for support, and, stepping down upon the cow-catcher, threw one foot out as far as possible. Thus as the train rushed down upon the child he was able by a dexterous sweep of his foot to thrust it one side into the ditch and out of the way of the cow-catcher and wheels. The noble deed was accomplished in much less time than it takes to relate the incident. As King clambered back to his post in the cab the mother was discovered standing upon the threshold of her home, near by, with her hands uplifted, as if imploring the Deity to spare her little one. She, too, had made the discovery of its danger when too late to even attempt a rescue.

Maud Lennon, a young daughter of Mr. John Lennon, of Lockport, N.Y., died yesterday morning in convulsions from blood poisoning, caused by the prick of a tack in her forehead one week ago.

THE LONDON DELUGE.

A last (Thursday) night's London despatch says:

The excitement in the city to day resembles that prevailing on the day following the Victoria disaster. The people are full of grief at the loss of life and property caused by the treacherous stream—the Thames—yet they are active, generous, and hospitable. The hours of dangerous toil given in boats to rescue sufferers have been followed by hours of patient committee work to alleviate pressing needs. Leading public men are rivalling each other in works of charity, and the corporation forgets for the time the fact that the heavy sufferers, almost without exception, reside in distinct municipalities.

HOW THE FLOOD CAME.

Let me now furnish a consecutive account of the disaster. During the evening the barometer furnished no indications of a battle of the elements; the river was unusually low at 6 o'clock, marking almost the lowest point touched during the summer. Away to the northwest there were signs of a storm, and shortly afterwards the lightning grew brilliant and frequent; the storm worked round to the east, south, and finally to the north. Rain fell in torrents or rather in sheets, with a hissing sound. The lightning, much of it forked, played with awful grandeur, and the river rose with unparalleled rapidity. At about 3 o'clock the vast body of water left its bed at a point near Oxford Street Bridge. This structure, although built of iron and of recent construction, collapsed and now lies mid-stream, one-half about a hundred yards below the stone piers which remain, and the remaining portion still further distant. There is a bend in the channel at this point, and the waters rushed onward in an almost straight course, following indeed the old bed. Mr. Gibson, who owns a house at the point of the departure, watched the river's movement. It was high, and suddenly behind the bridge appeared a wall of water, which swept away everything it touched. It touched the top of the bridge piers, and then he said to his family, "Our time has come; we must all die together." With gigantic force the wall of water struck an ice-house, which it sent crashing over into the stream, although filled with solid blocks. Then the water swept against Gibson's triangular homestead. Piles of *debris*, portions of the bridge, dam, and other material were hurled upon the lot and against his trees, some of which were of stout growth, and formed a protective barrier to the dwelling. The effect was remarkable. The flood divided into two streams, and as such they carried destruction and misery to every home lying in the old river bed, the natural boundaries of which are distinctly marked. A torrent of water passed along John street, while another passed through the orchards just below Gibson's, and these followed almost parallel lines down to Dundas street.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The true extent of the disaster and the vast suffering entailed by numbers of people can only be learned by personally visiting the scene. Standing on Blackfriars Bridge you get a glimpse of the desolation wrought in a few hours. All the dams have disappeared, and the river is flowing in almost a new channel with exceptional velocity. Bridges have succumbed, and are now represented only by broken piers. At the end of the bridge on which you stand (Blackfriars) an enormous hole has been torn out by the water. Within the water wasted district stand cottages turned round, or which have received a half turn, or have been turned over on their sides. They face every direction except that which their owners imagined was the most suitable. Some have, indeed, gone wholly to pieces. Omm is an English immigrant. His cottage was tossed against a large tree and broken into matchwood. His child was found dead among the ruins. He is only one among many mourners. You pass Lacey's house, one of the best in the place, and you lament at the strong house having been abandoned. It evidently met the full sweep of the current. All round here are sidewalks, fences, trunks of trees, cordwood galore, furniture and all manner of flotsam are piled up in vast heaps before the wrecked buildings. Every now and then you meet with a house or shed lying across the road, while over all there is a slimy covering several inches in depth. Sims' large cottage, which stood on a brick foundation, has been carried 750 yards inland. The inmate, who has experienced shipwreck, is reported to have been seen smoking while his habitation was floating to its new location. A large sheet of water now extends to the bridge. Not far away is a cottage which was carried two blocks without its master being aware of the fact. The women and children were rescued by the efforts of some boatmen. The mother was standing in deep water, holding her child at arm's length. A few yards further on is a large cottage lying on its side. There was a collision, and it succumbed. The roads have been broken up, the wells fouled, and banks and bars formed, gravel mounds established in gardens, deep holes scooped out, a miniature lake formed, and the configuration of the land materially changed. Along the Peterville water front large gravel deposits have been made over fertile land, while the banks have been laid bare of soil to the extent of perhaps an acre and a half. Changes have been rapidly effected. A man who had a nice lot now finds, perhaps, that he has a gravel pit or a water claim. Others again have their wood supply replaced by a large tree lying against the front door, while other lots are covered with cordwood and fencing. A wood-yard has been almost emptied, the contents being distributed at the doors of the different dwellings. The sufferers laugh at these interchanges, and are ready to rectify mistakes. Indeed they are bearing up bravely against a dire catastrophe, the effects of which will long be felt. To-day they are busily occupied in trying to bring order out of chaos and removing the slimy coating from the household effects.

SIX ACRES OF LAND MISSING.

Probably one of the strangest things about the flood is the total disappearance of at least six acres of land from the rear of the houses on Bridge street, on Winnett's Flats. Your correspondent visited the spot where the south branch made the disastrous breach, sweeping away six acres of valuable land and five dwelling houses. The first place visited was that of Mr. S. Merritt, the father of ten children. He and his wife and little ones were found assembled around the horse and for-hire waggon, the only thing rescued. "I haven't as much as a pair of shoes or stockings for the children," said Mrs. Merritt; "we had to run for our lives." "Everything is swept away," joined in Mr. Merritt; "my house is gone, my stables and harness, my crops and fruit trees are all gone, but, what is still worse, my land is all gone." "How do you account for your land going so easily when other lands remain firm?" "Ever since General Renwick made that cut six years ago," said one of those standing by, "our property is liable to be swept away at any time." The water poured through the Renwick cut with great fury, tore into the garden plots opposite, cutting off the end of Bridge street and sweeping all before it. Away went the crops, gardens, houses, fences, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables and the ground itself in many places to the depth of from four to six feet. The men who were thus stripped were Messrs. Merritt, Cole, Burt, Holmes and Adams. The river itself changed its course from the steep banks on the opposite side, giving the preference to the loamy soil, on which was planted six acres of flourishing crops. The reckless flood seemed to glory in its new find, and ploughed and burrowed away at such a rate that in a few hours a current running at the speed of twelve miles an hour had bored a channel through the whole section.

HIGHER BRIDGES WANTED.

One of the most important lessons taught by this flood, and which both the City and County Councils should bear in mind, is the necessity for erecting bridges at a greater height above the water and with more substantial approaches and abutments.

The County Council will be called together in special session at an early day to take action in regard to the situation, but in the present impassable state of many roads the meeting cannot be convened for some days. The authorities of Woodland Cemetery have offered free burial plots for the victims of the flood. According to the latest returns the total number of victims is placed at 20, with the number of bodies recovered 13.

The public subscription is proceeding satisfactorily. A special committee has been appointed to memorialize the Provincial Government for a money grant.

Reports from Lobo Township indicate that nearly every bridge in the township has suffered more or less damage, while the Kilworth and Smith bridges have been entirely swept away. Numerous dams on Bear and Spring Creeks have also succumbed to the flood.

It is reported to-night that the damage to the main line of the Grand Trunk has been repaired, with the exception of the Waubuno Bridge washout, and men are busily repairing the damage there. Through trains, however, still have to take the St. Thomas circuit.

Railway communication by way of St. Thomas was opened this morning. A large crowd came through by a special leaving that place at 8.30 a.m. It included passengers from all points and south, this being the only road free. The *debris* of the railway accident had been removed to the side of the track. The locomotives are much damaged, and there is considerable wreckage.

The following details of the great calamity at London are culled from the *Advertiser* and *Free Press* of this morning:

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

Probably one of the saddest sights witnessed in this widespread calamity was the finding of the bodies of the three Lacey boys. It appears when the father was struggling with the flood, and was endeavoring to reach with his family a place of safety, a tree borne down by the current struck Mr. Lacey and separated him from his boys, he being sent in one direction and the lads in another. The father made desperate efforts to reach his sons, but they were only separated wider and wider, and sinking together, became lost to sight. Their bodies were discovered yesterday afternoon in Mr. Leslie's yard, locked in each other's arms. The sad sight caused the tears to come to the eyes of the stalwart boatmen who made the discovery.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

Mrs. Ann Reeves performed a deed that any stout man might have been proud of. When the water rose in her little room she picked up one child, a girl, under one arm, another girl under another arm. A third, a boy, she instructed to sit astraddle on her neck, and the fourth, another boy, she got him to hang on to her dress behind. In this state she started for the shore, the water being, as she assured the reporter, up to her shoulders.

"How did you ever manage to get ashore with such a load?"

"The Lord gave me strength," was the reply. "I was sure of the three youngest, but I was afraid of little Jackie lest he should let go his hold behind, but he hung on bravely, although his head was half the time under water."

"Whose large Bible is this?" asked the reporter, pointing to a large family volume lying on a box close by.

"That's my Bible," replied the faithful woman. "After I saw the children safe I waded back for it; I could not think of leaving it."

"Where's your husband?"

"He's away in Napier, sir."

Mr. James McLaren at once got out of bed and took in the situation. He roused his wife and children, and shouted to his neighbors. While taking out his children he found the water rising rapidly. Hurrying back to remove his wife, who had remained behind to dress, he found it necessary to bring her out on a raft, which he speedily made out of a gate. He says that the water rose wonderfully fast, coming on them without any warning whatever. Meantime the neighborhood had awoke to the danger, and such a screaming of women, a crying of children and shouting of men was never before seen in that neighborhood. Mothers rushed around wildly looking for their children, fathers where working heroically to save, but such was the unexpected nature of the call to danger that it was almost a marvel that no lives were lost. The water rose at length till it crept into the houses, spoiling carpets, sweeping away furniture, etc. Then the fences began to disappear, the water being away over them in some cases.

After awhile everybody became a little calmer, as they looked around and found their dear ones safe.

Suddenly, however, a mother discovered that one of her little ones was missing. She had imagined that some one else had carried it to a place of safety. However, it was found that the little one had been neglected, and in all probability was lying peacefully asleep in its cradle, unconscious of all danger.

"Oh save my child," cried the poor mother in her agony of distress.

At once a number of volunteers were at the front, but it was found that a raft would have to be made, as the water was over a man's head at that point. Seeing, however, that every moment was precious and that the little one might be drowned before the raft could be made, Mr. Valentine, a neighbor, stripped off a portion of his clothing and plunged boldly in. Although the current was running at a fearful rate he managed to stem the tide, and a few minutes after was seen with the child in his arms. A few minutes more and it was safe in its mother's arms.

MR. CHARLES JAMES

said "My partners and I—I have no idea what their names were, but they were brave fellows, I assure you!—took out nearly two hundred. We had as many as seventeen at one time in the boat. The scene then was terrible. The women were screaming, children crying and men calling hoarsely for help. We did all we could and I don't know that any one was drowned hereabouts; but one of the women in my boat said she saw a child floating on a log. Whether it was drowned or not I cannot say."

Another one of the houses had been occupied by Albert Sullivan, his wife, mother, brother and child, whose experience had been of a wildly thrilling character. Suddenly aroused by the roar of the flood they found themselves shut off from escape, and when their house moved off its foundation and started down stream they became terrified. Mr. Sullivan said:

"I shall never forget it while I live. I was just thinking we would surely be lost when one side of the house fell out, and I went with it. I found myself in the water struggling for life against a terrible current. I don't know how I got out, but somebody pulled me up on the bank there so exhausted I didn't know what I was doing. My family stayed in the house, up to their waists in water, until we could take them out in a boat. Everything I had in the house was carried out and away."

Mr. Sims' house lay next to his in a badly wrecked condition, and out of it the family only escaped by a sheer miracle.

On the banks all around were huddled the lamenting inmates of these and other dwellings, some of them left with nothing in the world save the few articles of clothing they wore. Going upon this high ridge of land the reporter could cast a view over a hundred houses, of which it was said, without an exception, "Everything they have is ruined." They could not be reached then, because of the water, so that no particulars can be given. Going around upon Ann street the more frightful wreck caused by the flood was to be seen, and the widespread nature of the destruction left the writer in a dilemma as to the point where he should begin. Seeing a great mass of wreckage and dislodged houses at the foot of the street he picked his way from point to point until he arrived in the centre of the worst affected district. On the way down he called at the school-house wherein a large number of women and children had taken shelter. In one of the rooms upstairs there lay in the agonies of grief a mother mourning three children, washed out into the death-distributing torrent and lost. Her name was Mrs. Stratford. Nearly opposite the school was the brick cottage occupied by Widow Elson—or rather what remained of it. Under the full pressure of the current the walls had caved in, and the entire structure had crumbled into a chaotic mass of bricks, mortar, timber, furniture and mud. A little further down, three houses lay out in the street, and in one of these an infant had met a frightful death.

The people living in the houses along the Wharncliffe Road now began to be conscious of their danger, and were seen screaming at their windows, and rushing out of the houses in their night-gear. Just then Mr. Maxwell saw two white horses float past drowning, close to where he stood. The ladies of the party, feeling the danger from which they had so marvellously escaped, knelt down and prayed. In order to provide against further contingencies, a ladder was procured and placed against a tree. The party then felt that their ultimate safety was assured, though the water was still rising.

A London despatch says: A Medical Relief Board has been organized by physicians volunteering their services to take charge of sanitary matters in the recently flooded districts, and the work of disinfection and of pumping out of wells is now going on. The Government surveying party, who are endeavoring to determine the navigability of the Thames, were encamped on Wednesday near Delaware, where they were caught by the storm, their tents swept away, and their entire outfit, including valuable instruments, lost. The party themselves were forced to take refuge in trees, where they remained until rescued by boats. Mr. F. Ashenback's two-storey house on Maple street, London West, stood against the flood, which swamped the cottages adjacent, and in its upper storey thirty-nine persons took refuge, besides his own family of eleven, making fifty in all. An American lady staying with a friend left her purse and gold watch lying on the bed. The bed, watch and purse were recovered near the Cove bridge. It appears as yet to be impossible to get a correct list of the dead, owing to the irregularity attending the disposal of the bodies and to the contradictory statements constantly made. The bodies actually found number ten.

The several committees appointed to solicit subscriptions are meeting with gratifying success, and already upwards of $3,000 has been collected in money, besides large quantities of clothing and material, which is being manufactured by a host of ladies. Twenty-five sewing machines were at work in the City Hall to-day, and a great deal of necessary work was accomplished. A detachment of the City Fire Brigade went out to London West to-day by order of Ald. Hunt, and with the aid of the steam fire-engine pumped the water out of a number of the cellars. They will continue their labors till every well and cellar in the town is cleaned. All the doctors in the city have offered their services free of charge where required, and Mr. W. Saunders will fill all prescriptions without any remuneration. Disinfectants were distributed throughout the flooded district this afternoon, so as to prevent as far as possible sickness.

The funeral of four of the victims took place to Woodland to-day. Traffic on the railway has only been partially resumed, and it will be next week before trains are run with their usual regularity. Out of seven entrances into the city from the surrounding country only two are available, and farmers are unable to bring in their produce. This has the effect of making every kind of provision dear.

Outside aid has not been solicited, but donations will be thankfully received and properly applied.

Labor and Wages in Winnipeg.

MALES.		
Carpenters, per day	$ 2 00	to $ 3 00
Bricklayers, "	3 00	... 4 00
Stonecutters "	3 00	... 4 00
Machinists, "		... 3 00
Moulders, "		... 3 50
Shoemakers, "	2 50	... 3 00
Blacksmiths, "		... 3 00
Teamsters, with board, per month	25 00	...30 00
Teamsters, city, without board	50 00	...55 00
Sawmill men, week with board		...50 00
Laborers, in city, per day	1 50	... 1 75
Tailors, per day	2 00	... 3 00
Cooks, in camp, per month	45 00	...50 00
Teamsters, per month and board	30 00	...35 00
Board, in camp, per week	4 00	... 4 50
Plasterers	3 00	... 4 00
Painters	2 00	... 3 00
FEMALES.		
General housework, with board, per month	$ 15 00	...25 00
Waitresses	18 00	...35 00
Chambermaids	15 00	...30 00
Laundresses	18 00	...25 00
Cooks		...35 00
General helpers	15 00	...35 00
Shop girls, per month	30 00	...45 00

If You are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the effects of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and a short time you will have the most robustan blooming health.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion; solid nonpariel measure.

One square, 24 lines nonpariel, per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	25 00
One-third column, per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	45 00
Three-fourths of a column, per year	60 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional Cards, if not more than six lines, per year	4 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE.

We understand that a change in the transmission of the mails in the rear part of this county is under consideration. The Post Office Officials some years ago from economical considerations, caused the mails for Mille Isle, Morin and some other points north in this county to go by way of St. Jerome. This was very awkward for some, while it was convenient for others. If a letter was posted in Lakefield to a person in Mille Isle, only six miles away, it had, as we understand, to be sent to Lachute and from here to Montreal then back to St. Jerome and on to Mille Isle. There are, of course, more anomalies in the Post Office business than in any other. In fact it is all an anomaly. There is no business in the world conducted like the Post Office business. From Toronto to Montreal and on to Halifax tons and tons of newspapers are carried free of charge while a half ounce letter is charged three cents. This is the case all over and is only an illustration of the anomalies. The business is such that it is impossible to carry it out upon the principles of other business. From such facts it will be seen, that it requires persons of great experience and more than ordinary ability in the various departments of the Post Office work. In making changes, consideration to the variest details, has to be given and the change now about to be made, or under consideration, has given, no doubt, a greater amount of labor than most people imagine. To make Lachute the main point of distribution for all the mails to the northern part of this county is very desirable, but no doubt it will conflict with some one's interest and please others more than before. New Post Offices have to be opened from time to time and occasionally old ones closed up or moved to accommodate new regulations. We have long considered that the mails for the offices in the rear part of this county should be supplied from Lachute, and are now glad to learn that such a change is contemplated, and we shall watch with some interest the shape of events in this connection. The establishment of a new colony in the rear of Wentworth no doubt has had something to do with this matter, and it will be a significant advantage to Lachute to have the destribution of the mails from here instead of St. Jerome as well as an advantage to the whole county.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

The strike of the telegraph operators has been severely felt in Canada, and the damage to general business is incalculable. The company has appeared to look with lightness upon the result and considered everything in the brightest light; while the operators have considered on the other hand, that the company could not get along and do the public business. This has proved true. In the large cities business has been interfered with to a serious extent. In Toronto last week one man offered $500 to get a message through to Montreal at once. Another offered $1000 to have a message delivered in Chicago in half an hour. These two cases which we have got a knowledge of through a friend, are only illustrations of hundreds of others which are kept from the general public. The telegraph monopoly is receiving a check, and it is to be hoped terms will be made in some way that will give operators and the public better advantages than they have had heretofore since the monopoly started. The company that has swallowed up our two Canadian lines and secured everything to suit their own convenience here as well as in the United States, has with a high hand and strong arm, screwed down the agents and operators as well as the public, to such an extent that it is time some check should be given to their ambition. It is a question that must come under government supervision sooner or later, if not under government control, as it is in England. The public has become so accustomed to do business by telegraph that large transactions are conducted over the wires, and when any interference with accustomed systems takes place, it is often of the most serious nature. The operators are backed in the United States by a large number of business men, and it is said a sum of $350,000 is at their disposal to provide for the wants of their families during the cessation of work. While the company says it will cost $2,000,000 a year extra if they yield to the operators strike and take them on again at the advanced salaries they ask for. The company guard, with a jealous eye, their own profits, and it is now a question for them to consider, which will pay them best, the loss of business, the ill will of the public owing to the loss of business facilities, or the treatment in a liberal spirit of both the servants of the company and the patronizing public.

PAPER-MAKERS' PICNIC.

The employees of Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co., held their annual picnic on the grounds of the Company here, on Saturday last—Mr. Wilson accompanying them. They left Montreal by the seven o'clock train from the C. P. R. depot, where a first-class car had been provided for their accommodation. On the arrival of the party (over one hundred) at Lachute, they marched to the West End where the paper mills are situated, and after an inspection of the same they repaired to the grove near by where the following games were contested :—

THE GAMES AND RACES.

1. Mens 100 yards Race—1st prize 5 lbs tea presented by J. R. Dick and won by J Graham. 2nd prize, pipe, won by J. Weister.
2. Ladies 100 yards Race—1st prize go'd locket, presented by W. S. Walker, won by Minnie Messit ; 2nd Ladies Companion, presented by T. Keevil, and won by Laira Fenderer.
3. Men's half mile Race—1st prize pair vases presented by A. B. Fraser, won by J. Graham; 2nd prize, Album, won by J. Fenderer.
4. Little girls 50 yards Race—1st prize fan, won by J. Tremple ; nd prize, purse, won by B. Sayars.
5. Men's running hop, step and jump—1st prize silk umberalla, won by J. Weister ; 2nd prize, Knife, won by J. Graham.
6. Breaking the bottle, girls only—1st prize basket of bon bons, won by B. Sayars.
7. Men's Three legged Race—1st prize pair razors, J. Graham and H. Phillips.
8. Ladies 200 yards Race—1st prize gold bracelet, presented by Miller & Bremner, won by Louise Fitzgerald; 2nd prize, silver bracelet, presented by Miller & Bremner, won by Maggie Delaney.
9. Married men's Race half mile—1st prize picture won by H. Kearns; 2nd prize pipe won by J. R. Dick.
10. Boys 100 yards Race—1st prize mouth organ, won by A. Hinton ; 2nd prize base ball, won by H. Ransom.

After the games and races were finished and everybody was tasting of the good things they had brought to picnic, a little party assembled at Ranger's Hotel to do justice to a sumptous repast in honor of Mr J. C. Wilson. The dinner was a surprise to Mr. Wilson who was much gratified at such an expression of regard towards him. Mr. Thos. Keevil, the father of the paper bag trade in Canada, occupied the chair, and Mr. Fred R. Glover the vice chair. Among the invited guests from Lachute were Messrs. Ford, McNaughton & Todd, but owing to an unforseen incident the company was deprived of the presence of Mr. Ford, which was regretted by all. After justice had been done to the really excellent dinner, Mr. Keevil made a few remarks anent the early history of the paper trade in Canada, going back to its infancy and showing the rapid strides it has made of late years. After a few remarks from the vice chair man, Mr. Keevil proposed the health of Mr. J. C. Wilson which was drank with much *eclat* the company rising to their feet and singing "He's a jolly good fellow," winding up with three ringing cheers and a "tiger." After quiet had been restored Mr. Wilson addresed the company in his usual pleasant manner, showing how the business and trade in general had grown during the past few years, and predicting a grand future for the Lachute Paper Mills. After speeches from G. S. Wilson and others the company adjourned to the grounds where the whole party were soon 'tripping the light fantastic toe' Mr. G. S. Wilson and lady and Mr. F. R. Glover and lady leading in for the first set. After the dancing the concert began, and here is where the talent was shown. Mr. Geo. S. Wilson entertained the company with several choice solos on the violin accompanied by Miss Margret Shires on the piano. Numerous songs were ably rendered by the company, Mr. Fred R. Glover added much to the amusement of the evening, by his delineations of Irish character. Mr. Thos. Keevil old as he is was livlier than ever in his favorite song "The Steam Arm."

After spending a much enjoyable evening the amusements were brought to a close in a traditional manner by the company heartily joining in "God save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne," and three rousing cheers for J. C. Wilson and Lachute Paper Mills.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mr. Sidney W. Hunton, of Ottawa, youngest son of our lamented friend the late Mr. Thos. Hunton, for many years the principal dry goods merchant of Ottawa, who took a few years ago the Dufferin gold medal at the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, and subsequently took the McGill Gilchrist scholarship, and went to England where he won the Rothschild's scholarship and took his degree of B. A. A year ago he was appointed to the mathematical chair of the Electrical College on the recommendation of the Board of Professors of University College, London, which he resigned a few weeks ago to accept the professorship of mathematics at Sackville College, N.B., and is now on his way thither. Mr. Hunton is only 24 years of age, a very young man indeed to be chosen to fill so honorable and responsible a position as professor of mathematics.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT WIMBLETON.—On July 21st the weather opened very unpropitious for shooting in the International Rifle Match. Rain poured down heavy converting the ground into pools of water. At the close of the shooting the total score for the American team stood, 1906; and for the British team 1951, beating the American by 45 points. In last year's match the British team was also victorious by 170 points, the score being British 1975; Americans 1807. This is the third time that the Americans have been beaten by the British. The Kalipore cup was again won by the British team—the Irish team taking the Elcho shield. The Canadian team made some very good individual scores—but as a team they are a failure.

—The Canadian team of Artillery for Shoeburyness left Quebec on Saturday, the 21st, by the steamship *Toronto*. It is to be hoped they will be more successful than their brethren of the Rifle as a team.

—The death rate from cholera in Egypt still continues high. Several European governments are taking steps to investigate the epidemic, the French Government having proposed a vote of credit for the purpose. A French scientist thinks it will soon die out, as the decrease is usually proportionate to the violence and rapidity of its spread.

—An Aden despatch says :—The British corvette Briton, has arrived from Zanzibar with official despatches from Madagascar, of great importance.

HALIFAX, July 26.—Mr. John F. Stairs was yesterday elected to the House of Commons, without opposition, to fill the seat for this county, vacated by the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Richey.

The appointment of Mr. Waddington as French Ambassador to Great Britain is generally looked upon as a pacific act. It is also said that Admiral Pierre will shortly be recalled.

Charles G. Leland says that one of the bitterest curses which he heard in Egypt was "May God make you wear a chimney pot hat." The Mahommedan sees in the brim of this article a hindrance to touching the forehead to the ground in prayer.

CANADA has set an example to Christendom, which we hope will be widely followed. While scepticism and superstition are contending against "the faith once delivered to the saints," it is pleasant to find two great sections of the Christian Church drawing closer together, and exchanging fraternal greetings in the service of their common Lord. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in London, Ontario, last month; and the Synod of the Diocese of Huron was holding its session at the same time and place. The Bishop of Huron presented to his Synod the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: —"The Synod of the Diocese of Huron, in session assembled, hereby desires to convey its cordial and sincere fraternal greetings to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, now in session in this city, with the earnest prayer that God will continue to aid and bless them in all their labours for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom." This resolution was brought to the General Assembly on the 19th of June by Rev. J. B. Richardson, M. A., the Honorary Clerical Secretary of the Synod, who, in presenting himself, was escorted to a place on the platform, from which he read the resolution. When Mr. Richardson retired a committee was unanimously appointed to prepare a fraternal message from the General Assembly to the Synod of the Diocese of Huron. As soon as the Assembly met next day, a report was presented and adopted, and Dr. Reid, clerk of the Assembly, with Senator Vidal, were instructed to proceed to the Chapter-house, bearing to the Episcopal brethren the congratulations of the General Assembly in the following terms: —"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada desires to express and record the pleasure with which it has received the resolution transmitted by the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, now in session in this city. The General Assembly heartily reciprocates the Christian and fraternal greeting thereby conveyed, and earnestly prays that an abundant blessing from the Great Head of the Church may rest upon the Synod in its deliberations at this time, and on all the work in which the Bishop and members of the Synod are severally engaged for the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The resolution was signed by the Rev. Dr. King, the Moderator, and by the two clerks, and conveyed by Dr. Reid and Senator Vidal to the Synod. They received a very warm and cordial greeting, on their appearance, from the Bishop of Huron and the Synod. In Ulster, this friendly feeling between two great branches of the Protestant Church will be thoroughly appreciated.

The safety of Protestantism in the Province depends, under God, on the unity of Protestants. Episcopalians here will heartily endorse the action of their Canadian co-religionists; and the Presbyterians of Ulster will recognise in the conduct of their brethren in the Dominion an example worthy of being followed. We hope the Pan-Presbyterian Council, when it meets in Belfast, will be greeted in the same spirit by the Church of Ireland, and that efforts may be made to promote a closer union of all evangelical Protestants on the basis of our common Christianity. —*Belfast News-Letter.*

THAT SHOW.—Fifteen thousand dollars is the sum said to have been taken in by Barnum's Circus on Thursday last. Five thousand dollars is the sum said to have been spent by the party in Ottawa. Considering the extra amount expended by their country patrons among the hotels and boarding houses the visit of Jumbo was no loss to the city, even if the $100 was not paid into the city treasury.—*Citizen.*

LONDON, July 20.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says: "Chang Hai Shing has been appointed Governor of the Province of Canton, because of his prominent services heretofore in important state matters. This shows that China is resolved to be ready for emergencies. The late Governor of Canton has been summoned to Pekin to account for his delay in preparing the Chinese armaments."

PARIS, JULY 20.—The *Journal des Debats* says our relations with England are passing through a crisies. The settlement by England of the Suez Canal question by the policy of spoliation would be a blow struck at the heart of France which would never be forgiven.

The Governor of Eastern Siberia has asked for eight additional regiments for the Chinese frontier.

Cetewayo has been killed by the rebel chief Usilepu and a large number of his followers massacred.

CARIO, July 25.—It was impossible to walk a hundred yards last night without meeting a coffin or ambulance. The eviction of the inhabitants of Bulak and the burning of their dwellings continues. The evicted people are sent to Borrage, where a repetition of the Tourah horrors is possible. Baker Pasha has forcibly compelled a recalcitrant native doctor to go to Urah.

LONDON, July 25.—It is reported that there were 558 deaths from cholera at Caria yesterday.

CARIO, July 26.—During the last twelve hours there have been 367 deaths from cholera, besides 71 at Chibin. The Khedive visited all the cholera hospitals yesterday.

Several storms have damaged the crops in Northern Italy.

PARIS, July 25.—The Government has introduced in the Camber of Deputies a bill, and demanded urgency for a credit of 50,000 francs for the expenses of a scientific commission to Egypt to investigate the cholera. A paper read by M. Fauvet before the Academy of Sciences says the epidemic is likely to end in six weeks. Previous experience shows the rapidity of the decrease is always in accordance with the rapidity of its spread.

The State Entomologist of Illinois reports a large number of the Hessian fly in a dormant condition in the wheat fields of that State.

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reaches out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts! When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.—*Burdette.*

DEATH.

McBETH.—At Alpona, Mich., June 17th, Mary McBeth, relict of the late Francis Carson, in the 76th year of her age, formerly a resident of Lachute, Que.

ROBINSON.—Died in Brooklyn, New York, July 18th, Sarah F., daughter of Mr. John Robinson, Lachute, Co. Argenteuil.

"FOLLE ENCHERE" SALE,

On Saturday, 28th July Next,

At Lachute,

On the premises of C. S. BURROUGHS Esq., between the hours of ELEVEN A. M. and TWELVE noon, the following official numbers, as per Cadastre in the Official Book of Reference of the Parish of Ste. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, to wit :—

No. 544, adjudicated to Robert Summerby on the 2nd June last. No. 364, adjudicated to Gerald C. Brown on the same day. Nos. 360 and 359, adjudicated to the Rev. William Forlong on the same day. Nos. 365, 366, 374 and 373, adjudicated to James Douglas Wells on the same day.

These lots will be sold on the same terms and conditions under which said lots were adjudicated to the above parties on the aforementioned day by Thomas J. Potter, Auctioneer.

The whole to be sold at "Folle Enchere," costs and charges of the said adjudicatories or purchasers.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

IN AND FOR THE

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE,

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Town of St. Jerome, the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

IN VACATION.

[No. 94.] Eusebe Gibault, trader, of the town of Saint Jerome, said County and District, Plaintiff.

vs.

David Ouimet, of the same place, brick-maker, Defendant.

It is ordered, on the petition of M.M. Nautel & Nautel, advocates, counsels for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of D. Prudhomme, bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, on the writ of summons issued in this cause, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the newspaper published in the English language at Lachute, in the said District, called "The Watchman," and twice in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in said District, called "Le Nord," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon the neglect of said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

(By the Court.)

LOUIS LABELLE,
C. C. C. of the Co. of Terrebonne.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY of ARGENTEUIL

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil :

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society aforesaid, duly convened and held at Lafleur's Hotel, at Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said County of Argenteuil, on the thirtieth day of June last, it was decided and determined by resolution, to establish a permanent place for the Exhibitions of the said Society. And whereas at the said meeting it was ordered by Resolution to call a Special Meeting of the Members of the said Agricultural Society, to be held in the Court House at Lachute aforesaid, on Wednesday, the first day of August next, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil, on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held, the whole in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

WHEREFORE in conformity with the said resolutions, the Members of said Agricultural Society are hereby notified that

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the Members of the Agricultural Society of the said County of Argenteuil, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE,

at Lachute, aforesaid, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on

Wednesday 1st August Next.

for the purpose of making choice of the place which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which the future Exhibitions of the said Society shall be held.

A full meeting of the members is requested.

JOHN HAY,
President.

Lachute, 6th July, 1883.

WE have just received our stock of

SCYTHES

from the celebrated establishment of

A. S. WHITING & Co,

OSHAWA, ONT.

Scythe Snaths,
Rakes,
Forks, etc.

Which we will sell at prices which cannot be beaten.

Call and see our SCYTHES before buying.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

Todd & Scholefield.

Lachute Mills, July 11th, 1883.

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Lachute Bakery.

JOHN HOPE,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD,

of the best quality always on hand.

FRESH CAKES

our own make, every week.

CAKES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

CANDIES.

Always a choice assortment to select from.

Fresh Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Nuts, Dates, Figs, etc., etc.

JOHN HOPE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
MARKET SQ., LACHUTE.

To Let or For Sale.

THE Residence on Bethany Avenue recently occupied by Mr. DeRoslur,

Apply to

P. G MEIKLE.

THE Great HERBAL Tonic FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH A Blood Purifier AND CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH CURE

GUARANTEE:—After fair trial, with no relief or cure effected, your money will be refunded. PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by

DRUGGISTS & DEALERS Everywhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refundnd.

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO CURE AS FOLLOWS:

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES will purify the blood, eradicating all humours, from the common pimple, blotch, or boil, to the most malignant form of scrofulous ulcer.

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES, by cleansing the Blood, will purify the complexion from Sallowness, smooth out the wrinkles resulting from imperfect nourishment of the body, sweeten foul breath, and renovate the entire system.

ONE TO TWO BOTTLES will cure ordinary constipation or costiveness, thereby removing Headache, Piles, Billousness and Jaundice, and all diseases resulting from torpid Liver.

ONE TO SIX BOTTLES by cleansing the Blood, improving the general health, and fortifying the system against taking fresh colds, will in all cases relieve, and in most cases cure that common, loathsome, and dangerous disease, CATARRH.

ONE TO THREE BOTTLES will regulate all derangements of the Kidneys, curing urinary difficulties, prostration, Gravel, Diabetes, etc.

ONE TO FOUR BOTTLES will reinvigorate the entire system, curing nervous and general debility, Female weakness and all its attendant miseries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

New Spring Goods

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

now in, consisting in par tof

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Debieges, Nuns Veiling, Lusters, Prints, Ginghams, Skirts, Black Cashmere Shawls, Rubber Circulars, Crompton Corsets, Kid Gloves (2 and 4 button), Ladies Cotton Under Wear, Gents White and Colored Shirts, Ties, Collars, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Satins, Crapes, Laces, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

in endless variety.

Gents Soft and Hard Felt Hats in all the leading styles.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER

and all kinds of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

(EVAN'S.)

A full Stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

House Furnishings, Crockery, Glassware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Kalsomine, Stationery, School Books, Wall Paper, Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps, &c., &c.

Our stock will be cound complete in every department, and all marked at reasonable prices.

Highest Market Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

HUGH FRASER, JR.

Lachute, April 4th, 1883. n13 1y

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held in the COURT-HOUSE, at the village of St. SCHOLASTIQUE, said district, on

Tuesday the Seventh Day of August next,

at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give public notice to all who may have any complaint against, or to sue any body, now detained in the common jail of this district, and to all others, that they must be present. I give moreover, notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers of the Peace for the said district of Terrebonne, to be there and then present with all their papers and records.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 6th July, 1883. 39-3

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

REAPERS. MOWERS. RAKES.

Toronto Reaper. Toronto Mower. Tiger Rake.
Massy do Patterson do Cotes do
New Canadian Reaper. New Model do Sharps do
Wilby do No 2 Buckeye do Patterson do

Having had much experience in machinery, we accept agencies only for machines we can recommend

LOOK AHEAD

and buy where you can get your machines repaired, and where extras are always kept on hand or made to order on the shortest notice.

Machines repaired in first-class style. Send them along in time.

McQUAT & McRAE.

Lachute, June 22nd, 1883. 41y

CHEAP SALE.

I have just received a very fine stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Also a lot of

FINE RINGS,

and all kinds of

JEWELRY.

5 per cent off

FOR SPRING MONTHS.

All kinds of Jewelry made to order at the shortest notice.

C. W. Hughes,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Agent for the WALTHAM WATCHES.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

Having leased the above mills from JAMES FISH, ESQ., I am now prepared to do custom work with the usual dispatch, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of flour, &c., for Cash, or in exchange for Grain, at the lowest market prices.

Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Indian Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Moulia, Bran, Oats, &c., &c.

The mills having undergone thorough repairs, all work done will be guaranteed to satisfy my customers.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, Feb. 17, 1882. n25 1y

PIANOS.

OVER

ONE HUNDRED Pianos & Organs

in stock, at prices that defy competition, considering the superior quality of the instruments.

HAZELTON PIANOS.
KRANISH & BACH PIANOS.
DOMINION PIANOS.
CANADIAN PIANOS.
AMERICAN PIANOS.
EUROPEAN PIANOS.

First-class only, and fully warranted.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

Entire satisfaction warranted.

Illustrated catalogues on application.

L. E. N. Pratte,

280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

J. & A. LOWE

Have now on hand all their

Spring and Summer Stock

—OF—

MILLINERY

Will receive all the newest styles during the summer months.

Also a select stock of

FANCY GOODS,

LACES, JETTED JIMPS, &c.

EAST END, - - - LACHUTE

FOR SALE,

A FARM of 200 acres in the Township of Gore 100 acres cleared the rest in standing timber, one mile from village of Lakefield, Grist, Saw-mill, Churches, and School same distance, with good dwelling house, new barn (?) by 40) and stables—all outbuildings in good order. For particulars apply to

MRS. CHARLES MOORE.
Or to THOS. MOORE.

41-3m

St. Andrews Advertisement

BUY THE

Wanzer Sewing Machine

—FROM—

C. T. WALES & Co

ST. ANDREWS.

The authorized agents for the County Argenteuil.

Better Inducements and Liberal Terms.

Old Machines Taken in Exchange

N.B.—A Wheeler & Wilson, run only two years, for $25.

Montreal House !

ST. ANDREWS.

SPRING GOODS,

Just received

400 Pieces New Prints at (9) Nine Cents

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

A full assortment of

TWEEDS, COTTONS and DRESS GOODS

GIVE US A CALL.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

33-tf St. Andrews.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR E C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & Co., Sole Proprietors, 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. For sale by all druggists.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G and G CURE.

A guaranteed cure for gonorrhœa and gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price

Dr. FELIX LE BRUN & CO., 81 & 83 King St East, Toronto, Sole Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. 13 1y

Pianos & Organs

I am now getting in my fall stock of Organs and Pianos. Most of this stock was exhibited at the Toronto Fair, and took highest prizes for purity of tone. The manufacturers have this year introduced some improvements which an experience of nearly thirty years has enabled me to suggest to them. These improvements consist chiefly in :

1—Simplicity of construction, placing the action more under the control of the performer, while much less liable to get out of order.
2—Improvements in voicing, and greater purity of tone.
3—Improved action of pedals.

My prices are as low in all cases as City houses, and in most cases much lower. Catalogues and all necessary information forwarded free.

Pianos and Organs sold either for Cash or by Instalments.

Several second hand Instruments for sale or to lease.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, P. Q.,

agent for

PIANOS,	ORGANS,
New York Weber,	Mason & Hamlin,
Becker & Co.,	Geo. Woods,
Emerson,	W. Doherty & Co.
Rainer & Co ,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	26 tf

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine.

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to

Campbell & Co.,

NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,

LACHUTE.

SCOTT'S

Woollen Mills

St. Jerome.

The subscriber would take this opportunity of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of

Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc.,

which he will sell

Cheap for Cash,

or in exchange for wool

W. H. SCOTT.

TORNADOES.

Scientifically Accounted for, and Some Remote Causes that produce Painful Results Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, countains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientist as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvellous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:—

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF BUTTER.—The Jersey cow "Mary Ann," of St. Lambert, 2,770, belonging to Mr. Valancy E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Canada, was tested for thirty-one days, May 29th to June 28th inclusive, with the following results: First week, 231 lbs. milk, 7¼ lbs. 9. oz. cream, making 23 lbs. 15 oz. of butter. Second week, 276 lbs. of milk, 7¼ lbs. 5 oz. cream, making 23 lbs. 15 oz. of butter. Third week, 242 lbs. 8 oz. milk, 7¼ lbs. 2 oz. cream, making 24 lbs. 4 oz. of butter. Fourth week, 259 lbs. 8 oz. milk, 90 lbs. of cream, making 24 lbs 13 oz of butter. Last three days 104 lbs. 8 oz. milk, 33 lbs. 11 oz. cream, making 10 lbs. 1 oz. of butter, as a total for the thirty-one days of 1,173 lbs. 8 oz. of milk, 354 lbs. 11 oz. of cream from which was churned 106 lbs. 12½ oz. of salted butter. The fourth week was under the supervision of Mr. G. W. Reesor, on the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, and was the week of her largest yield. During the trial the cow was pastured in a lot of about three acres of good clover, where there were nine other head of stock, and her average daily grain feed, other than clover, did not exceed four quarts of ground oats per day. No cotton-seed or other meal was fed to her."—*Country Gentleman.*

This is the largest recorded yield of butter in one month by a single cow, and is creditable to Canada as a whole, and to Montreal in particular as it was in this vicinity that she was born.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING WEST.
No. 1, Express, 9:55 a.m. No. 3, do. 6:05 p.m.
No. 5, do. 8:30 p.m.

LEAVES LACHUTE GOING EAST.
No. 2, Express, 9:50 a.m. No. 4, do. 10:59 a.m.
No. 6, do. 9:28 p.m.

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Rubber Circulars.—S. Carsley.
"Folle Enchere" Sale.—Thos. J. Potter.

LOCAL.

Go to John Hay, and get the Watson Lion Reaper, the best in the market for $90

Order Reapers in time from McOUAT & McRAE, whose business is machinery, and who are the most likely to know something about the article they recommend.

The streets and sidewalks are being repaired in the West End.

New timbers are laid on the Railway bridges crossing the West River.

Great piles of lumber are accumulating about the new Steam Saw Mill.

Mr. Marshall is having his house on the west side clapboarded and painted.

There is a new Barber's sign post next to McArthar & Co's., store on John Street.

A few Horse Rakes still on hand.
McOUAT & McRAE.

The traffic over Fish's Bridge is becoming so great that new flooring is absolutely necessary, and the public should help to repair it.

PAINTING.—Mr. Airey has had his two buildings painted on John St. and otherwise improved which adds greatly to the beauty of the street.

Mr. Tessier has built a nice new cottage on the Mill way, and Mr. Barley is also building a nice house on the same street.

FOR SALE CHEAP a second hand meadow king mower, about as good as new.
McOUAT & McRAE.

Large quantities of new mowing machines and rakes are being sold by Messrs. McOuat & McRea of Victoria Foundry.

The public meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society, called for next Wednesday is expected to be a large one, notwithstanding the busy season.

AUCTION SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the sale of a portion of the Burroughs property on Saturday next. Bargains may be expected.

NEW MACHINERY.—A new Decorticating machine has arrived for Messrs. Fish & Ireland's factory; also an immense Laffell waterwheel. Mr. Bannerman has also received several new rope machines of a superior quality.

The weather for haying is all that could be desired and the crop which is so abundent is being got in, in splendid condition. The grain prospect has greatly improved.

The cool nights afford means for rest and sleep such as people require at this season of the year, and such as few people enjoy in the Cities during the hot weather.

QUICK WORK.—An acknowledgment was received by Messrs. Fish & Ireland on the 21st inst., of receipt of samples of "National Foods," sent to London, England, on the 28th ultimo—only twenty-three days for the foods to go and reply to come.

OBITUARY.—The sudden death in New York City, of Miss Sarah Robinson of this place, is another sad event which we have to record. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have the sympathy of a large number of friends in this bereavement of their second daughter who was much respected here by all who knew her.

Mr. Lane is having a new double gallery put to the front of his large brick building in the West End. A door is to be made from the upper story, which is used as a dwelling, and this will give the conveniencies of a large airy balcony, from which a fine view can be had of the river, the falls, and all the surrounding beauties of the country.

SUNDAY DESECRATION.—On Sunday evening last, as we in company with Mr. Ireland were passing by Mr. Ranger's Hotel, we heard the sound of balls rattling—we stopped and looking through the window saw a number of young men playing bagatelle. This we believe is a violation of the license law, as well as the law of the land, and we direct the attention of the Council who gave Mr. Ranger license to his thus violating the law. Such proceedings cannot be tolerated in Lachute.

SUPERLATIVELY WICKED.—Some miscreants placed a number of rails on the track of the C. P. R. two miles East of this place on Saturday night or very early Sunday morning with the evident intention of throwing off the track No. 18 train, which passed Lachute at 3.20 Sunday morning. Fortunately the only damage done was the demolition of the cow-catcher. The Company has offered $100 reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed the ties on the track. It is to be hoped that this offer will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, whose punishment ought to be a severe one.

SUICIDED.—We regret to state that on Wednesday last Mr. Daniel Bain, while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity, took a small piece of rope and hung himself in one of the outbuildings. His wife missing him went out to look after him when she found him in the wood shed struggling in the agonies of death. She at once cut him down and a doctor was sent for. Drs. T. & G. Christie immediately made their appearance and done all they could to save the poor man's life but without avail. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The bereaved family have the heart-felt sympathy of the community.

THE PRESS.

OUR LITTLE ONES for August is received from the Russell Publishing Co., of Boston, and we must say maintains its preeminence among the many children's papers published. The articles are closely written and attractively illustrated and will be sure to find a very warm corner in the little hearts it will gladden.

The *Carleton Place Herald* has been revived again, under the management of Allen Bros & Kirbee, the second number of which we have just received. It is Liberal in politics, ably edited and well printed. We wish our contemporary a prosperous voyage on the sea of politics.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

CONTINUED SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, July 23.—Returns of mortality from cholera in Egypt differ. One despatch gives the number of deaths at Cairo yesterday as 472, Ghiza 28, and Chirbin 13. The Government will despatch twelve doctors, experts in the treatment of cholera, to Egypt to-morrow. A doctor, with forty assistants, have been ordered to proceed to Egypt from Simla. The Khedive and Ministers have gone to Cairo from Alexandria to remedy the confusion in the sanitary arrangements. Advices from Egypt state that, in addition to cholera at Foieskour, eight miles north-west of Damietta, leprosy has appeared and is rapidly spreading. No doctors or medicines are to be had.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—All business and agricultural work is suspended. Cholera has appeared at Daumahuor and is spreading everywhere. The mortality increases hourly. The evictions in Mulaek were ordered by the native ministers, and the inhabitants were suddenly driven out of their homes by the police during Friday and Saturday nights and were huddled on board barges. Eight hundred of them landed at Turah to-day. Since then there has been a case of cholera among Gen Woods' force at Turah. The deaths at Cairo were 481 on Sunday, besides a fearful mortality among Egyptian artillery. The deaths on Sunday at Damietta were 17, at Mansurah 10, at Samanood 23, at Tantah 17, at Chobar 17, at Chirin 33, and at nine other places 78.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera is expected at Bombay. Thirty-seven cases of sporadic cholera were reported last week. At Suez the quarantine against infected ports has been renewed.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—One European has died here from cholera. There were 500 deaths at Cairo yesterday, one at Ismaila, and one at Suez. It is reported that the disease has appeared among the British soldiers at Citadel, Cairo. One soldier has died in the hospital at Abassies. The Royal Artillery and 19th Hussars at Abassies are preparing to go to Oshmoneyn. A Suez despatch says: Cholera has broken out among the soldiers of the British 42nd Regiment recently arrived from Cairo, and two members have died.

LONDON, July 24.—An Alexandria despatch reports 463 deaths from cholera yesterday at Cairo, 23 at Ziffeh, 16 at Tantha, 10 at Shirbin, 13 at Mansurah, 117 at Chibin, 43 at Mehallet, and 95 at Ghizela.

CAIRO, July 24.—A British lieutenant died from cholera to-day.

Canadian News.

AN IRON EATING COW.

In the stomach of a cow, slaughtered yesterday at the Dominion Abattoir, there were found no less than thirteen large iron staples, about one and a half inches in length, similar to those used in fencing. Iron in the blood is a good thing, but it is not a usual thing for cows to take such medicine.

MONTREAL, JULY 16.—Three hundred excursionists, principally women and children, crossing from Point Claire to Beauharnois, on the St Lawrence, had a very narrow escape on Sunday evening. In landing, the pilot missed the channel and ran the bow of the steamer on a reef, and were it not for the coolness and presence of mind of the Captain, who prevented a threatened panic and had the vessel run into shallow water, many lives would have been lost. As it was all were safely landed.

QUEBEC, JULY 20.—It is reported that Captain Richards, of the Chaudiere Gold Mines, has found alluvial gold, valued at $4,300, the result of two days' work on the Gilbert River.

The Toronto *Mail*:—"The operators, unless they are dominated by a mischievous spirit, will likely be ready to listen reasonably to reasonable offers. In these quarrels between Capital and Labor our sympathies have always been with those who are demanding fair compensation for work honestly done. It is for the striking operators to show by the most careful regard for law, order, property, and the public good, and by their willingness to accept reasonable compromise, that their cause is worthy of public sympathy. We hope to see the speediest settlement of this very deplorable affair."

Large numbers of men are hard at work in the flooded districts of London clearing away the *debris* and taking sanitary precautions to prevent disease. The subscriptions so far received amount to $5,000.

The other day a young colored married woman, living in the neighborhood of Wellington Street, Chatham, gave birth to a prodigy which is little inferior to the Siamese twins in point of curiosity. The baby was born and lives now with two distinct faces, and two partial heads. In short, it has a face before and one behind. In the centre of the head there is a division across and down some distance, but both start from the same neck. Unfortunately for the double chances for getting on which this wonderful baby would have had, though eyes, ears, nose and mouth are all there, or places for them, the organs are wanting, and only one face is furnished with the ordinary faculties.

By the giving way of a pier at Tivoli, near Baltimore, on the 23rd, which was crowded with a party of excursionists between sixty and seventy persons, mostly young women and children, were thrown into the water and drowned.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.—A private letter from Cascapedia says that the Governor-General and Princess Louise are having unusual luck at angling. A large number of splendid salmon have been forwarded to Government House, and several splendid specimens have been sent to Her Majesty the Queen. The party leave on Thursday for a month's sojourn at the Citadel, Quebec. Mr. Chester A. Arthur, son of President Arthur and party, are spending a few days with the Vice-Regal party, and are enjoying the sport immensely. The party will return to Ottawa the last week in August, after having paid a visit to Toronto.

Sir Charles Tupper is reopening treaty communications with France, on behalf of the Dominion.

United States News.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—At North Point, Tivoli, an excursion resort on the Patapsco, ten miles from the city, at ten o'clock last night, the giving way of the outer portion of a pier, on which several hundred persons were awaiting the boat to return to this city, caused the loss of sixty-eight or seventy lives.

The will of the late Dr. Eliphalet Clark, of Portland, Me., gives the interest of fifty thousand dollars to the Methodist seminary at Kent's Hill, under the following rather peculiar conditions:—"If any member of the Faculty or one of the teachers connected with the institution shall use tobacco in any form, and shall refuse to abandon the habit, and the case is not attended to by the Faculty, then for that year the interest shall be added to the principal." The will also gives a certain lot of land in Deering to found a school of Homœopathy. The estate will exceed $100,000

Mr. James McDermott, who was in Montreal recently, and who thrilled the hearts of some of his compatriots with declarations of the wild revenge he was going to wreak on the English by blowing up their ships and public buildings with dynamite, seems to have got into trouble. He was shot on Saturday afternoon in a saloon in New York by another "Fenian," who declared that McDermott was a traitor and had been condemned to death by the brotherhood. McDermott has not since been seen.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Hanlan, the oarsman, while bathing, rowed out in a boat on the Harlem River yesterday and saved from drowning four men whose boat had capsized.

RUBBER CIRCULARS.

The right store for Ladies' Children's and Men's Rubber Waterproof Garments is
S. CARSLEY'S.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The fact that our Rubber Circulars, Cloaks and Coats are the best and cheapest in this market, we consider justifies the above assertion.
S. CARSLEY.

UMBRELLAS.

What is said about Rubber Garments may also be said about our Silk Umbrellas.
S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S
SHIRT STORE.

S. Carsley's Men's Haberdashery Department undoubtedly takes the lead as a shirt store, for variety, for quality, for real value, and especially for low prices.

Men's Shirts, white or colored.
Men's Shirts, of flannel or cotton.
Men's Shirts, of wincey or Oxford cloth.
Boys' Shirts, ready-made or made to order.
For any kind of a shirt go right to
S. CARSLEY'S.

WHITE SHIRTS WHITE SHIRTS
WHITE SHIRTS WHITE SHIRTS
WHITE SHIRTS WHITE SHIRTS
WHITE SHIRTS WHITE SHIRTS
S. CARSLEY'S
S. CARSLEY'S
S. CARSLEY'S
S. CARSLEY'S

REGATTA SHIRTS
REGATTA SHIRTS
OXFORD SHIRTS WORKING SHIRTS
OXFORD SHIRTS WORKING SHIRTS
NIGHT SHIRTS
NIGHT SHIRTS
S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S

BOATING SHIRTS
BOATING SHIRTS
LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS LACED SHIRTS
LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS LACED SHIRTS
WINCEY SHIRTS
WINCEY SHIRTS
GREY FLANNEL SHIRTS
BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS
S. CARSLEY'S S. CARSLEY'S

SPECIAL LINE AT
S. CARSLEY'S
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LACE CURTAINS,
single pairs very cheap, at
S. CARSLEY'S.

ST. PHILIPPE,
Central Store,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
DRY GOODS,
such as Tweeds, and I a full line of Trimmings Ducks, Cottonades, Denims, Plain and Check Shirtings, Ticklings, etc. A good line of Grey Cottons at 7c.

Sheetings 72 inches wide.

Cretonnes, Dress Goods and a first class assortment of Prints.

IN
GROCERIES,
as usual, my utmost endeavor will be to keep all good at reasonable prices.

TEAS A SPECIALITY.
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
Paints, Oils, Harvest Tools,
AND
General Hardware,
every thing will be found of good quality.

Good Machine Oil 75c. per Gallon.

Inspection invited. Nothing charged to show goods, and full value for your money guaranteed for every thing you buy.

H. ROBERT,
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.
11

REMEMBER
THE
CHEAP PLACE
AT THE
WEST END,
IS THE PLACE TO
BUY CHEAP!

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Work done in first-class style.
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Address all applications to
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From whom all information desired can be obtained.
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For information and terms apply to the proprietor, or to
P. LATOUR,
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Used all the Year Round,
JOHNSTON'S
SARSAPARILLA
FOR
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,
And for Purifying the Blood.
It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases that arise from a Disordered Liver or an Impure blood. The sands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others.
It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingia, Dandelion, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and other well-known valuable Roots and Herbs. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.
It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.
Those who cannot obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send us one dollar, and we will send it to them.
W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers,
Amherstburg, Ont. Detroit, Mich.

For Sale by T. Christie, Lachute

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Fruit Laxative!!
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Indigestion, Constipation,
Sluggishness of the Intestines,
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Low Spirits, Habitual Costiveness,
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Indisposition, Sallow Complexion,
Internal Fever,
and all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.
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Lot No. 1293, as per cadastral plan, on Main St., with double tenement house, shop and outbuildings.
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Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON RONDELETH. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and Many so seemingly Miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head, and hear much better.
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Have been greatly benefitted, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

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Montreal Advertisements

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$1,000 00 worth of the best English fine gold earrings and brooches will be sold at 25 per cent less wholesale price. These goods are warranted the best of gold stock. Nothing flashy; but genuine goods. Those who want such goods had better call before they are all gone.
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DEALERS IN
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PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
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A special line of SILVER WATCHES worth $15.00 will be sold for $12.00, and all other goods in proportion. These goods, which are advertised by WM. MURRAY, will be guaranteed as the best of quality and as represented. Remember the place,
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SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE
Highly recommended for Biliousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any illness arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe, mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3 pills a dose.
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Through tickets issued to
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$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 12 1y

WOOL!
IN thanking our numerous customers for past favors, we wish to inform them that our stock will be found complete in the following goods, viz:—
Tweeds of the latest fashionable paterns.
Blankets, white and gray, also
Horse Blankets.
Etoffe.
Flannels, plain, white, gray, and checked.
Stocking Yarn, 1, 2, 3 or 4 ply, in all colors, or made to order.
Wool always taken in exchange for goods, and for good clean dry wool will allow 25 cts. per lb.
After a few weeks will have for sale men's and boys' woollen socks which will be found good, durable and well made socks at prices beyond competition.
CUSTOM WORK
DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Spinning fine yarn ..... 20 lbs.
do. medium to coarse ..... 15 "
Spinning and Twisting, 2, 3 or 4 ply, ... 25 "
ROLL CARDING
one cent per lb. less than any other mill in the neighborhood. We are bound to give the best of work or no pay collected.
Agents for Knitting Machines,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE.
Knits a pair of Socks in 20 minutes—easy to operate—easy to learn—price $30.00. Call and examine the work—you can make money by using them. Terms easy. And after 4 months if not satisfied will take back the machine and refund all money paid on them. Every house needs one. Knitting with the needles is a thing of the past.
Where is the farmer that would mow with the scythe and reap with the sickle? It would not pay. Why then keep your Wives and Daughters knitting all day on what can be done in 20 minutes.
HAMELIN & AYERS,
LACHUTE
40-2m WOOLLEN MILLS.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to
DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
161 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beautiful Grandma.

Grandma sits in her quaint arm-chair,
Never was a lady more sweet and fair;
Her gray locks ripple like silver shells,
And her brow its own calm story tells,
Of a gentle life and a peaceful even,
A trust in God and a hope in heaven.

Little girl May sits rocking away
In her own low seat, like some winsome fay;
Two doll babies her kisses share,
And another one lies by the side of her chair;
May is as fresh as the morning dew—
Cheeks of roses and ribbons of blue.

"Say, grandma," says the pretty elf,
"Tell me a story about yourself;
When you was little what did you play?
Was you good or naughty the whole day?
Was it hundreds and hundreds of years ago?
And what makes your soft hair as white as snow?"

"Did you have a mamma to hug and kiss?
And a dolly like this, and this, and this?
Did you have a pussy like my little Kate?
Did you go to bed when the clock struck eight?
Did you have long curls and some beads like mine?
A new silk apron with ribbons fine?"

Grandma smiled at the little maid,
And, laying aside her knitting, she said:
"Go to my desk and a red box you'll see;
Carefully lift and bring it to me."
So May put her dollies away and ran,
Saying, "I'll be careful as ever I can."

Then grandmamma opened the box, and lo!
A beautiful child, with a throat like snow,
Lips just tinted like pink shells, rare,
Eyes of hazel and golden hair;
Hands all dimpled and teeth pearls,
Fairest and sweetest of little girls.

"Oh, who is it?" cried winsome May.
"How I wish she was here to-day!
Wouldn't I love her like everything?
Give her my doll and my new gold ring.
Say, dear grandma, who can she be?"
"Darling," said grandma, "that child was me."

May looked long at the dimpled grace
And then at the saint-like fair old face;
"How funny," she cried, with a smile and kiss,
"To have such a dear little grandma as this;
Still," she added, with smiling zest,
"I think, dear grandma, I like *you* best."

So May climbed on the silken knee,
And grandma told her her history,
What plays she played and what toys she had;
How at times she was naughty, or good, or sad;
"But the best thing you did," said May, "don't you see?—
Was to grow to a beautiful grandma for me."

MELICENT:

The Mystery of the Veiled Picture.

A NOVEL—BY FAYR MADOC.

"I can hardly explain my meaning. But though I always had such a happy life myself, it touches me keenly to see people who are very happy."

Mrs. Hungerford was puzzled. She had no clew to Melicent's mind. "Why does the sight of happiness move you?" she said uguely.

Because—because—there is so much, less happiness than there ought to be."

"You have been studying social questions, and they have made you dismal," said Mrs. Hungerford, with playful severity. "Don't you know that people who study misery should neutralize the effects of study by vigorous action? It is a mistake to think. If you study disease, you should be a doctor or a nurse. If you study crime, you should rescue the children of the criminal classes. If you study poverty, you should try to mitigate the condition of the poor."

"And if you are religious, and abhor sin, you should try and reclaim the prodigal," exclaimed the ubiquitous curate from behind her chair. "Mrs. Hungerford, I am told you are an atheist."

"And I am told that *you* are an atheist," returned the lady. They all three laughed. Melicent felt unusually low-spirited, and she feared lest Mrs. Hungerford should see behind her mask. So she gladly joined the little burst of merriment, and felt grateful to Mr. Bostock for having disturbed a *tete-a-tete* which was becoming awkward. Their laughter brought Mrs. Bertrand to the corner whence so much gayety was issuing.

"What is the joke?" she asked.

"Mrs. Hungerford and Mr. Bostock are accusing each other of atheism," exclaimed Melicent. "It is not a laughing matter, is it?"

"It is not, indeed," said Mrs. Bertrand, gravely. "I think it is a woful sign of the times that people of position—married women and clergymen—should make a jest of religion."

"Indeed, dearest Mary, we were not jesting at religion," said Mrs. Hungerford. "You did not hear what passed."

"I hear quite enough which passes from Mr. Bostock," returned Mrs. Bertrand, with severity. "As to you, my poor Isabel, you are married to a stranger, and you live in Yorkshire! Mr. Bostock ought to know better. But he has destroyed my peace of mind, and led my only brother to profanity. Robert's soul is on his head."

Mr. Bostock began to stroke his hair, and was about to speak, but Melicent interrupted him.

"It is not quite clear to me what atheism is," she said. "Rene says that there are many more atheists than the few who say, *There is no God*. He says it is a species of atheism to do any wilful wrong, or to make any complaint. He considers that to murmur at God's dealings implies a disbelief in His goodness and wisdom, and consequently in Him."

"Quite true," acquiesced Mrs. Bertrand. It was sufficient for her that Melicent had quoted Rene.

"But many low, bad people believe superstitiously in God," said Mrs. Hungerford.

"Yes, they believe superstitiously in a god whom they have degraded to the level of their own low conceptions," said the curate. "But I maintain that the striving after the highest life testifies to a man's appreciation of God's holiness and purity and wisdom. The conception of the highest life must be the gauge of the conception of God, and the carrying out of our conception of the highest life must be the gauge of the strength of our faith."

"And what is the highest life?" asked Melicent.

"Perfect submission to God's will," said Mr. Bostock, reverently.

"Self-sacrifice," said Mrs. Hungerford.

"*I* think—doing one's duty," said Mrs. Bertrand, rather sharply.

"Are not the three ideas one?" observed Mr. Bostock, diffidently. "A trinity in unity!"

"I dare say you are right," said Mrs. Bertrand, more kindly. She rose, and moved away to the side of young Mrs. Belamour.

"There is some good in Mr. Bostock, my dear," she said. "He has been talking quite nicely of the Trinity."

"Has he?" said Mrs. Belamour, with interest. "I am glad to hear it, and it confirms my husband's opinion that he is trying to improve. He sent him quite a nice article for the *Gazette* last week, and it will appear on Saturday. It contains no mention of Scripture at all."

"And a very good thing too!" approved Mrs. Bertrand. "Scripture and Mr. Bostock do not agree."

"This is about the archæological aspect of Delysford, and is very interesting," pursued Mrs. Belamour. "My husband was forced to refuse his articles on the Mosaic Law. Their tendency was quite unchristian, and my husband says a clergyman is bound to be orthodox."

"It would be *too* shocking of a clergyman to pass criticisms on the Mosaic Law!" said Mrs. Bertrand.

"Quite so," affirmed the editor's wife. "It does not do to encourage young clergymen to think for themselves. *They* are not the pillars of the Church, and they ought to be modest, and accept the views of the bishops and learned divines. I suppose Mr. Bostock thinks that because Rene Du Lys writes a little daringly and freely he may do the same. But Rene Du Lys is a scholar, and knows what he is about. Mr. Bostock's business is to teach and preach the Gospel."

"If he would only teach the Gospel and leave the Bible alone!" said Mrs. Bertrand, querulously. "The Bible *is* the Bible. There is no gainsaying that. We don't want it explained. I always notice, when people begin explaining a thing, they generally explain it away. Now my brother Robert insisted on explaining the circulation of the blood to me the other day, and he explained and explained, till there was no blood left, and it appeared our blood was all air!"

"Nonsense!" ejaculated Mrs. Belamour.

"That's what I said to him," said Mrs. Bertrand. "I said, 'Robert, you may tell me black is white, but pray don't pretend that blood is air!' And he just shrugged his shoulders and said, 'What becomes of the sugar in your tea?' There is no sequence in his conversation. It is my unhappy belief that the poor boy is half crazed with all the scientific humbug he got hold of in London. And since he came back his religion has been unsettled by bad company. Mr. Bostock has Robert's soul on his head."

"They are talking about me," said the young doctor to Louisa Philland. "But they won't have me to talk about much longer. John Hungerford is quite willing to have me, and I am going into Yorkshire in November."

"Oh, Robert! how can you?" cried Louisa.

"Delysford is driving me mad," said the young man. "I can't stop here any longer. Bostock is going too, and then I shan't have a single person to exchange ideas with—except the Du Lyses, and of course I can't expect to be very intimate with them."

"I thought you liked talking to me," said Louisa, pouting.

"So I do, Louisa. I like talking to you better than to any one else in the world. But you are always vexed with me if I say anything particular."

"I am vexed with you, Robert, only when you talk profanely."

"But I don't talk profanely."

"Yes, Robert, you do. You talk as if you thought you were cleverer than the prophets and the patriarchs."

"So I am, Louisa. That is, I know more about physical science than they did."

"Robert, it is scandalous to hear you talk! I think you had certainly better leave Delysford as soon as possible."

"Oh, Louisa! I wish you wouldn't think so much of the prophets and patriarchs!"

"Robert, your language is monstrous!"

"Then you really wish me to go away, Louisa?"

"Certainly."

"Then go I will. But when I come to see my father and mother, may I come and see you?"

"If you like."

"And if you should be married to some Delysford fellow—"

"Robert, I wish you would not talk of my marrying a Delysford fellow. It is not a nice subject."

"It seems I can't please you in any way," he said, sighing.

"Oh, Robert! if you would only be quite different," she murmured, relenting a little.

"Then I should not be myself at all."

"Yes, you would. You would be you, only you would be like a better person."

"The same with a difference," suggested he. "Louisa, beware of metaphysics!"

His caution sounded formidable, and it seemed to Louisa as if he had suddenly leaped into her place, and that in his turn he had become her judge, and was accusing her of something unorthodox and heinous. She was confused and unhappy, and she looked round the room for a means of escape. She saw Melicent rising to go, and she rose too, and made a parade of saying good-bye to Miss Du Lys.

"It is pleasant in the fields," she said at last, with an air of desperation.

"Is it?" said Rene, absently. Yet he was looking fixedly at her. So, finding ceremony of no avail, Amy went straight to the point.

"Mr. Du Lys, do you still think of me?" she said.

"Still think of you?" he repeated. "Good heavens! I think of you night and day! I am consumed with thinking of you."

"I wish you would cease to think of me."

"I cannot. I long for you and I shall forever."

"Pray, pray do not!"

"You have ceased to love me, Amy!"

"I have not; I have not!" she cried. "But it is of no use."

"Because you and your father will never give way?"

"Papa will never unsay his words."

"And you?"

"I cannot go against papa. Oh, don't ask me!"

"If you love me, Amy, why do you not press *me* to give way?"

"I would not ask you to give way," she said, quietly. "You would not be yourself if you gave way, and it is *yourself* I love."

"Oh, my darling, my darling, you kill me!"

"Pray, pray, don't say so! Oh, Mr. Du Lys, I cannot bear it!"

It was a moment of intense anguish to both. Rene groaned aloud, and Amy, burst into uncotrollable tears.

"I have been so unhappy," she sobbed. "I *am* so unhappy. I can't bear it any longer. You must go away, and not let me see you again for a long time."

"My darling! my darling!" cried Rene, remorsefully. The style was between them, but he put his arms about her, and kissed her as he had kissed her in the rose-garden.

"My dearest! my dearest!" he kept on saying. Then she disengaged herself from him, and told him he must go, and he went, not crossing the style, but turning away to follow a circuitous and longer path to the town.

When Melicent reached the place where this sad and unpremeditated tryst had taken place she found Amy leaning against the style, with her face hidden in her hands, and crying bitterly.

"What is the matter, Amy, dearest?" she cried. In a moment she forgot her own sorrowful cogitations, and hastened to fold Amy in her arms, and kiss her tenderly.

CHAPTER XV.

When Melicent had parted with Amy, she walked back to the town deep in thought. Her nobility was struggling to emancipate itself, but her heart was inanimate, her will was clogged. She had no inclination for duty—for self sacrifice—for submission. She was, indeed, forced to endure. But why should she oppress herself with the fulfilment of the farther exactions of an over-sensitive conscience? Her submission had been uncomplaining, if sullen. What need was there for her to embrace the rigorous tyranny of inevitableness? Why should she invent for herself duties which dimmer eyes would not even have seen? Why should she impose upon herself a sacrifice of which accident alone had rendered her capable?

It was nearly six o'clock, and her shadow fell long before her. The air was crisp and chill. She thought of the empty house at Belmont, and of the fateful weir. "Oh, my darling!" she thought. "I cannot be angry with you. Why—why was life so cruel to you, and to me?"

Melicent's heart was very full. She felt as if it must burst. Even at that moment, when a great sacrifice seemed to be taking possession of her, tumultuously selfish feelings were surging within her and fighting for the mastery. She went away to open the window, for she felt choking. A great cry was ready to rush forth from her panting breast. She struggled proudly to repress it. Yet she strove almost fiercely to withstand the abnegation that her higher self demanded of her. Why, she asked herself passionately—why should Rene and Amy be made to rejoice, when her life's happiness lay buried in Clinton's grave? Why should she alone break her heart in silence? For a moment it seemed to her that Rene and Amy were no man and woman, but mere whimpering children crying for a toy that was but denied to them for a second. For an instant they seemed contemptible to her. What was their grief compared to hers? Theirs was not hopeless; theirs was not wrong; theirs was not forbidden by the past and blemished in the present. Amy had not been misled—Rene was unfettered. It was a hard and evil hour to Melicent.

Then she hated herself for her irrational anger. Softer feelings stole over her, and her madness passed away. For many minutes she stood looking out into the twilight, and every minute seemed to her an hour. Scalding tears rolled down her cheeks, and the effort with which she stifled her sobs almost suffocated her. At last the old church clock slowly struck seven. Melicent counted the strokes, and as they vibrated on her harassed ears, the wildness of her yearning seemed to subside. Submission—duty—sacrifice—she half repeated to herself, and she thought of the love of which Dr. Hungerford had spoken. And did she not love Rene? did she not idolize him?

She leaned her head against the shutter, and pressed her cold fingers over her burning eyes. She was exhausted. Her passion had been so intense. But she had conquered.

The room was quite dark when she stole back to her brother's side. He had not stirred or spoken for an hour.

"Rene, dear, come and get ready for dinner."

"Yes, dear."

He spoke kindly as was his wont, but his tone was that of utter dejection. Yet she dared not bid him be of good cheer, for he should win Amy, and not lose Delysford. Her crowning sacrifice must be to hide the sacrifice she was about to make.

That night Melicent wrote a letter which she posted with her own hands early the following morning. This is what she wrote:

"DEAR MR. FREMAINE,—I know that you have not forgotten the question which lies between us, awaiting—as you said—my answer. You said when you asked it that you would do anything to win me. I am ready to answer it now. Only grant me this one favor. Give Amy to my brother unconditionally, and I am yours, unreservedly, and always,

MELICENT DU LYS."

So Fremaine lost the game after all, and the old prophecy was fulfilled, that the wiles of woman should circumvent the serpent.

CHAPTER XVI.

Early in the spring Robert Phillote returned from Yorkshire to see his father and mother. He had been away but a few months, but many changes had transpired in his absence. Mr. Bostock had departed, and Mr. Marable's nephew was curate in his stead. Delysmere and the Retreat had recently changed mistresses. Delysford had lately seen two weddings.

Miss Fremaine's wedding had been magnificent. Splendor had been befitting to it. The bride was young and pretty, and she had married the greatest man in Delysford, who was, besides, handsome and young himself. Miss Du Lys's nuptials had been celebrated in a much quieter fashion. But its simplicity had been becoming. For her bridegroom had been twice her age and a widower, and no extraneous pomp could add to her innate dignity and loveliness.

The excitement which had prevailed among the Delysfordians had been great, and it did not yet slumber. The sound of marriage-bells seemed still to linger in the air. No one spoke of aught but weddings. The subject of matrimony occupied a prominent place in the familiar *tete a tete* and in wider convivialities. Marriage was the universal topic.

The theme did not displease the young doctor. He was glad to find Delysford aglow with the fire of Cupid. He liked nothing better than to ensconce himself in a quiet corner beside Louisa Philland, and listen to her lively descriptions of the two bridals.

"I wonder who will be the next bride and bridegroom," he said at last.

"I wonder, too," acquiesced Louisa, blushing a little.

(To be continued.)

Mrs. Langtry in the Surf at Coney Island.

Around the Oriental Hotel everything was particularly still. Half a dozen young dudes in white suits played lawn tennis, and ladies looked from the hotel in a dreamy way at the sea.

There was one lady there, rather tall, with brown hair and a white, loose, flimsy cloud floating around her shoulders. Near her was a young man with one hand resting on the lady's swinging chair. Curiously enough, so it is said, the other ladies do not go near this couple, although there are but few of them who can rival the lady in beauty or conversational powers. She is Mrs. Langtry and he is Freddie. They are quite well known in some parts of the United States.

Early yesterday morning she did not have the white mantle on her shoulders. Not much! She walked down to the beach in a pair of tightly fitting knee-breeches and a jaunty jacket belted in around the waist. A Turkish towel fell around her form, which she cast off by the margin of the ocean. The brown hair is waving and rustling in the breeze and half the white, ivory arms are gleaming in the sunlight as she throws them over her head and clasps them at the back of her neck. What few people were at the beach gazed and gazed, while others ran down from the hotels as the word passed from mouth to mouth that the Lily was about to take a plunge and a swim. She waded out slowly and yet more slowly, the water creeping up on the little knee-breeches by inches and gaining slowly on the jaunty, belted down jacket. Suddenly the ivory arms gleam for an instant and she plunges out of sight. The billow rolls in upon the beach and the white arms shine out again, shaming the foaming surf. The brown locks fall heavy on her back. The knee-breeches and the jacket make a plunge for a bathing just as Freddie, half frantic, rushes from the billiard room of the Oriental towards where the billow had rolled in upon the beach.

This was the Lily's first dip. She will bathe no more, but leaves the hotel next week.

"Do the ladies here like Mrs. Langtry?" a report of the *World* asked the clerk of the Oriental.

"Wouldn't like to say. You know he's here," responded that official.

Clear as Crystal.

"You have pretty good water in this part of the country, don't you?" inquired a passenger at a railroad eating house, on the Canada Southern, handing the proprietor a dollar for his dinner.

"Splendid, sir; splendid," replied the eating house cormorant; "pure as dew and clear as crystal. Good water, you know, has great magnifying properties. Why, you can look 20 feet down into one of our lakes, and a minnow on the bottom will look as big as a six-pound pickerel. Wonderful magnifier, sir."

"I guess you are right about that," said the passenger; "I looked down into my soup at dinner, and a hair lying on the bottom of the plate looked as big as a two inch rope."

When to look for a rise in gas—When balloons begin to go up. Men who always give down weight—Pile drivers. Wood cuts—Well, they always said he would. Why is the boarding of a ship at sea by pirates like a tower clock?—It's a high-handed affair.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Forecastle Reasons for Thinking Certain Things Unlucky.

The prevalent idea that superstition exists only among the very ignorant is far from true; yet with the sailor superstition seems to be inborn. Let one attempt to deny Jack's theory about "Davy Jones locker" in the bottom of the sea, and he will be met with strong if not convincing argument that he is mistaken. Davy Jones is credited with having many set laws which, though they may be unwritten, must be rigidly observed. To go to sea on Friday, the carrying of dead bodies at sea, the killing of a cat, the harming of one of "Mother Carey's chickens," the dropping of a water-bucket overboard while washing down decks, are believed to be offences for which Davy Jones will demand satisfaction, either by the sacrifice of one man or the pulling of a ship and its entire crew into his locker. The carrying of a corpse on the ocean longer than it is necessary to sew it up in canvas with heavy weights to insure its sinking below the depths which fishes frequent, will cause a panic among a ship's crew. The killing of a cat on board a vessel is thought extremely unlucky, and woe to the person who should be found guilty of such an act. A naval vessel on a voyage from Peru to New York, by way of the Straits of Magellan, had on board an ill tempered and generally disreputable cat which no one had any love for. This animal mysteriously disappeared one night after the vessel left Valparaiso, and, though one of the firemen was suspected, the proof could not be obtained. For the remainder of the voyage the captain and several of the other officers as well as all of the sailors predicted that the vessel would surely be lost. They daily watched for the king of the mighty deep to appear and demand satisfaction for the crime. Yet the vessel reached the New York navy yard after a remarkably pleasant voyage throughout. In this case the wives and sweethearts who had longingly waited for three years for the ship's return were given the credit of hauling on her (imaginary) line and bringing her safely past Davy Jones' minions. There is scarcely a sailor who does not verily believe that it is unlucky to go to sea on Friday, yet it has been asserted that the masters of some of our big steamships would as soon sail on Friday as on any other day. Yet the records of Fridays do not support the assertion, and this can be seen by anybody who will peruse the ship news column of the Saturdays' papers. Let one go around among the officers of the many steamship lines and see if he will find any whose vessels regularly sail on Friday. Only two weeks ago one of the large ocean steamships steamed away from her pier on Friday, and anchored in Gravesend bay until the following day before she went to sea. It was said that the captain's excuse was "to make repairs," but it came from good authority that he had a strong aversion to starting on a voyage on Friday. The "ocean tramp" steamship Rhimindda, which was wrecked on the Nova Scotian coast on Tuesday, sailed from this port on the previous Friday. This superstition seems to prevail in yachting circles as well, and the question was asked a few days ago: "When was there ever a yacht regatta on Friday?" Regattas do sometimes occur on that day, however, but it is seldom. For instance, of the many yachting contests in the country for this season Friday has been religiously avoided for all excepting by the Chicago and New Haven yacht clubs, which will sail their annual regattas on August 3rd, and the Quincy, Mass., yacht club, which has appointed August 10th. A well known story is told of a captain who tried to prove that Friday was not an unlucky day. He laid the keel of a new ship at Hyannis, Cape Cod, on Friday, launched her on Friday, named her Friday and set sail on Friday. Her record was made complete when she was wrecked on Friday and everybody on board lost.

Jack has many curious ideas. For instance, if the moon has sharp horns it betokens fine weather; and if it is lying on its back with both horns up bad weather is at hand. Again:

When the sun sets in a silver bell,
An easterly wind is sure as ——.

When one of Mother Carey's chickens, or stormy petrels, is seen near the ship, a storm is approaching, for these birds are rarely seen in fair weather. It is a forecastle notion that the petrel is so named from St. Peter, on account of its running with closed wings over the surface of the waves. This brought to mind the walking of St. Peter upon the water, and the sailors think the bird was therefore called "petrel" as a sort of diminutive of the apostle's name. These birds have been known to follow a vessel during a storm for many days, apparently with neither food nor rest, and without flapping their wings. If one of these little birds should be swept aboard in a great storm, as is frequently the case, no sailor will touch it.

The dolphin and porpoise are unwelcome to the sailor when they suddenly appear during a calm, and if they skip about a severe gale is expected. If sharks follow a ship for several days it means that a death is to occur. Any one who has seen the haddock must have noticed a mark on each side of the gills. This, sailors assert, was made by St. Peter with his finger and thumb when he took the tribute money out of the mouth of the fish. This, perhaps, accounts for the belief of Scotchmen that it is the "richest" fish that was ever put on the table. The most superstitious sailors are the Scandinavians, who believe in the existence of Neck, a merman, having the head of a man and the flowing ringlets of a girl. Neck, wearing a red cap, sits upon the waves and plays upon the harp. His melody is so attractive that sailors become charmed by it, and in this way many have perished. The Norwegians are firm believers in the "kraken," a monster devil-fish whose body is over a mile long, only to be found in the deepest waters. It feeds upon fishes, and devours whole schools at a time. Fishermen who have mistaken it for an island and taken refuge on its back, have been drowned in the whirlpool made by the sudden sinking of the monster.—*New York Tribune.*

How Beauty was Dressed at Ascot.

At Ascot, on Tuesday, the Princess of Wales looked charming in a cream colored gown of some soft woolen material, and with a little red in her bonnet. The Duchess of Albany wore a lovely shade of wall-flowered red. Lady Brassey was as gorgeous as usual, but her gown appeared rather hot and heavy for the day. The Duchess of Manchester looked splendid in black, made over red. Maria Marchioness of Aillesbury wore the same gown she had on at Monday's wedding. Lady Dudley, "gowned in pure white that fitted to the shape," looked poetic. Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, in gray, suggested the thought that in no other color could she possibly look so well. The sight of her on a succeeding day in mauve totally subverted any such narrow idea. But I heartily wish that she had not worn a bonnet made of a sea gull. She can so easily set fashions that she ought to be careful not to set cruel ones.—*London Truth.*

"I should like to be excused, Your Honor," said a Chicago man who had been summoned on a jury. "What for?" "I owe a man $5 and I want to hunt him up and pay it." "Do you mean to say you would hunt up a man to pay a bill, instead of waiting for him to hunt you up?" "Yes, Your Honor." "Do you belong to Chicago?" "Yes, sir." "You are excused. I don't want any man on the jury who would lie like that."

A New York doctor knows of a husband who kissed his wife on the ear and made her deaf. She would not have been deaf if he had kissed some other man's wife, and it had come to her ears.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

—The funds available now for the Brant memorial reach $16,000.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

—A ball dress of pale yellow is trimmed with rows of tiny black velvet.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

—Voltaire's house is used by the Geneva Bible Society as a repository for bibles.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

If you would succeed in life, rise early and be an economist of time.

"A dream of fair women"—Rich men.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmonks gophers 15c.

First editions of Shelley are in demand in London at high prices.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia Impotence. Sexual Debility. $1.

Ill treatment—Medical attendance.

Don't You Do It.

Don't wait an hour before buying a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is safe, painless, prompt in action, never leaves sore spots behind, and therefore perfection itself. Substitutes are being offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. See that the name of Polson & Co. is on each wrapper. Sold by druggists and country dealers; only 25 cents.

Always out of countenance—The nose.

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Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Address, with two stamps, for pamphlet.

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THE LOSS OF POWER TO digest and assimilate food in any one who has a weak spot, whose weakness renders perfect nutrition a necessity, requires immediate attention; the lungs impaired by inflammation, the heart by rheumatism, and the liver or kidney by over-stimulation, will soon cry out from starvation when the blood is insufficiently fed and the tissues ill-nourished. Failure of nerve power and a weak stomach are the chief factors in these troubles, and the elements of nerve nutrition and essential agents of the gastric juice in WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA the best remedy.

A meerschaum deposit has been discovered in Saline, Ark.

—"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr. H. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.

The Dickinson family, to the number of 1,000 or more, will hold a reunion at Amherst, Mass., on August 8th and 9th.

"If Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has not really discovered the *Elixir Vitæ*, which the ancient alchemists sought by so much patient research and persistent experiment, her medicine seems, at least, likely to command an immense sale and universal popularity in the future. If rapid progress and eminent success furnish any basis for a correct judgment, Mrs. Pinkham is a most promising competitor for such honorable distinction as the alchemists failed to achieve.

Lord Walter Gordon Lennon, son of the Duke of Richmond, and suite are at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

***"Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

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☞The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily died, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

Prince Albert Victor will occupy the "Bachelor's Cottage" at Sandringham during the greater part of the summer for the purpose of study.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

One can, to an almost laughable degree, infer what a man's wife is like from his opinion about women in general.—*J. Stewart Mills.*

"*Your Skin Cure is superexcellent. It is fast curing my daughter's ring worm, which had spread all over her body.*" *Mrs. E. L. D. Merriam, Blue Hill, Mass.* Druggists keep it. $1 per package.

President Arthur is said to have sixty pairs of shoes. Gentlemen who would like to be in Mr. Arthur's shoes are doubtless persons of great leisure.

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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
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Get hop bitters that never—*Fail.*
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R eally, you'll find it a very great treasure;
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