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And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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The conductors and engine drivers on our railways have vast responsibilities, both as regards life and property, committed to their care, and it is a matter of very great public importance that only men of first-class reliability and intelligence should be placed in such positions. That can hardly be expected when the rates of pay to them are so low as they now generally are. The only wonder is that under a system of such low rates as has prevailed for years, considering the great personal risks and responsibilities to which they are exposed, such a good class of men has been obtained.

The Editor's Wife.

The following extracts are from a poem read by Eugene Field, at the recent Banquet of the Chicago Press Club:

When the editor comes from his office at night
At a very late hour, in a dubious plight
The impression prevails and the story is told
That the editor's wife can be always cajoled
With a fib about "bridges" and "broken-down press"—
But we who have been there are free to confess
That when husbands are late and suspicions are rife
It is best to own up to the editor's wife.

And of course you'll agree since our wives are all here
To brighten the scene and partake of our cheer—
That the best of all angels kind Heaven has sent
To bring a man sympathy, peace, and content—
To add to his joys and to lessen his woes—
To sew on his buttons and patch up his hose—
And to smooth out the kinks and the wrinkles of life,
Is the idol we worship—the editor's wife.

You may drink to your trade and your creature of fame—
I raise not my glass till I hear her sweet name;
'Tis to her alone who uncomplainingly bears
The all of her sorrows, the most of our cares—
Whose wealth of sweet influence subtly inspires
Our grandest achievements and noblest desires—
'Tis to her I would drink—our companion in life—
God's best inspiration, the editor's wife!

CUPIDITY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER IX.—(CONTINUED.)

"You are really absurd, Cristine," she said severely. "One would think your father had never received a telegram or been late for breakfast before."

Cristine did not answer—would in truth have found speech difficult just then; and her mother turned again to the man.

"Let Captain Bruce know we are at breakfast."

When Finnis had gone upon his errand she said, in a tone that had lost all its dignity and was full of pettish, frightened complaint—

"You do your best to infect me with your terrors, Cristine, sitting there looking like a ghost, and never saying a word. What bad news could the telegram bring—unless indeed"—the handsome face clouding over with a genuine terror—"unless there is something wrong with my poor Vance, and Captain Bruce fears to tell me? Oh, Cristine, if it should be that!"

Cristine, straining her ears to catch the man's returning steps, smiled in rather a ghastly fashion to see what different paths her mother's fears and hers were taking. She answered impatiently—

"Oh, Vance fills the universe for you; It was not Vance of whom I was thinking."

"Then you are an unnatural sister," was the quick response. "I am thankful to say the dear boy is never out of my thoughts. Nora would not have answered me in such an unfeeling fashion."

"Nora is flawless now, of course," Miss Singleton commenced sneeringly, but at that moment Finnis re-entered the room, and it needed but one glance at his white, frightened face to tell that something was terribly wrong.

"Oh, ma'am," he cried, "you had better come to the library! Master is——. I had better go for the doctor at once."

With rapid steps and quickly beating hearts, Mrs. Bruce and Cristine made their way to the lofty book-lined room that, seldom visited by any other member of the household, was Captain Bruce's favorite retreat. Here he was wont to write his letters, to audit his accounts, to correct and re-correct with laborious patience the learned nautico-scientific articles that were destined never to see the light, but formed at once the object and recreation of the long leisure to which a melancholy fate had condemned him. Here the two women were to find him—how?

It was a question that received no immediate answer as they pushed back the heavy door and timidly entered the room. The shabby old leather desk, brought from Nettleton, stood open in its accustomed place on the knee-hole writing-table, a half-written sheet of paper on the blotter, and the keys still dangling from the old-fashioned brass lock. The morning sunlight streaming through the tall window glittered on their well-polished brightness, on the deep crimson of the empty pushed-back chair, and on an object prone at its foot.

It was a man's figure stiff and motionless, with a gray head above which two arms had stretched and stiffened, as though in appealing agony—the man they had come to seek.

With a sharp scream of terror that rang through all the house and brought the frightened servants to the door, Mrs. Bruce ran to her husband's side, lifted the gray head on to her lap, and looked with horror on the livid face and widely-staring eyes.

"He is dead!" she cried, losing all self-control, and shrinking like a frightened child in presence of calamity. "Cristine, come here; your father is dead, I tell you! Send for Vance, for Nora! Some one should be here!"

"Send for a doctor," Cristine said, her calm, clear tones breaking in upon her mother's frantic ravings, and recalling the bewildered servants to a remembrance of duties to be done.

One or two of the women came into the room, the rest disappeared quickly as Cristine knelt by her step-father's side and placed her hand upon his heart. It still beat, though with a terribly sluggish slowness.

"He is not dead," she said, raising her yellow head at last, "though I fear he may be dying."

"Oh, my poor Duncan!" The woman who had been a cold, indifferent, but, in her fashion and according to her lights, a faithful and honest wife, broke into a passion of tears, and with remorseful tenderness raised the poor gray hand to her quivering lips.

As she did so, Cristine's glance wandered instinctively to the other hand, which had stiffened on something that it still held with a convulsive clasp—something that gleamed pinkly through the pale fingers.

Cristine's heart leaped convulsively; it must be the telegram of which the man had spoken. Her superstitious fears had not deceived her; it was that which had stricken him down. Was it from Nora, from Arthur Beaupre, from Lord de Gretton? What horrible news did it contain? However she managed it, her eyes must be the first to master its contents. With a supreme effort, she regained the self-control lost for one terror-stricken moment, and prepared for instant action.

"Control yourself, mother," she said, sternly. "If, as I fear, it is paralysis, there will be work for you to do."

"Paralysis!" moaned the poor woman, with a cold shiver and another caress to the cold, senseless hand that neither warmed nor stirred beneath her touch.

But Cristine, not heeding her mother's lamentations, turned to the servants with clear, precise orders which, in spite of the morbid curiosity which prompted them to linger, they had no choice but to obey.

"The doctor will require hot water, mustard-baths, ice, and hot blankets. See that they are all ready," she said, looking round.

And, grumbling at Miss Cristine's "arbitrary ways," but secretly admiring her clear-headed forethought, the women withdrew.

Then, and not till then, Cristine strove to disengage the crumpled paper from the close and deathlike grip. It was a task requiring no little nerve and patience; but she succeeded at last. The cold hand lay open and empty—the paper was in her possession.

"Cristine, what are you doing?"

With a sort of angry gasp Mrs. Bruce put the question, brushing away the thickly-falling tears that blurred her vision, the better to follow her daughter's extraordinary movements.

Cristine had risen suddenly to her feet, and, with a look that frightened the watching woman—a look more terrible than the dark shadow that rested on the face of the stricken man—was slowly tearing the telegram into minutest fragments.

"Can you not answer, Cristine? Is that the telegram you are tearing?"

"Yes," Cristine answered slowly; "it is best destroyed; it has such ugly news. No wonder that it upset him. I am hard enough, but"—with a strong shudder—"I never dreamed of this!"

The wild words, the wilder action, wrought Mrs. Bruce almost to a frenzy of terror. She gathered the fragments, and tried to piece them together, but in vain; there was no help but in an appeal to her daughter.

"Cristine, for pity's sake, child, tell me the truth! Is it"—the mother-passion rising in an overmastering fear supreme above all others—"is it from Vance?"

Cristine broke into a shrill cry, half laughter and half scream, that echoed horribly through the lofty room and worked her mother's fears to frenzy-point. Then she answered almost calmly—

"No, mother; you need not fear for Vance. "He"—with a frightened side-glance at the prostrate figure—"had no need to spare us. The blow falls only on him."

"On him!" With widening eyes the elder woman pondered the words. "Oh, Cristine, it is—it must be—Nora!"

"Yes, it is Nora," Cristine admitted, in the same frozen fashion. "Lord de Gretton was murdered last night, and Nora was missing this morning—that is all."

CHAPTER X.

All that day and night Captain Bruce lay in the same helpless, hopeless state. Life lingered still in the inert frame; somewhere behind the darkened eyes thought and sensation, memory, and power to suffer pain were to be found; but for the present they were in abeyance; whether they would ever wake again the doctor would not undertake to say.

"It may be that he will recover—this is the first attack—or it may be that he will pass away in this stupor," the doctor said, with a compassionate glance at the girl upon whose fair delicate face some sudden blight seemed to have fallen, who evidently felt the situation deeply, and yet was able to receive his instructions with a sort of helpful self-control, while her mother, in another part of the house, passed from one fit of screaming hysterics to another.

Cristine, standing pale and silent at the foot of the great bed, looking at the gray face so pathetically changed, with its drooping lip and dull half-opened eyes, thought with a sudden vivid remembrance of the cruel news to which he must awaken, thought that, if Heaven were pitiful, it would be best that he should so pass away.

Involuntarily her thoughts translated themselves into words.

"Death would be mercy here," she said, in a low, frightened whisper that struck on the listener's ear with strangely tragic force.

He turned and eyed the girl a little sternly. Hitherto she had seemed anything but heartless, hitherto in his thoughts he had bestowed upon her the highest commendation; but those words filled him with a quick, repulsive disgust. He was a stranger to the family, but a neighbor; and, in common with all other neighbors, he had heard of the grand match that Captain Bruce's daughter had made. The fashionable papers had overflowed with descriptions of the bride's *trousseau*, presents, grace, beauty, and general happiness. Naturally, then, he expected her father to be one of the most proudly contented of men, and naturally also attributed this sudden attack to the over-excitement of the occasion.

In these circumstances Cristine's remark seemed as uncalled for as it was heartless and worthy of rebuke.

"Life is always best while heaven wills that we should keep it," he said severely. "Your father's state is most critical at present; but if he is kept free from all excitement——"

"If," Cristine interrupted with a convulsive shudder—"if his life depends upon his being kept free from excitement, he will die in his first conscious moment."

"You have bad news for him then?"

Cristine, still staring at her step-father's face, bent her head by way of answer.

"It must be kept back at all costs," the man said peremptorily; "or perhaps she knows it already?"

"He does," Cristine said quietly; but, though the doctor lingered curiously, she vouchsafed no further information.

"So much for preconceived ideas," he thought, as he passed out into the brilliant summer morning. "I took it for granted that triumph, and not trouble, knocked the poor fellow down. I wonder what the bad news is. That young lady seems rather reticent, but sooner or later no doubt I shall know."

And before the day was many hours older not only he, but all London knew how terrible was the blow that had smitten Duncan Bruce to the earth. The evening newspapers, the very papers that contained the stereotyped reporters' 'gush' over the aristocratic wedding of the previous day, set forth in staring characters their sensational accounts of the "Horrible Tragedy in the West. Murder of a Bridegroom. Strange Disappearance of the Bride." Before night fell, all England was talking of Lord de Gretton's murder, and the telegraph wires were flashing the news all over the face of the globe. Before night fell, the case had been tried by thousands of self-constituted tribunals, and an almost universal verdict found the absent Nora guilty of her husband's death.

It so happened that Ella Joyce, who, as Nora's bridesmaid, had made the unlucky "Lucy Ashton" comparison, was at a garden party, listening to the music of the Hungarian Band, and daintily eating an ice, when the horrible news was whispered from one to another through all the tents and across the lawn until it reached her ear.

She grew white as the ivory silk dress she wore, and dropped the china shell with a sharp incredulous cry.

"Oh, impossible!" she said passionately. "It is too horrible! Why, I——"

"You prophesied it," Sir George Crouesteste finished, with something like a shudder. "You did, indeed, Miss Joyce; it is most extraordinary to me!"

And he walked away quickly, evidently resolved to trust himself in such a dangerous vicinity no more. He admired Miss Joyce as much as it was in his limp nature to admire any created being but Sir George Crouesteste, her brightness, vivacity, and ready wit being, he thought, the proper complement of his more solid merits; but from that moment he dismissed decisively all notion of making her his own.

"The girl has the evil eye, don't you know?" he would solemnly and with evident sincerity assure his friends when twitted with his sudden defection. "It's an awful thing; but she has it. She put it on poor De Gretton yesterday, compared the bride to Lucia, and all that sort of thing; and this is the end of it."

And meantime, while her mother raved helplessly in one room and her step-father lay in a horrible mockery of death in another, while the servants, with a ghastly relish, discussed the terrible tidings, Cristine Singleton, with cold, trembling fingers, unfolded the newspaper and learned in detail how far her vengeance had outstripped her wishes, how utter was the ruin she had wrought.

"This morning the quiet Devonshire village of Stoke Vernon was electrified by a strangely horrible occurrence. Lord de Gretton, who was married only yesterday to Miss Nora Bruce, a young and beautiful lady to whom he was romantically attached, and who had brought his bride to Cliff Cottage, the lovely marine villa of our respected county member, Mr. Dalmayne, was found stabbed to the heart and quite dead in the smaller library, as it is called, a room opening into the private apartments of the noble pair.

"The sad discovery was made by a servant, who, entering the room about seven o'clock to open the shutters, found them and the French windows widely open, the white mats and delicate-hued carpets covered with blood, and Lord de Gretton dead upon the ground.

"In his surprise and horror, the man uttered a loud cry, which quickly brought all the house to his assistance. A doctor, who was on the spot in a very few minutes, pronounced that life had been extinct some hours, and that death was the result of a stab from behind, a wound that could by no possibility have been self-inflicted, even were there any suggestion of suicide in the case.

"And now almost the strangest part of the story must be told. When the first thrilling excitement of bewildered horror had a little subsided, the servants began to think it strange that one person alone should sleep on undisturbed through all the din and bustle, and that the one whom the sad event principally concerned.

"Lady de Gretton's maid was deputed to break the news as gently as might be to the widowed bride. But the young woman soon returned, filled with horror and consternation, to announce that Lady de Gretton was nowhere to be found. Active inquiries were instituted and every effort made to trace the missing lady, but up to the present moment without success.

"The tragic event has cast a gloom over the whole village and the neighboring town, which, in this the annual Regatta week, is unusually full."

So ran the reporter's telegraphed communication, a mere meagre outline of the tale that would be fully told to-morrow. But Cristine's guilty conscience could help her to fill in every detail and make the drama horribly complete. Sitting in the fallen twilight, with the helpless, dying man for her sole companion, she saw the whole cruel scene enacted before her dry and burning eyes.

Not for one second did she doubt that, driven to actual madness, Nora had struck that desperate and fatal blow—not for one second did she doubt that, though she was amenable to no human law, and had in no way endangered her own life and liberty, in very truth the brand of Cain burned redly on her own brow, and that she, Cristine Singleton, was a murderess in the sight of Heaven. She pushed back the soft, fair hair that clustered on her smooth, white brow, as though she really expected to find the fiery brand there. Whatever of heart and conscience the girl possessed was stung into life at last—thought had become torture, her own society an unendurable anguish; but there was no one to whom she could speak, no one to give her one grain of hope or comfort. She had thirsted for vengeance on the girl who had innocently wronged her—plotted, planned, and prayed for it; it had come now, and, in the full fruition of her wicked wish, she felt that her own punishment had begun.

Why had she always hated Nora Bruce? She asked herself the question now as she had often asked it before; but never until now had she given it a truthful answer.

Because she had always wronged her. As a young girl, she had taken the child's place in her father's house, as a young woman kept her jealously in the background, until the beauty she had decried and ridiculed and secretly envied had outshone her own pale charms and won her lover from her. Then the latent fire of hatred had leaped into living flame, and she had sworn that in some fashion or other she would crush her sister-rival. Now that vow was kept; Nora was crushed indeed—a fugitive—a murderess.

With a low, shuddering cry, Cristine covered her eyes, and knew at last how bitter is the rotten heart of that Dead Sea fruit that men call human vengeance. She had bitten it through to the very core, and its burning gall must sting and blister on her lips for ever.

A light tap at the door roused her from her miserable dreamings. She turned and saw a woman-servant with a look of mysterious importance beckoning her out.

"A gentleman to see you, miss," the woman said, in the husky whisper that the whole household had adopted as proper to the occasion, though the loudest shout would not have pierced the dulled ears of the stricken man.

"To see me! I can see no one, Susan; your master must not be left."

"Oh, but the nurse is ready to take her place now, and the gentleman says his business is most urgent. He looks it, too, more like a ghost than a living man!"

Cristine hesitated as the woman with voluble persistence urged her point. It would be an unutterable relief to escape into any company from the merciless phantoms that pursued her. Even this speech with the servant seemed to have lifted some portion of the dull, heavy weight from her brain. But, on the other hand, what had this man to tell her—some new tale of horror, some yet ghastlier incident of the story that filled her thoughts?

"Who is the gentleman, Susan?"

"I do not know him, miss, and could not quite catch his name—Mr. Beau—Beau—something like that."

Cristine's heart seemed to stand still. The worst that could come to her had come; Arthur Beaupre, the one being on earth who had ever stirred her cold, selfish nature to anything like genuine tenderness, was here to denounce and curse her. She must face the worst. Yes, in an instant she decided that anything was better than suspense.

"Tell Mr. Beaupre I will come," she said quietly, though her teeth chattered as with cold, and her pale face took a bluish-gray tinge that frightened the woman. Cristine Singleton was no favorite with servants as a rule, she was too arrogant and exacting for that; but, looking at her now this one was touched with sudden pity.

"Let me get you some sal-volatile, miss, or a glass of wine, or a little brandy," she said persuasively. "You have tasted nothing to-day, and you look as though you were fainting."

"I never faint. Be kind enough to take my message—and send the nurse here."

She spoke coldly, as though the suggestion displeased her; and the woman went off shrugging her shoulders and regretting that she had made it.

"Miss Nora would have thanked me like a lady, whether she took the things or not; but she was always worth a dozen of the other—though they do say she is a murderess now—ugh!" With a nervous look up and down the darkening corridors, the woman hurried more swiftly on her way. "It's enough to curdle your blood to live in a house where such things are even talked about. I do hope I shall get into a respectable family next time."

Five minutes later Cristine Singleton pushed open the library door, and stood, a self-convicted culprit, in Arthur Beaupre's presence. He did not see her at first, standing as he was with his back to the door and his face buried in one shading hand. She stood watching him for a minute or so, his elbow planted on the chimney-piece, his eyes hidden, but one half of his handsome, haggard face reflected in the glass. Would he never look round, never speak? She dared not address him, dared not move another step in his direction—dared only stand just within the door, waiting with clasped hands and downbent head, as a criminal waits sentence.

The strained silence grew horrible; a little sigh fluttered to her lips, a mere broken breath, but it reached his ear, and he turned.

Was this Arthur Beaupre? Even in her wild terror the cruel contrast between the bright-faced, boyish Arthur of the old days and this man, whose face seemed set in a rigid, awful pallor, whose eyes seemed to have sunk and darkened and lost all their vivid blue, struck her sharply. Was this too her work? The thought flashed through her brain, and was gone in a second; the next moment she was cowering under the fierce anger of eyes that seemed to burn into her brain.

"Oh, Arthur," she cried, wildly thrusting in her weak plea for pardon before he had time to accuse her, "forgive me; I could not dream that it would come to this! I would die to-night to undo what I have done!"

"Die!" he echoed in a harsh, grating voice. "To die is easy; we have to live through this. Cristine Singleton, where is Nora? Where is the girl whose life you have destroyed?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Last year a very large fund was raised to make a present to Parnell. Probably the general impression among the contributors was that, in some undefinable way, Parnell would place the fund so as to do the most good to the greatest possible number of Irishmen. That seems to be just what he did—according to his own ideas at least. It turns out, however, that the greatest possible number in this case was "Number One." Parnell had at that time, it is said, some heavy mortgages on his Irish property, and these were at once paid off. Of course, all this went to "lighten the burden" of at least one of the Irish people. The balance of the money was put to his own credit, so that it will "relieve oppression," it may be, from some future indebtedness. Of course Irishmen everywhere have a perfect right to pay out their money to pauper agitators, but it has an awkward look to see it thus squandered, while the whole world is being called on to contribute for the relief of famished people in Ireland.

"I come of preferred stock," remarked a prominent Israelite on Wall street. "How is that?" asked a friend. "Are not the Jews a chosen people?" was the response.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items.

UNITED STATES.

There was a decrease of $109,501,956 in the national debt last year.

Cotton warehouses at Augusta, Ga., were burned last week, involving a loss of about $200,000.

Serious damage has been done by frosts to young orange groves and pineapples along the Florida coast as far south as Manatee.

San Francisco people are making preparations for the holding, in 1887, of a World's Fair in that city, on a regular California scale of magnificence.

Miss Frances Williard proposes to try and get one million signatures to a petition asking each National Convention next summer to put a prohibitory plank in its platform.

The new Park Theatre in Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, the property loss aggregating $200,000. The Presbyterian Church adjoining was damaged to the extent of $20,000.

The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ulric Zwingli, the great reformer of Switzerland, was celebrated on New Year's Day in nearly all of the Reformed Churches of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania.

Colonel Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has informed the House Appropriations Committee that he will require $40,000,000, and the unexpended balance of the year, for the needs of his office next year.

The Postmaster-General has decided to place labels, patterns, photographs, playing and visiting cards, address tags, bill and letter heads, and some other articles on the fourth-class list, doubling the rate of postage heretofore paid on them.

The frost during the early days of January was unusually severe in the Southern States and in consequence it is reported that great damage has been done to the orange groves. The loss in Missouri alone is estimated at two million dollars.

The increase in cotton manufacturing at the South, during the last three years, has been remarkable. In 1880 the value of the manufactured cotton was a little over twenty-one million dollars; now it is between thirty-five and forty millions.

An express train ran into the special car of the Yale College Glee Club at Charlestown, Indiana, on Saturday night, and all the students were more or less injured, necessitating the postponement of a concert they were to give in Louisville, Ky.

Professor Wylie, the Chemist of the Agricultural Department, says the chief product of sorghum is not sugar, but molasses, and that the conversion of sugars in the molasses into alcohol and rum, will prove far more profitable than feeding to stock.

The discovery in the dissecting room of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, a few days ago, of a body which had been stolen from its grave in Sycamore, Ill., has led to the discovery of a well-arranged system of grave-robbery in the towns around about Chicago, and several students have been arrested.

Delmonico, the well known restaurant keeper of New York became insane recently and wandered away from the city to beyond Newark, New Jersey, where his dead body was found. It is supposed that after leaving the street cars he walked into a by lane off the road and perished of cold and exposure during the night. He was missing for some days and a diligent search was being made for him.

At Detroit a fire occurred in a seed store. A boy in the upper part of the building dropped a piece of burning paper in a pot of shellac, which was instantly in a blaze. This created consternation among about forty girls employed in the room who rushed about almost frantically. Three of them jumped through a window to the ground below but miraculously escaped serious injury. The fire did not cause much damage.

CANADIAN.

Mr. William Tweedie, a resident of Stoney Creek, near Hamilton, recently got up in the night to take some medicine and unfortunately got hold of a bottle of liquid ammonia in mistake. He took a teaspoonful and died in great agony a day or two afterwards in consequence.

An Ostrich Hunt in Africa.

The ostrich hunt was an exciting event. Those who have charge of the camels, myself among the rest, followed after the horsemen, urging our fleet-footed animals to their highest speed. I had now an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary fleetness of the Arabian horses. They seemed to skim over the surface of the desert. Our camels were flying over the ground at a rapid pace, but we seemed to be standing still so rapidly did they increase their distance from us. On they went in a straight line toward the south, the birds some half a mile ahead. In a short time the horsemen disappeared below the horizon, but we still continued our rapid race in the direction in which they had gone. The wind of the desert died away, or rather we outran it; the sun grew fiercely hot, and the occasional stretches of sand that we passed over threw clouds of the smallest particles into the air under the disturbance of the camel's feet, producing a choking thirst, still we kept on; for a long time we travelled in this rapid manner.

About four hours, as I judged it, after starting out on the chase the forms of the horses once more loomed against the horizon. We speedily came up to them and found that the chase had been successful. About a dozen of dead ostriches lay on the desert, some of them with their beautiful plumage bedabbled with gore. Red spots appeared here and there, showing where the birds had fallen and poured out their life blood. By the time we reached the hunters the horses had been rubbed down and their trappings removed. They were now supposed to have been sufficiently breathed, and each animal was given as much water and camel's milk to drink from the skins which we carried on the camels as it wanted. The ostriches were then packed on the camels; the hunters, each with his halter of skin in his hand or attached to his arm leading his horse, mounted their camels and we set off at a rapid pace toward the north, reaching the tents shortly after sunset.

In reply to questions put to Mohammed next day I learned that the object of taking the camels to the hunting grounds and leading the horses thither was to keep the latter animals fresh for the race. In reply to my question as to why they chased the ostriches to the southward instead of to the north, thus carrying them in a direction away from their tents, he replied that it was necessary to chase the ostriches before the wind—the desert wind usually blows from the north—going before the wind the birds loose their breath or they could not be captured. With the wind in its face a full-grown ostrich could easily outrun the best horse on the desert. In the race every bird that turns and gets around the flanks of the pursuers with its head in an opposite direction is lost.

The speed of the bird is remarkable and its endurance something to wonder at. Against the wind the ostrich can run from sunrise to sunset without in the least abating its speed. I asked him if the ostrich when pursued ever stuck its head into a hole in the ground or into a bush and ceased to fly, thinking itself safe. He said he had no knowledge of any such habit on the part of the bird. If it would do that its capture would be easy. As it is, however, the bird is difficult to capture. Only the fleetest horses of the desert were of any use in chasing it, and its pursuit could not be continued regularly, because no horse had the endurance necessary for the continuous ostrich chasing. Once in a moon was sufficient for any horse to be used in ostrich hunting. The object of hunting the bird was to procure its feathers to exchange with Arab merchants for hacks, gunpowder, bullets, beads, shells, etc., and its flesh for food.

A Rice Plantation in Japan.

My curiosity to see a rice plantation has been abundantly gratified. They are as numerous as the Chinese, and even less inviting in appearance. They are usually very small, a quarter of an acre constituting a good field. Those fields are of all imaginable shapes, and are usually created by means of irrigation. Flat land is selected, which is then inundated with slush, so that it shall really constitute a swamp. Here the seed is planted in June, and the crop is reaped in November. The cultivation is almost always by hand, men and women waddling through the slime, which is often knee deep, and carefully plucking every weed. Rice is the staple product here, even the revenues being estimated in this grain. There are nearly a dozen different varieties.

The farmers soak the seed until it is ready to sprout, and then scatter it thickly in basins that are flooded every night thereafter and allowed to dry off during the day. When the brilliant green plants are well up they are heavily manured, which adds to the unsavory appearance and smell of the plantation. When the plants are about three inches high, which is in about six weeks after the planting, the farmers transplant them, putting them in bunches about a foot apart. At least three times during the process of growth it is necessary for the farmers to turn out and "puddle" the forthcoming crop, an operation which signifies the removal of all of the tangled weeds and aquatic plants which are solicitous of growing in the black water. This water has to remain until the rice is ripe, when the field is dried off. Fields are very successfully formed by the terracing of sloping ground, in which event the process of irrigation is facilitated. In the case of fields on plains it is necessary to raise water from a main canal into more elevated ditches by means of a portable tread-mill pump. The apparatus resembles a large paddle wheel, and is operated by a coolie, who industriously ascends its floats. The average crop per acre is from 30 to 55 bushels of the grain.—*Correspondence New Orleans Democrat.*

"I wish, mamma," said little Johnnie Fitzzleton, "that I lived in South Africa." "Why, my son, do you wish you lived in South Africa?" "Why, the mammas down there don't wear slippers, you know." "Yes, my son, but you must also remember that the little boys in South Africa don't wear any pants, either." "That's so," said Johnnie; "it's queer I never thought anything about that."

We hear very little of late of the doctrine of eternal punishment. Are people trying to avoid it?

HUMOROUS JOTTINGS.

A foot pad—A corn plaster.

A land league—Three miles.

Floating money—Current coin.

A window-shutter—The porter.

The fowl fiend—A chicken thief.

Rich and rare—An amiable miser.

Feeding the press—Paying the printer.

Cast iron—Flat irons used for missiles.

High praise—Applause from the gallery.

A big heart cannot do too much for a little stocking.

Christmas charity fills a multitude of stockings.

Santa Claus' favorite ejaculation: "By chimney!"

What spring is ever dry, yet keeps on running?—A watch spring.

"Don't be afraid," said a snob to a German laborer; "sit down and make yourself my equal." "I would haff to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

Professor to a class in surgery—"The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?" Bright student—"Limp too."

A minister was once preaching as a candidate, and took for his text, "And sitting down they watched him there." An old deacon said as he was going out, "Yes; he is not the first one we have sat and watched, and he will not be the last one either."

A facetious lawyer who heard Macbeth rehearsed, was struck by the answer of the witches when asked what they were doing: "A deed without a name." "Why, that's void," exclaimed the lawyer; "I'll burst 'a deed without a name' in any court in Christendom."

The loveliest woman in Europe is said to be Lady Hermoine Duncombe, daughter of Lord Feversham. She is five feet seven inches tall, with an absolutely perfect figure, very fair hair, and large eyes of a tawny brown, and is very bright, and of charming manners. The Duke of Connaught was once wildly in love with her. She is to be married to the young Marquis of Kildare, one of the Fitzgeralds, poor and proud—a genuine love match.

A grave-digger walking the streets the other day chanced to turn and noticed two doctors walking behind him. He stopped till they passed and then followed on behind them. "And why this?" said they. "I know my place in the procession," returned he.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line 1st 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, FEB. 1, 1884.

EGYPT.

The land of Egypt—whose eye does not kindle at the name, and how long a period do not its annals occupy on the page of history.

Situated on the N. E. of the African continent its situation makes it easy of access the Mediterranean being its boundary on the North, the Red Sea on the East, and the Isthmus of Suez connecting it with the great continent of Asia on the North East. Of its early history little is known, but that little shows that it was perhaps the first centre of civilization on the face of the globe.

In the time of Abraham it had already a settled government, an absolute monarchy, under a king who bore the name of Pharaoh, so long retained by the reigning monarchs.

Two hundred years later Abraham's great grandson Joseph, was the Prime Minister, and by his prudence and sagacity was enabled to ward off in some degree the effects of that most terrible famine which desolated the known world, and to provide an asylum for his father and his family in the rich pasture lands of Goshen.

Previous to this time Egypt had been subdued by some wandering agricultural tribes and the dynasty they formed was very unpopular. Now they had a new line, and the memory of past hardships still surviving, Joseph had no difficulty in isolating his father's family, who were shepherds, and placing them in the most fruitful part of the land.

Sometime after this a new race occupied the throne, and now the heart of God's chosen people was made sore with cruel bondage.

The great pyramids—the wonder of the world—were then in the course of erection, and it is generally consided that the Hebrews were employed on these works, which occupied a very long time in building, and are supposed to be the tombs of the Kings. They are covered with hieroglyphics which, when deciphered, will doubtless prove a key to the ancient history.

Egypt continued an independent nation till the battle of Pelusium, B. C. 526, when it fell into the hands of the then all-powerful Persians, and when that country was conquered by Alexander the Great, Egypt, as one of its dependencies, became a part of the Macedonian Empire, and Greek became the language of law and philosophy. Alexander built Alexandria, and when on his death his realm was divided, Egypt fell to the share of Ptolemy, who founded the famous liberary at Alexandria, and also made that city a grand mart for the civilized world. He encouraged arts and learning and drew to his court the greatest men in all departments of literature. Now was the time of Egypt's greatness which lasted for many generations.

Ptolemy 2nd, called Philadelphus, still more enriched the library, gathered round him the learned from all countries and caused the celebrated septuagint version of the Hebrew scriptures to be made. After the battle of Actium, B. C. 30, it became a Roman province under a military governor.

At the division of the Roman Empire it fell to the Eastern division, and was at this time one of the great Patriarchites of the Christian Church. Owing to religious feuds in A. D. 616, it became a Persian province for twelve years.

In 640, the Arabs in spite of the efforts of Constantine 3rd, conquered it and kept possession. After various vicissitudes it passed into the hands of Saladen who fortified Cairo and erected granaries and excavated a well at Jusuf.

In 1218, the Crusadors took Damietta, which was retaken in 1221.

Under the power of the Mamelukes it flourished and pushed its conquest into Asia Minor and took Cyprus.

In 1517, it was conquered by Selim 1st and became a part of the Turkish empire—though much distracted with the plots of the Mamelukes.

In 1798, the French under Bonaparte conquered the country, but in 1801 the Turks and British expelled them, and Egypt was restored to the Turks.

In 1806, Mahomed Ali destroyed the Mamelukes, formed a regular army, improved the irregation and caused a temporary prosperity.

In 1815, by means of his son in-law Ibrahim Pasha, Mahomed Ali made part of Arabia tributary—wrested Syria from the Porte, and held it under him till the treaty of Kudakia in 1835. Ismael Pasha subdued Nubia in 1820.

In 1840, the fall of St. Jean d'Acre and the evacuation of Syria confined his territory to Egypt. He died in 1849, and was succeeded by Abba Pasha, his grandson, who was replaced by Said Pasha in 1854. Ismail, his nephew and successor, by a firman dated May 27th, 1866, took the title of Khedive.

The great Suez Canal executed by De Lesseps obtained government cooperation from Said Pasha. In 1875, the Khedive sold Great Britain 177,000 shares for which £4,000,000 was paid, giving that power a predominating influence.

The chief towns are Cairo, the capital, the population of which in 1872 was 350-000, Alexandria 212,000, and the port of Damietta 29,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

CARNIVAL WEEK.

We have received a circular from Mr. GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, C. P. R., Montreal, in which instructions are given to Agents along the line of the Eastern Division as to the fare to be charged during Carnival week. Single tickets for the round trip at one fare will be issued from Monday the 4th to the 8th, inclusive, and will be good to return until Monday, Feby. 11th, inclusive.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at Ottawa and all stations east, to Montreal, and return on Wednesday, February 6th, at special low fares (to be announced later). These tickets will be good on all trains going to Montreal, February 6th, and good to return until February 7th, inclusive.

From all stations west of Ottawa, Excursion Tickets to Montreal and return will be issued at special low fares (which will be advertised later,) on Tuesday Feby. 5th. These will be good to go to Montreal that day only, but will be good to return until Friday, February 8th, inclusive.

All special Carnival Tickets will be good only for continuous passage in both directions, and will allow no stop over privileges.

CURLERS GOING TO THE CARNIVAL BONSPIEL.

All Agents will issue Form 5L, to Montreal and return at Single fare for the round trip, to Curlers presenting certificates of membership from the President or Secretary of the club to which they belong.

Tickets to be issued from Friday, February 1st, to Tuesday, February 5th, inclusive, and made good to return until Monday February 11th, inclusive.

Curling stones belonging to Curlers, to be carried free in baggage cars.

We understand quite a large number of our citizens intend to avail themselves of these liberal terms of the C. P. R. and will visit Montreal during Carnival week.

TABLES OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION

1883.

Another year has rolled around and again Parliament is considering what laws are to be made, which amended, and which repealed. Again our representatives are discussing the commercial aspects of this Dominion, as they are and as they were. Principal among the authorities is the report of the Hon. Minister of Customs, (for the Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883,) which was laid upon the table last week. We have pleasure in submitting to our readers a synopsis of a volume containing 917 pages.

The total value of goods entered for consumption was $123,137,019 against $112,648,927 last year.

The duty collected was $23,172,308.97 against $21,700,027.63. The cost of collecting was $757,245.62.

We received the undermentioned sums from the following countries as compared with the last year:—

	1882.	1883.
Great Britain,	$50,597,341	$52,162,405
United States,	48,289,052	50,882,583
France,	2,097,358	2,215,480
Germany,	1,480,004	1,808,154
Spain,	462,219	584,972
Italy,	93,096	62,252
Holland,	248,043	297,401
Belgium,	503,210	415,497
China,	930,767	841,239
Japan,	996,275	909,921
British West Indies,	1,848,724	2,477,575
Spanish West Indies,	2,136,168	1,856,695
Brazil,	1,328,316	1,142,057
Newfoundland,	693,509	765,933

And the balance of $123,137,019 entered for consumption this year is divided among *twenty-eight* other countries.

A few of the most important items of importation are added for the interest of readers who have not time to look up the official figures. After perusing them let every one consider the lessons these figures in their vastness, teach to the four and a quarter millions of people in Canada.

Animals,	$ 517,248
Books, papers, magazines, blank books, &c.	1,228,233
Grain and bread-stuffs,	3,492,690
Fruit, green and dried,	2,111,962
Glass,	1,176,912
Hats, caps, bonnets,	1,394,556
Iron, steel and manufactures of	13,714,636
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver,	1,554,246
Leather and manufactures of	2,092,348
Musical Instruments	483,992
Coal Oils,	460,728
Other Oils,	737,759
Trees and plants,	78,277
Butter, meat, lard, cheese, all kinds,	2,435,991
Silk and manufactures,	2,916,038
Soap,	80,252
Spirits, wine, ale and beer,	1,961,199
Sugar, molasses and confectionery,	5,428,841
Tea,	3,508,952
Tobacco and Segars,	413,695
Wood and manufactures of	2,197,402
Woollen goods,	10,105,561

Against this vast outlay we have exported—
$39,672,104 to Great Britain.
25,962,494 to United States)
1,694,475 to Newfoundland.
1,771,935 to British West Indies.
905,574 to Spanish West Indies.
316,458 to French West Indies.
428,059 to British Guiana.
161,901 to St. Pairs.
552,283 to Brazil.
292,900 to Uruaquay.
215,475 to Argentine Republic.
615,159 to France.
364,317 to Australia.

And the balance of $84,285,707 the product of Canada has been distributed among thirty-four other countries. To this amount must be added $9,651,773 goods not the product of Canada, and $4,048,324 the value of coin and bullion and other articles exported, making a total of $98,085,804 as the value of our exports during the fiscal year.

Of this amount the Mine produced $3,106,830

Fisheries	8,856,926
Forest	26,648,441
Animals	21,165,418
Agriculture	29,515,083
Manufactures	4,114,424
Miscellaneous	630,408
Other articles	4,048,324

Principal among these are—

Coal	$1,105,407
Gold quartz	911,223
Phosphates	202,716
Ashes	318,049
Tan-bark	221,991
Fire-wood	288,910
Poles, hop &c.	227,191
Logs	200,243
Lumber	9,371,716
Shingles	326,870
R. R. Ties	560,006
Square Timber	4,008,002
Hewn	1,007,904
Cattle	2,386,899
Sheep	1,322,270
Butter	1,714,881
Cheese	7,025,035
Eggs	2,256,586
Meat	905,781
Grain, Meal, &c.	25,218,190
Hay	902,103
Potatoes	1,045,984
Liquor	160,927
Tobacco	106,865

7,972,777 tons of shipping arrived and departed into the sea ports of the country, and 5,797,808 tons arrived and departed at the inland ports, while 15,859,586 tons arrived and departed employed in the coasting trade.

These figures need to be explained by saying that they include the total sum of the vessels arriving and departing, and they are added in every term they arrive and depart.

73,576 tons of shipping were built in Canada last year against 68,340 tons the previous year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Marquis of Lansdowne has been appointed a K. G. C. M. G.

—Eight wrecks are reported during Saturday's storm on the British coast, in two cases the crews being lost.

—The writs for Montreal East and Sherbrooke, where members of the new ministry are seeking re election, have been issued.

—Sixty-eight lives were lost by the Rhondda Valley colliery explosion. Efforts to explore the mine have thus far been unsuccessful,

—Five men have been killed by a dynamite explosion on the C. P. R. east of Port Arthur.

—The election to the Dominion Parliament in Kent Ont., resulted in the return of Mr. Smyth (conservative).

—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the premier introduced a bill to provide for the partial enfranchisement of the Indian communities. Sir Leonard Tilley announced that the estimates would be brought down today, Friday.

—It is understood that the Hon. J. A. Mousseau, late Premier of Quebec, has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

—Mr. R. A. Lyon, the recently elected liberal member of the Legislature for Algoma, has been served with a petition against his return, bribery and corruption, etc., being charged.

—THERE is a fair prospect of a satisfactory solution of the university question in so far as the Methodists are concerned by the removal of Victoria College to Toronto, and the transfer of the Cobourg buildings to the Government for public purposes.

—MILITIA ORDERS.—Sergeant William Burns is appointed second lieutenant of No 3 company Argenteuil Rangers, and sergeant Wm. A. Hodgson, lieutenant of No. 7 company. Lieutenant Joseph Roch Pottras, M. S., is appointed captain of No. 2 company Mount Royal Rifles, *vice* Coursol transferred.

—The *Temps* says the language of the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, continues most warlike. He is only awaiting an attack on Bacninh to make a formal declaration of war against France. The Chinese Government has ordered the viceroys of different provinces to report immediately what number of soldiers they can furnish.

—Herbert Gladstone, junior lord of the treasury, in a speech at the Liberal Club on the 28th ult., hailed the proposed reform in county government in England, and hoped it would be extended to Ireland. The government, he said, meant to extend the franchise in Ireland, and also intended to reform county government there.

—General Gordon has started for Assiout. He is accompanied by Ameer Shakoor, who has been definitely appointed Governor of Darfour. General Gordon brought with him £40,000, and has since received £60,000. The Rothschilds have lent the Khedive £950,000 for six months at six per cent. General Gordon has telegraphed to Colonel Coetlogan directing him to send an emissary from Khartoum to El Mahdi, and to suspend any active operations until he receives further orders from him personally.

—NOVA SCOTIA WANTS A BONUS.—Messrs. Morrison and Leblanc of the Nova Scotia Government are here to renew the claim of Nova Scotia to $400,000 against the Dominion Government with interest. That sum was voted as a bonus to the Intercolonial Railway and made an asset of the Province at the time of confederation, but has never been allowed in the debt account of the Province by the Dominion Government. The claim with interest now reaches about a million dollars.

—FIRE IN THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS.—On Sunday morning a conflagration occurred in the Speaker's apartments, House of Commons, which might have proved serious had it not been opportunely discovered. When Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick ascended from his dining-room after breakfast to the drawing-room, he found the room full of smoke and discovered the hearth rug, a foot stool and the hangings around the mantal piece to be in flames. He opened a large window and threw the burning articles out. In doing so he slightly burned his arms and hands. The fire was caused by a burning coal hopping out from the grate.

—Lyndhurst was a kind man. He gave Macaulay his first start, which saved him from financial embarrasment of the most serious sort. He helped Sydney Smith to a benefice. He was a friend of Canning when Canning needed friends. He greatly improved the practice of the Court of Chancery. He gave England the securities for the care of lunatics which have been of much social value. He was a thorn in the side of Whig Ministers. Cambridge made him High Steward by a vote of nearly 500 over Lord Lyttleton. He certainly enjoyed a social consideration which Brougham never enjoyed. His relations with Brougham were for a long time intimate. A good joke is told concerning a conundrum which he once put to Brougham:—"Why does Lord Brougham know much about the navigation laws?" "Because he has been so long engaged in the *Seal* fishery." His operations in that way were rather successful. There are two bolts in Lyndhurst's career. He was bitterly opposed to the catholic claims, though he advocated the admission of Jews to municipal offices; and he aided Brougham to break the heart of Lord Durham. Sir Theodore Martiu's book will have an excellent effect in reviving interest in an interesting man, one of the noblest band of men who ever conferred honor on a country or received honor from a nation —The Chancellors of England.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

January 28th, 1884.

Both branches of Congress have shown decided evidences of life this week. The Senate has had under consideration bills reported from various committees, and the House has vigorously attacked and denounced the whole Pacific coaling combination, declaring in favor of the immediate forfeiture of unearned land grants with only eighteen opposing votes. In a meeting of the House committee on public lands, some inside facts concerning the giant monopolies were discussed. It was explained how the Atlantic and Pacific railroads are controlled by the Central Pacific west of the Colorado, and by Mr. Gould east of it. How the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific with Mr. Gould's connections east of Omaha control the middle route. By subsidizing the Pacific mail, the Central Pacific keeps the water route under control. The Northern Pacific is not only in a "pool" with the Central, but there is an agreement between them whereby they have divided the territory of the great north-west in regard to transportation, as though ownership of the country followed the building of railroads into it. Mr. Holman of Indiana introduced a set of sweeping resolutions against these corporations, which were adopted, and in the debate following, Mr. Belford, of Colorado, said he did not propose that four or five cattle kings should own the west as four or five railroad monarchs owned the east.

The House abolished the "iron-clad" oath of office, and passed among other bills one for the relief of the Greely arctic expedition. Friday and Saturday it debated the Fits John Porter bill and hopes to get a vote on the latter to-day at four o'clock.

Many new and important measures were introduced in the House under the call of States. Among them, was one to prevent lobbying, by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas. It requires every ex-member of Congress, before being entitled to the privileges of the floor to obtain an order from the Speaker, which shall be only issued by the ex-member declaring, upon his honor, that he is not interested, directly or indirectly, in any corporation, or person having a pecuniary interest in the defeat or passage of a measure before Congress, or the committees and pledging that while the House is in session, he will not communicate with any member respecting any claim which may affect the welfare of any company, corporation, or person having an interest in legislation. In case of the violation of this pledge, the committee on rules shall declare the ex-member forever deprived of the privileges of the floor.

The recent annual discussion in the Senate over the proper limitations of the liquor traffic in the Capital building drew from Senator Blair the declaration that the only way to exclude intoxicating liquors from the Senate and the House restaurants, was to prohibit their manufacture or sale in the District of Columbia. A bill has recently been introduced in the Senate to effect this purpose. It is probable the great temperance sentiment of the country will concentrate its strength to secure the adoption of a stringent prohibitory law where alone in the whole country the national authority to act on the subject is unquestioned. Advocates of prohibition have long sought to get the question into national politics and in the petition of the Woman's National Temperance Union to be presented to the presidential nominating convention next fall prohibition in the District will be a prominent feature of their demands.

The tariff question continues to agitate political circles and if it is not the only "living issue" it seems to have more life than any other. A quiet effort still continues also on each side to set the other on the wrong side, in anticipation of the coming presidential contest. The republicans hail the issue gladly. Nothing would delight them more than a square fight this year on the tariff. The democrats however do not admit the tariff differences in their party that will not readily yield to harmonizing influences.

Last Sunday I attended the dedicatory services of the Garfield Memorial church on Vermont avenue. Long before the opening hour the edifice began to fill up, and by eleven o'clock every part of the auditorium was crowded. Among those present were President Arthur, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, many Senators, and Representatives and other public men. The church was tastefully decorated with potted plants, and on the left of the pulpit was the late President Garfield's pew that had been brought from the little church he attended. It was draped in black, covered with white flowers and bore a silver plate engraved with the dates of the birth and death of Garfield.

MYSTERIOUS!

The Terrible Undertow that is Sweeping Away so Many—What Well-known Canadians Have to Say.

It is an unquestionable fact that thousands of people are to-day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which they can assign no reason whatever. They have frequent headaches; are strangely languid; have a ravenous appetite one day and none whatever the next, and feel dull pains in various parts of the body, but they imagine it is only a cold or some passing minor disorder. Indeed few people realize the presence of grave and serious dangers until they are upon them. The following experiences of well-known people in the Province are timely and valuable:

Mr. Arthur Auger, manager of the Northern Branch post-office, Montreal, makes the following statement: "For three years I was troubled with most acute symptoms, which not only caused me great annoyance, but endangered my life. I consulted the best physicians and lived on the strictest diet until I nearly starved to death, but without avail. My physicians finally told me that I could not live three months. About two years ago I learned of a remarkable remedy through a French paper, published in Massachusetts, and I was so impressed with its value that I visited Boston, and having learned that the statements published in the papers were strictly trustworthy, I began to the use of the medicine, and as a result I have become a well man, wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure. I have recommended these remedies in a great many cases, and if taken according to directions, I know they will do all that is claimed for them."

Mr. George Stacy, extensive nail manufacturer, No. 690 Notre Dame West, says: "I have used Warner's Safe Cure, Safe Nervine, and Safe Pills, with great benefit for chronic liver difficulty and nervousness and can cordially recommend them."

Mr. E. Pettitt, the Jeweler, 541 Albert St., Ottawa, gives the following account of his experience: "For the past four or five years I have been troubled with Kidney and Liver difficulty, terrible pain in my back and legs, rheumatism, difficulty in passing fluids, sediment in the same, etc. About a year ago I got very bad, was confined to my bed for four months, had no appetite, was reduced to skin and bones, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. Last October one of Warner's Safe Cure books happened to fall in my way and it described my symptoms so accurately that I began the use of the Safe Cure and the Safe Pills. The first few buttles seemed to make me worse, but after that I began to improve and got right along quickly. I am now completely restored, weigh 175 pounds, and I give all the credit to Warner's Safe Cure. I can recommend the Safe Remedies with the utmost confidence, as they raised me from the borders of the grave, and I know their effects on others.

G. J. Nagle, Postmaster, Rock Forest, Quebec, says: "I have used Warner's Safe Cure for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and owe it the greatest gratitude for the fact that it has restored me to health."

Mr. A. P. Flanders, who resides at St. John, Quebec, and is connected with the Vermont Central railroad says: "For the past seven or eight years my wife has been troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver difficulties. She could not eat only with the greatest distress, and her skin was covered with dark colored patches. She tried physicians and different medicines without avail, until she began taking Warner's Safe Cure and Safe Pills, which completely cured her. She can now eat anything and her skin is wholly cleared up. I have also taken this remedy with benefit, know of its good effects on others, and can recommend it as a safe and sure medicine."

Mr. John B. Simpson, connected with the Auditor General's office at Ottawa says: "Two years ago I was prostrated with kidney difficulty and after eight or ten months treatment by one of the most prominent physicians of this city, found myself worse. I was doubled up so I could not stand upright, my appetite was poor, and I was fast upon the road to Bright's disease. I had heard of Warner's Safe Cure through a friend in Floridia, N. S., and sent for some, and I immediately began to improve under its use. I am happy to say that it has restored me to perfect health and that I have used no medicine since then, which is a guarantee of its excellence. I think Warner's Safe Cure is the best kidney medicine in the market."

Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward A. Wilson, D. D., of Ottawa, says: "I have used Warner's Safe Cure with much advantage and derived great benefit from its use, and hence unhesitatingly recommend it to my friends. I have not failed in the past or now (with my medical attendants, as well as others) to speak frankly and impartially of its benficial results to myself and others."

The above statements are from men of unquestionable veracity, and such as merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical disorder can afford to neglect even the slightest symtoms, which can be so readily controlled if taken in time, and which are so dangerous if permitted to continue.

The Dominion Liquor License Act.

THE Dominion Government has issued a proclamation putting in force the Dominoln Liquor License Act of 1883. Ontario is divided into 46 districts Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 16, Prince Edward Island 3, British Columbia 5, Manitoba 5 and Quebec into 63, as follows:—Electoral districts of Argenteuil, Bagot, Beance, Beauharnois, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chateauguay, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Compton, Dorchester, Drummond and Arthabaska, Gaspe, Huntington, Hochelaga, Iberville, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Kamouraska, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbiniere, Montcalm, Maskononge, Megantic, Missiquoi, Montmagny, Montmorency, Napierville, Nicolet, Ottawa(not including City of Hull), Pontiac Portneuf, Quebec, Richeleau, Richmond (not including Wolfe), Rimouski, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, St. Maurice, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulauges, Stanstead, Temiscouta, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Vercheres, Wolfe, (not including Richmond), Yamaska, and the cities of Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

NOTICE.

Lachute still takes the lead.

ANOTHER grand Carnival will take place at the Victoria Skating Rink on the 12th of February, providing it is a fine moonlight night and if not it will be the first fine moonlight night after. All skaters must appear in costume. There will be good fire and the rink will be lighted up, and good fires to make everybody comfortable; so don't miss this treat, but come. The Lachute Brass Band will be attendance and the price is small. Admission to members 40 cents per couple, non-members 50 cents per couple. There is a good road to the rink, spectators inside of the rink 10 cents. Several pairs of good skates for hire—apply in time.

G. J. FORSTER,
Proprieto

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MR. JAMES MARSHALL, offers his new house in the West End for sale. For price, terms, &c., apply to F. C. IRELAND.

Lachute Mills, Jan. 31st, 1884. 21-2-1n

Lachute Cheese Factory.

A MEETING of FARMERS is requested at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 9th February, at the late factory, for the purpose of appointing committee and attending to any other details. A full meeting is respectfully requested.

THOS. ROSS.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further *a bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat works must be accompanied by *a bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Galops Canal must be also accompanied by *a bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $3,000. The respective deposit receipts (cheques will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1884.

Teas! Teas! Teas!

Teas a speciality during Jan. & Feb.

One half chest Japan Tea, about 44lbs. for $11.00, or 10lbs. for $2.75

One half chest Japan Tea, about 50lbs. for $13.00, or 10 pounds for $3.00.

One half chest Japan Tea, splend d value, 65lbs. net, warranted, for $26.00 10lbs. for $4.25, or 5lbs. for $2.25.

We have also 5, 10 and 20lbs. catties of splendid Tea for 47½. and 45c. a cording to quality.

We request all desiring value for their money to call and get their yearly supply now, at these low prices.

R. BANFORD & Co

WEST END CASH STORE

WILLIAM CAUTION & SON,

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

Carpenters, Joiners and Undertakers. Coffins and Caskets always on hand—cheaper than anywhere else in the Dominion.

THE MISSES FULTON

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW SHOP next door to Methodist Church. They have a full assortment of Millinery goods, Hats, Bonnet Feathers, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Crapes, Laces, Ribbons, Passementerie and Fancy Ruchings, &c. They also have a nice assortment of **Ladies Fur Capes and Fur Trimmings**. Careful attention given to Dress and Mantle making.

Lachute, Dec. 6th, 1883. 14-2m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the "Great Northern" Railway Company for an act to ratify and confirm the charter of the said Company, and to grant them certain powers.

Montreal, 11th December, 1883.

LACOSTE, GLABENSKY,
BISAILLAU, & BROSSEAU.

16-5-1n. Solicitors for the Company applicant

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainity, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co, Portland Maine.

J. W. HUTTON,

PRACTICAL BUILDER, BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER, is now prepared to Execute all kinds of work as Building, Bricklaying & Plastering. Parties requiring work of a first-class order, and at moderate charges would do well to communicate with him.

Boiler and Oven Building a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed—Estimates Given

Address J. W. HUTTON,
Care of J. HOPE, Lachute.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Bell, Montreal General Hospital, Mr. Montgomery, St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, J. M. Aird, Baker, 63 St. Joseph St. Montreal; F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute Mills; J. Miller, Esq., L'Original, Ont.

USE DOWNS' ELIXIR FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Cyrille, Hector Handgrave alias Andgrave dit Champagne, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorise the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of the profession of Advocate and Attorney.

C. H. H. CHAMPAGNE,

St. Eustache, 7th January, 1884. 19-6

Lachute Advertisements.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS.

Watches from four dollars Upwards.

5 Per Cent Off For Cash.

Large stock of all kinds of Jewellery.

All kinds of repairs done in first class style or no charge.

Agent for the **WALTHAM WATCH.**

C. W. HUGHES,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Main Street, Lachute,
Opposite the Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Great Northern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an act to amend its charter so as to allow the head office of the Company to be removed to alter the mode of issuing its debentures, to extend their line to or near the city of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 11th December, 1883.

LACOSTE, GLOBENSKY,
BISAILLON & BROSSEAU.
Solicitors for the applicant

20-5-1n.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

CHEAP STOVES.

NICKEL PLATED COAL STOVES.
COOK AND BOX STOVES FOR COAL OR WOOD, an immense stock on hand.
PLOWS AND PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

GREY'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, undoubtedly the lightest, strongest and best in use.
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAWS, &c. &c.

McOUAT & McRAE.

Lachute, Sept. 20th, 1882. 1y

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

Christmas comes but once a year And when it comes it brings good cheer!

As usual, we are to the front with the largest assorted stock of CANDIES, BON BONS and NOVELTIES in SUGAR WORK, suitable for the **CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.**

CAKES.

Iced Cakes, Fruit Cake, Plain Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Sponge Cake, Scotch Currant Loaves, Short Bread, Ginger Bread, and the usual assortment of small Cakes, Cakes Iced and Ornamented to order.

GINGER NUTS, our own make, 15c. per lb., or five pounds for 65c.

Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Nuts, Figs, Table Raisins, Spanish Grapes, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Icing Sugar.

BREAD.

Plain and Fancy, Rolls, Buns, Crackers, fresh every day, and delivered everywhere. Send in your orders early to prevent disappointment. Lads bring your sweethearts, Husbands bring your wives and children and gladen their hearts with the good things to be got at

HOPE'S

Lachute Bakery,
Market Square.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.

J. & A. LOWE

Have now received their

FALL & WINTER STOCK

—OF—

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

Jackets, Ulsters, ready made or to order. A large stock of Fur Trimmings, Ostrich Feathers, &c.

EAST END, LACHUTE.

$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. 18l y

St. Andrews Advetisement

A CHEAP LOT

—OF—

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

SPECIAL VALUE IN

FOULE WOOL DRESS GOODS.

NEW CARPETS

—AND—

FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

JUST OPENED OUT AT

C. T. WALES & Co.

ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. W. & Co., sell the WANZER sewing Machines in instalments, and old machines taken in exchange.

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 Organ 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
Rainer & Co.,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	

26 1f

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to

Campbell & Co.,

NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,

LACHUTE.

CONS

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets; in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

St. Lawrence Canals.—A. P. Bradley.
Look! Look!! Look!!!—S. Carsley.
House for sale.—F. C. Ireland.
Tea Meeting.—St. Mungo's Church.
Shingles.—R. Creswell.
Notice.—G. J. Forster.

LOCAL:

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

This periodical for February is already on our table, and is, as usual, overflowing with good things in prose, poetry and illustrations. The articles particularly interesting are: "Henry Irving and His Work," "New York City in its Early Days," Sobieski and the Relief of Vienna in 1683," "The Colossal Statues of Germany and France," "Life on the Surface of the Ocean," etc., etc.—they are profusely illustrated. In the department of fiction Etta W. Pierce's serial, "A Dark Deed," is continued and there are short stories by Mary A. Denison, Edwin F. Trafton, C. G. Rosenberg, Surrey Wyatt, etc., etc., and Sketches, Adventures, Poems, etc., by favorite writers—many of the poems are beautifully illustrated, in fact, all the illustrations are highly finished, and the colored plate frontispiece, "Little Mischief" is worthy of an elegant frame. The price of a single number is 25 cents, and the yearly subscription $2.50, postpaid. Address, MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, N. Y.

A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus affected, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him.

We have received from the Montreal *Gazette* the January No. of the "Educational Record" of the Province of Quebec, the medium through which the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction communicates its proceedings and official announcements. It is neatly printed and reflects credit on the Office in which it was printed.

SHINGLES.

Pine, Spruce & Cedar, from the best makers. For Sale by R. CRESWELL. Those requiring to purchase would do well to leave in their orders early. R. C. 21-tf

Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

A MAGNIFICENT CARNIVAL PAPER.

The great Carnival Number of the Montreal *Star* has come to hand. It is truly a valuable souvenir, and is the most profusely illustrated Paper of the kind ever published in Canada.

We earnestly hope the farmers will give Mr. Ross the encouragement he deserves in starting the cheese factory here. We learn from the most reliable sources, that he has conducted in the most satisfactory manner, the factories at Little Rideau and Cushing, and we predict for him the same success here. We hope there will be a good turn out at the meeting a week from tomorrow.

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of a Tea Meeting under the auspices of the Ladies Association of St. Mungo's Church, Front Chatham, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst.

BAD ICE.—Mr. Archibald McArthur came very near losing his horse on Wednesday, he having broke through the ice twice while crossing the North River near Mr. Fish's Bridge. So much snow having fallen before the ice had attained to any thickness being doubtless the cause of bad ice.

The Methodist revival services in Olivet Hall are progressing satisfactorily, and will in all likelihood be continued the whole of next week.

On Wednesday it began to rain and continued doing so all night. It cleared up on Thurday, but the weather looks unsettled.

To cure constipation, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues, healed and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted.

☞ Farmers of Argenteuil on no account miss hearing the Lecture on "Chemistry in its relation to Agriculture" in Victoria Hall, on Friday evening the 8th February inst., at half past seven, by Prof. J. T. Donald, B. A., of Montreal.

The month of January has been one of the severest and most stormy months for years. Scarcely has the thermometer rose above zero. Now, however, there are indications of milder weather, and it is to be hoped February will prove a more pleasant month.

Health is a duty. Disease a crime Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all billousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle.

We are pleased to learn that there is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late D'Arcy McGee. No man in Canada has deserved his memory being commemorated more than McGee. He died a martyr in his country's cause, and especially that of Ireland; for he was a true Irishman and dearly loved her with an ardent affection.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning No. 2 train of C. P. R. while running at a moderate speed between Calumet and Point au Chene, the cars were thrown off the track by a broken rail but fortunately no one was hurt. The engine passed over however in safety. Mr. C. W. Spencer, the assistant Superintendent hastened from Ottawa to the scene of the catastrophe, and immediately had the passengers transferred to other cars and sent on their journey. This train carries the mail, and consequently it was a few hours late in reaching Lachute. Mr. Spencer set men to work and had the track cleared in short order and every thing put right again. The damaged cars passed here on Tuesday on their way to Montreal for repairs. Mr. Spencer deserves the thanks of the travelling public for his promptness.

A Good Cosmetic.

The best Cosmetics are good soap and water to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

Among other good things, the next number of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE will contain a sweet short story by Marian Harland, entitled "A Practical Woman," with two illustrations; a portrait and sketch of Gerald Massey, the eminent English poet, now in this country; some fresh reminiscences of the great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus; short sketches of Ferdinand Hiller and Henry Smart, in the "Sacred Musicians' Series"; "Our Modern Hero," a sketch, by the Rev. Emory J. Haynes; "Count Zinzendorf," by A. H. Guernsey; and "Salem: an old Moravian Town in North Carolina," by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Edwards.

O. & Q. R. R.—The track is now laid on the Ontario & Quebec R. R. from Perth to Peterborough, with the exception of the iron-work of the bridge over the Tweed, which is now being put up. Between Perth and Toronto there are only fourteen miles of track to lay and the iron-work of three or four bridges to be placed in position. The track-layers at this end of the line have been paid off. There is still a good deal of work to be done next summer in raising and widening the road bed, putting in siddings, turntables, &c. A splendid gravel bed has been obtained at Mountain Grove, west of Sharbott Lake, where an engine house is being erected.—*Perth Expositor.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ARUNDEL.

Jan. 18th, 1884.

The election of Councillors for this Municipality took place on Monday, with the following result: C. Boon, re-elected W. D. Graham, sen., and S. McGrundel, in place of W. Morrison and G. J. McKenzie.

MORIN FLATS.

The election of Councillors took place in accordance with the provisions of the Code, with the Secretary-Treasurer presiding, the returning Councillors were Isaac Jekill, Richard Seale and Tousant Forgette. Isaac Jekill and Richard Seale were re-elected and Wm. Jean Bapt. Guinette was elected in the place of Tousaint Forgette. On Monday the twenty-first the Councillors met for the purpose of electing a Mayor, when Isaac Jekill was elected by acclamation. The Council is now composed as follows: Isaac Jekill, Mayor; Thomas Seale, Elix Desrochins, Charles Seale, Richard Jean Bapt. Guinette, John Seale and William Burns, Secretary-Treasurer.—Com.

Presentation.

On the evening of Tuesday the 8th, Jan. 1884, a few of the near neighbours of Mr. Donald MacKericher, Dalesville, gathered together to celebrate his "ninety-fourth birthday," he is now about leaving the place where he so long resided, to live in the village of Dalesville. After the evening had been passed in a very profitable and social way, Mr. Finley McGibbon presented the old Gentleman with a very handsomely bound family Bible, and addressed him in a very kind and feeling manner in behalf of himself and neighbours, recalling many incidents of kindness in the past to himself and widowed mother, he being the first and now the "only one living" of the first settlers in Dalesville. A very bountiful tea provided by the neighbours was spread and heartily partook of, when the party dispersed at an early hour all feeling happy with the plessant evening they had spent.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A CONVERTED INDIAN.

A NOTABLE Indian who was converted during one of Elder Case's evangelistic tours, and became a missionary, was John Sunday (*Sha-wun-dais*). He was a chief of the Ojibway Tribe, and attained to manhood before he had heard the Gospel. Like many of his people he was much given to drunkenness, and being full of frolic and fond of relating ludicrous stories, while in his carnal state, bad white men frequently gave him "fire-water" that they might enjoy his amusing antics. He was considered a quiet man, but when maddened by liquor it was dangerous to irritate him. The narration of his conversion, in which he compared himself to the stricken deer smitten down by the arrow of the huntsman, often excited great intrest among those who heard him. He has been heard to say, that he did not know that he had ever shed a tear before his conversion. As a warrior it would have been deemed a shame for him to weep, but after passing from death unto life, he often wept for joy, as he thought of the loving kindness of God.

As soon as he was converted, he applied himself diligently to study, as he could then neither read nor write; but he made astonishing progress, and was deemed a suitable person for a place in the Methodist itineracy. He visited England, in the intrests of his tribe, and also on behalf of the Missionary Society. Crowds of people flocked to hear him, and he was honored by an introduction to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, but he never appeared to be elated by the attention he thus received. He was a humble, devoted Christian, and was a remarkably shrewd man, so that his sermons and platform addresses abounded with strokes of humor and sparkling wit that were always pleasant to hear. For more than twenty years before he died, he resided at Alnwick, near Cobourg, where his consistent conduct secured the commendation of those with whom he mingled from day to day. His death was calm and peaceful, and was much regretted both by Indians and white people. The poor Indians were more especially affected, and were often heard to say, that they were now "without a head." The effect produced by the Gospel, on the Indians of Canada, proves its adaptation to the most downtrodden and degraded of the human family.—THE REV. E. BARRASS, *in Frank Leslie's* SUNDAY MAGAZINE *for February.*

Dr. BALDWIN, Anglican Bishop of Huron, said the Bible was now, as it had been for centuries, the one book, and to-day was a mighty power that could not be put aside. The Bible was built on a regular plan—the revelation of Jesus Christ. In spite of the thousand persecutions to put it down, the Bible still lived and would live. It was said the Bible was false because it did not agree with science. But is science perfect! The geologists of to-day disagreed with those of twenty years ago, and those of ten years hence will change again. So, if the Bible were reconciled with the science of to-day, it would be out of all human recognition in 1894. It was urged that the exponents of the Bible did not agree. Well, doctors did not all agree, but people did not reject medical aid on that account. In 1851, when the first world's fair was inaugurated, it was cried that those international industrial exhibition were about to bring universal peace. But in 1854 England, France, and Russia were plunged in war, and to-day there were 5,000,000 men under arms. The circulation of the Bible had done more to pacify men's hearts than all the humanity in the world. He beleived that every line in the Bible was inspired by God, and would not give up one line. All over the world people were reading it in their own language. Let this be asserted by encouraging such associations as the Bible Society and the end must soon come.

Those who look not inwards, but upwards; not at themselves, but at Christ and all spiritual perfection—they become more and more painfully aware of their own imperfections. The beauty of Christ's character shows them the ugliness of their own. His purity shows them their own foulness, His love their hardness, His wisdom their folly, His strength their own weakness.—*Chas. Kingsley.*

An all night prayer meeting was held in Belleville Monday night under the auspices of the evangelical Alliance in the lecture-room of the Bridge street Methodist church. The services began at 7.30 and ended at five o'clock the following morning.

REPORTED SALVATION ARMY MARRIAGE.—It is reported that Miss Booth, marshal of the Salvation Army, is about to marry a wealthy American who is in Paris completing his law studies.

Mrs. Youmans, the celebrated temperance lecturer, takes an active part in the revival services at the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas.

DR Wood, Mayor of Southport, England, having recently attended a meeting of the Chester branch of the Salvation Army, was so satisfied with the work accomplished that he forwarded to General Booth a cheque for £1,000.

REPORTERS ON THEIR KNEES.—A rather unusual occurrence took place during the opening of the House. The standing rule is, "Strangers must not be present at prayers." A few representatives of the press gallery, perhaps unaware of the offense they were committing, occupied their seats while the Speaker was proceeding with prayer. He had reached "His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales" when a look from the Sergeant-at-Arms showed the offending scribes that they had committed a mistake, and some of them dropped down on their knees, not, alas, to pray, but to hide themselves. A minute longer and the Sergeant-at-Arms' deputy was in the gallery and quickly expelled the intruding journalists, who beat a retreat in as humiliating a manner as the circumstances would permit.

In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in Drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

In England, Miss Emily Faithfull started the first printing press for women in 1859, after great opposition, and obtained the approval of the Queen for the work, who appointed her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty.

DEATH.

CENTER—At Centerville, Chatham, on the 28th inst., Harriet Bond, beloved wife of Alfred Center, aged 55 years and 8 months.

KERR.—At Perth, Ont., on the 31st ult., Dawson Kerr, Esq., father of D. Kerr of this office, aged 90 years.

Boom in Canadian Pacific.

There were many rumors in financial circles to-day, all of a settled scheme of the Government to assist the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It is said that the prominent members of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Company, who have been in almost constant consultation for some weeks have at last agreed upon a scheme. To-day it is reported a caucus of the Conservative party was held at which the Government leaders secured the support of the united party to the plan. The French-Canadian members are, it is said, conciliatory. The majority of the Government is a guarantee of acceptance by Parliament of their scheme whatever it may be is the general opinion. As a consequence the stock of the Company both in New York and in this market has advanced in value considerably. The stock opened this morning in New York at 55¼, and closed at 57, ex div. Here the market opened at about 56, ex div. and sold up to 57, ex div. The sales in New York were 5,300 shares, and here, about 500.

A gentleman, who should be well posted, says that from private telegrams received today after the caucus meeting in Ottawa, it appears that the Canadian Pacific will get a loan of $25,000,000, but he cannot give details.

Mr. Geo. Stephen arrived this morning from New York accompanied by some capitalists and left for Ottawa at once.

Mr Duncan McIntyre left last evening for Ottawa.—*Witness of Tuesday.*

A Bold Blasphemer Paralyzed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The sudden illness of Lemuel Thomas while he was blasphemously impersonating the Saviour at a supper party, his subsequent paralysis of the heart, and the finding of his corpse in his bed-room, has given Jenkentown and its vicinity a sensation. Thomas was a carpenter over 60 years old, and was noted in Jenkentown for his disregard of religion. Monday evening he met two friends of kindred disposition by arrangement at Coltman's hotel. They had made every provision for a supper, and one of the guests suggested that Thomas should offer up a prayer. This he did amid the laughter and jests of those present, among whom were Richard Micers, a town councilman, and Henry Thomas, the only son of the host. After they had been seated, one of the men said that the reunion on account of there being thirteen present was suggestive of the last supper, and while they were eating, drinking and shouting, Thomas uttered a terrible oath and made use of blasphemous expressions that shocked even his companions. They all started with amazement at his words, when suddenly he grew pale, and putting his hands to his head complained of pain. Thomas was taken home and he complained that his head felt as if it had received a terrible blow. His daughter left him when she fancied he had fallen asleep, and next morning he was found dead in bed.

MISCELLNEOUS.

A Mexican priest is reported to have discovered a key to the Aztec writings.

It is rumoured in London that the British Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Alexandria.

Khartoum has been summoned to surrender by an emissary of the False Prophet.

Ordors have been received for a general reduction of expenses on the Gould railroads.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—With reference to the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Brookville to which we referred yesterday, we find that notice has been given of application for a charter. Herbert C. Jones being solicitor for the applicants. The proposed bridge is to be for railroad and passenger traffic and to be known as "The Pacific Highway Bridge." Notice is also given that the Ontario Pacific Railway Co. will apply for leave to add a wagon and foot way to their proposed bridge at Cornwall.—*Recorder.*

KINGSTON, Jan. 22.—Owing to the recent snow storms it is impossible to bring any wood into the city, therefore there is a scarcity. Nearly all the dealers are short.

The snow storm blockade has prevented the sending of provisions into the Kingston timber district, and the lumbering shanties will probably have to be closed in consequence.

Jay Gould is reported to have lost recently $30,000,000.

Strawberries are selling in New York at 15 cents each.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Edward Bishopric, of Cliff street, while lighting a fire fainted, and in falling to the floor upset a coal oil lamp. The oil caught fire and she was dreadfully burned about the body and had an extremely narrow escape.

IT is a great many years since there was so much wheat in Chicago as there is at the present time. Upwards of twenty million bushels are said to be stored in that city, and dealers are astonished at the amount. After last harvest the crop was said to be short, but the amount of unsold wheat in the hands of the farmers from previous harvest was much larger than was anticipated, and now there is a complete glut, and low prices will be the result.

Several Soudan tribes are reported to have submitted to Baker Pasha.

General Wolseley declares that the British army is more effective to-day than before the Crimean War.

BLINDERS AND CHECKS.

For THE WATCHMAN.

Much has been written in the various papers of the day against blinders and checks for horses. Blinders are useful, especially when driving double with one horse more spirited than the other, if it is necessary to whip the slow one, the spirited one increases his speed as much if not more than the one which is whipped, because he has no blinders and can see the whip decending upon the other. In driving single, if the horse has no blinders he is continually watching the teamster instead of minding what he is about, twists his head to one side, jerks the vehicle unexpectedly if he thinks his driver is going to strike him, lays back his ears, and other disagreeable actions. As to checks or bearing-reins, in driving double the horse without a bearing rein is apt to bite the tongue or neckyoke, but we must say it is not necessary on the road except in rare cases, but working horses, drill-harrowing, corn, beets, carrots or roots of any description without the bearing rein, every chance he gets the horse takes a nibble, the same may be said of other descriptions of work, reaping, picking stones &c.—TEAMSTER.

THE METALS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Says the Winnipeg *Times!*—"All is not gold that glitters in mining booms, and it is always safe to take a considerable discount off the stories told by prospectors. But making the most generous allowance for exaggeration, the fact remains that the discoveries of mineral wealth in the Rocky Mountains are of astonishing value. Gold has been found in fair quantities, but the chief find is in silver, copper, iron and coal. The C. P. R. people say that over 500 prospectors are now in the Mountains, and that scores of British Columbia miners are making their way into them from the Pacific placer mines. The specimens of quartz and ore which have been sent to Winnipeg are wonderfully rich. One miner, a Mr. Woodford, who has spent many years in California and British Columbia, writes as follows: 'Silver City, near the Summit, is destined in my opinion to become the Leadville of Canada. I never saw better indications. Long before the road strikes old man Onderdonk at Kamloops there will be a big population in the Mountains.' The Dominion authorities should lose no time in framing suitable regulations for the development of these Mountain mines."

Two of Brigham Young's sons have died drunkards, two of his daughters are married to the same husband, and another son WRITES POETRY.

TEA MEETING.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING under the auspices of the LADIES ASSOCIATION OF ST. MUNGO'S CHURCH, will be held in the Stone Hall, Front of Chatham, on Tuesday evening, the 12th February, 1884. Speeches, Readings, &c., by clergymen and other gentlemen, will form part of the evening's entertainment. Vocal and instrumental music will add to the attractions. Tea will be served at six o'clock. Chair taken at eight p. m. Tickets: Double, 60 cents; Single, 35 cents.

A Cure for Chilblains.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following.

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Torpid Liver, Billousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle.

LORD WOLSELEY'S PROPHECY.

ADDRESS TO VOLUNTEERS—A GREAT WAR IMPENDING.

At a distribution of prizes to a London regiment of volunteers of which Lord Wolseley is Colonel, the famous General said that he felt that the more closely the bonds of union were drawing between the volunteer force and the army the more it would be to the advantage of all concerned. When he looked back upon what the volunteer movement was years ago he could confidently say that it in those days any officer had ventured to predict that the volunteers would have become in 1883 what he now saw them, such a man would have been looked upon as a fool or a madman. He hoped that the time would soon come when the names of the officers of volunteer battalions, linked with the regulars, would appear in the Army List, as the names of the militia officers did He was not one of those persons who believed in universal peace, and he believed that those who preached that doctrine were about the most mischievous visionaries they had in England. Being a practical man himself, he took the world as he found it, and when he found that every continental nation was arming itself in the way that they were doing now, he felt that it must be for some great object. He believed with most sensible people who were not carried away by some curious feeling of sentimentalism or party politics, that there was hanging over Europe some dreadful war which was bound to come sooner or later. It was said that England was not a military nation, and judging England by comparison with the military establishments kept up by other nations she was not. But though they might not be in that sense a military nation they were certainly the most warlike nation in the world, because there was none that was so frequently at war. Therefore it was not only necessary that they should be prepared for those small wars, but also for the great war which was impending over them, and with which their regular army would be quite unable to cope if it were not for the great volunteer force which had been increasing year by year.

An Open Letter.

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectively yours.

JOHN TAYLOR,
190 Parliament St., Toronto.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

LADIES KID GLOVES,
LADIES KID GLOVES.

First choice Kid Gloves all reduced. Kid Gloves from 25c to $8.00 pair. Kid gloves from 2 to 12 button lengths.

S. CARSLEY.

FUR TRIMMINGS
FUR TRIMMINGS
—AT—
LOW PRICES
LOW PRICES

Best quality of Fur Trimmings from 1 to 8 inches wide, marked down very cheap.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S
GREAT HOISERY SALE
IS NOW IN PROGRESS!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Now is the time, and S. CARSLEY'S is the house, to buy first quality Underwear cheap.

SMALL WOOL SQUARES.
MEDIUM WOOL SQUARES.
LARGE WOOL SQUARES.
At very low prices.

Lot of Chenille Scarfs, 5c each.
Lot of Chenille Squares, 5c each.
Lot of pretty Ribbons, 5c yard.
Lot of Useful Buttons, 5c dozen.
Lot of Ice Wool, 5c ball.
Embroidery Silks 1c skein.
Lot of Fancy Balls, 4½c each.
Lot of Sash Ribbons, 25c yard.
Lot of Needlework Collars, 10c each.
Lot of Silk Scarfs, 15c each.
At S. CARSLEY'S SALE.

BELDING, PAUL, & CO.

Belding, Paul, & Co's Sewing Silks and Twists we confidently recommend, using them ourselves, and finding them first-class Their name is on every spool.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

Clapperton's Thread is surely winning its way in the public estimation, as we are being continually asked for it.

S. CARSLEY,
387, 389, 391, 393 395, 397, 399
NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the vacant estate of the late JAMES MCALLISTER, *alias* JAMES WILSON that on SATURDAY, the second day of FEBRUARY, 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon a petition will be presented by the undersigned, to the judge or prothonotary, at the Court House, in St. Scholastique, praying that a curator be appointed to the said vacant succession.

Montreal, January 22nd, 1884.

TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
21-3-in Attoys. for Petitioner.

AVIS

Est par le présent donné aux créanciers de la succession vacante de feu James McAllister *alias* James Wilson, que Samedi le deuxieme jour de fevrier, 1884 à dix heures de l'avant-midi, une réquete sera présentée par le soussigné à le juge ou le Protonotaire, au Plais de Justice a St. Scholastique, demandant qu'un curateur será nommé au le dit succession vacante.

Montréal, le 22 Janvier, 1884.

TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
Procureurs de la Requerante.

DANCING.

PROF. C. W. DURKEE, Principal of Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms, Montreal, will open classes in Deportment and Dancing in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Thursday, Jan. 24th, and each succeeding Thursday during the season. Afternoon class at 4 for young people. Evening class at 7.30 for adults.

20-3-in.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes this means of notifying the public that he has opened a Livery Stable next door to Chapman & Drysdale's Door and Sash Factory, Lachute.

15-6m BAPTISTE ST. JEAN.

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.

$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 old stock. Nothing flashy; but genuine goods. Those who want such goods had better call before they are all gone.

n2 1y 72 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.

FOR SALE.

A special line of SILVER WATCHES wort $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 Street,
n1 1y MONTREAL.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A NOVELTY IN PARLOR FURNITURE,

And the only one in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, being the original idea of this firm, viz:—A very rich design of Sofas, Black Walnut and Gilt, finely engraved and carved figures supporting the back, which is 7 ft. 8in. high, with a richly upholstered back, finely upholstered in centre and half-moon panels, with a quarter circle corner panels covered in three colors of fine embossed silk plush, viz: Old Gold, Crimson and Peacock blue, with reclining cushions covering each end, reversible, and having four large rich tassels with very rich tassel fringe in front. The following piece of furniture will fill a want long felt in the furniture line, viz: a beautiful Sofa and Bric-a-Brac with shelves above the upholstering work, and capable of being made with rich ornaments, one of the richest pieces of furniture for a parlor or dining room yet introduced to the public and admirably adapted for a room where there is no mantle piece.

The above, together with the so much admired Horn Chair in our windows, are attracting unusual attention, and in fact our stock of fine Parlor, Dining Room and Library Furniture is now acknowledged the largest, best and cheapest, quality considered, in the city. The entire change in our business during the past few years, by having made the finer grades of Furniture a specialty (strikingly exemplified at the late exhibition) has secured for us the largest trade connection in our line in the Dominion, and possessing the manifest advantages of purchasing goods for nett cash, enables us to offer a better article at a much lower price than any in the trade. We intend to forward the above named new productions with a few select articles of our stock to the Boston Exhibition if ready in time.

Our Parlor Sets at $100, $200, $300 and $350, and our Chamber Sets, in various styles, at from $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $450, and the first prize set of last fall at $750, are not only the best, but acknowledged the cheapest yet offered, even at

OWEN McGARVEY & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms, the oldest in the line in the city.
7, 9 and 11 Notre Dame Street West, Corner of McGill Street.

NEW
Fall AND Winter Goods
NOW OPENING OUT AT
Todd & Scholefield's

CONSISTING OF—
Black Cashmeres,
Cobourgs,
Dress Goods,
Knitting Yarns,
Fancy Flannels,
Grey do.
Scotch Tweeds,
English do.
Hosiery and
Under Clothing.
Groceries always new and fresh,
Teas a speciality,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Sole Agents for Riche's Liquid Blueing.

Try a Bottle, only 15 cents.

All kinds of produce wanted in exchang for goods.

TODD & SCHOLEFIELD.

Lachute Mills, Oct. 1st, 1883.

Christmas Goods!

JUST received at St. Philippe, Central Store, a new and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE, LAMPS,
CROCKERY and
GLASSWARE

for the CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Valencia Raisins, Sultana do., Malaga Raisins in boxes and quarter boxes. Fresh ground Mocha and Japan Coffee, Sago, Tapioca, Gelatine, &c. Syrups, Molasses and other groceries of best quality.

TEA SETS from $2.75 to $6.00.

LAMPS from 30c. up; a fine line with illuminators and shades @ $1.75.

A good assortment of SLEIGH BELLS, PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS, TEA & DESERT SPOONS.

About thirty kinds of plain and fancy CANDY, BON-BONS, &c. fancy prices from 5c. to 50c. each.

Come in time and be sure to get what you want.

H. ROBERT.

St. Philippe, 10th Dec., 1883. 1y

$2,000

A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT

SITUATION

Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References required. Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper.

National Intelligencer,
Publishing Co., 116 Washington St.
10-1-y Chicago, Ill.

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.

PRIZES 1883!

Being almost daily in receipt of Enquiries regarding the Prizes awarded the

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS

at the various Exhibitions held in Canada during this year, the "DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.," of Bowmanville, Ont., beg to call the kind attention of their patrons to the following List of Prizes, proofs of which are always open for inspection at their office:—

St. John Provincial Fair—First Prize on Pianos (no Organs shown).
Hamilton Central Fair—First Prize on Church Organs, first prize on Cabinet Organs, first prize on Parlor Organs, (no Pianos shown).
Simcoe Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Chatham Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Bowmanville Fair—First and second prizes on Pianos and Organs.
London Western Fair—First Prize on Pianos and Organs.

Uxbridge Fair—First Prize	do	do
St. Thomas Fair—First Prize	do	do
Escott Fair—First Prize	do	do
Alliston Fair—First Prize	do	do
Lindsay Central Fair—First Prize	do	do
Whitby Fair—First Prize	do	do
Markham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Stouffville Fair—First Prize	do	do
Scarborough Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brougham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Barrie Fair—First Prize	do	do
Orillia Fair—First Prize	do	do
Forest Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brampton Fiar—First Prize	do	do
Cookstown Fair—First Prize	do	do
Acton Fair—First Prize	do	do
Belleville Fair—First Prize	do	do

Toronto Fair—No Prizes awarded for Musical Instruments.

Over One Hundred Instruments
IN OUR SALEROOMS IN MONTREAL, AT FACTORY PRICES.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Grand Trunk R'way



SHORTEST,
QUICKEST,
and CHEAPEST
Route to the West, North-West, South-West

INTENDING SETTLERS FOR THE PRAIRIES OF

MANITOBA AND DAKOTA,

Will find this the only legitimate route

Through to CHICAGO without Change

For convenience to the Public an Office has been opened at LACHUTE, where every information will be cheerfully given, and Timeables, Maps, Pamphlets, &c., free on application to the undersigned.

Through tickets to all points East and West at the very lowest rates, and Baggage checked through.

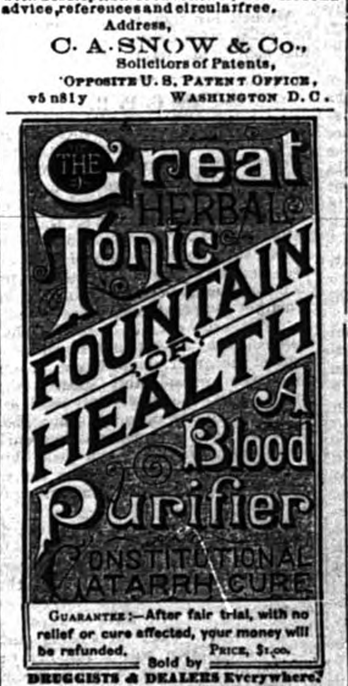
H. M. GALL,
Agent, LACHUTE
at G. L. Meikle's.

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 a 17 years' patent; otherwise time will be limited two years. Total cost of United States Patent $60, only $20 on making application, the balance only when patent is allowed. Total cost of Canadian 5 years' patent $34; for 15 years, $74. On receipt of model or drawing, with description of invention, we will send advice, references and circular free.

Address,
C. A. SNOW & Co.,
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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.

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.

A FARM situated in Lachute Parish, about one mile from the Depot and Post Office, containing about 90 acres of land under cultivation and bush, with house and outbuildings. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Blacksmith
Lachute, Nov. 16th 188. 11-tf

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS

Father's Come Home.

A quiet, warm, summer night, the moon shining brightly, no wind stirring; the air so still, that the church clock striking the quarters fell startingly on the ear that was listening, longing, trembling, hoping—for a footstep that did not come. Nine o'clock! a quarter past! half past! She could bear it no longer. Harry Blunt's young wife sat in the moonlight all alone, the cottage door wide open, the baby's soft breathing the only sound within. A flushed cheek, a beating heart; but no word, no sigh, no tears. These had been, but as the heart-sickness of hope deferred was slowly becoming exchanged for the more deadly heart-sickness of fear deferred, her eyes grew hard and tearless, her words fewer and fewer. What was the use of anything, while, night by night, the one question filled her mind and heart: "How will he come home, drunk or sober?" Alas! the most usual answer was the first. And she was past being glad of the better alternative—looking so surely to the worst that would follow.

At last, she could bear the loneliness no longer; she took up the child, wrapped her in a shawl, and crept up the hill to Harry's widowed sister's house, where there was a silent welcome always ready for her. "Sarah, I can't stay by myself; may I come in for a bit?" "Come in, dear"—and the two sat and listened, but neither spoke.

In the distance, further up the hill which formed the village street, sounds of loud voices, rough singing, and, presently, sudden and angry shouts burst on the strained ears. A few minutes more, and a merry boy ran by calling out to a companion coming to meet him: "A jolly row at the 'Red Lion'! Harry Blunt's pitching into Jack Brown—both of them mad drunk—fight—policeman"—they heard no more. It was Mary who spoke: "Sarah, lets see if the baby can get him home." And the tired women, with the child, their hearts sinking, their faces full of shame, were soon at the public house door.

Poor Mary Blunt could not speak; she scarcely dared to look, but she went straight up to her husband as he sat there; his face a purplish red, his eyes glaring and bloodshot, his coat and waistcoat off, his shirt torn, his hand trembling, trying to pour down one glass more, to get up his pluck for another round. He did not care for her; she knew that. The love had been all on one side when they married, and one might think it had pretty well died out on that. But no, she clung to him with a loyal remembrance that she had given him her whole heart once, and a certainty that she could never never take it back. A sort of comfort and pride, too, in the knowledge that he did love his little girl—her's as well as his—the one link that still bound them together.

The baby was one of those rarely beautiful, winning children, born to be blessings, whose specially pretty ways seem sent on purpose to cheer the saddest homes, to bring a ray of light from Heaven into the darkest hearts. Little Alice had all her father's love that was not given to himself and blunted by low pleasures. Whether he got home drunk or sober, he must and would take her (often to her mother's terror), and the touch of her soft little fingers seemed to soothe his angry temper, and awaken his stupid senses; so that, strange to say, she was safe with him, and seemed too much used to his ways to feel afraid.

So the poor mother thought the sight of her would bring him home, and for the first time took her right into the noisy public house—a little angel of peace among those wild and excited men. The child was wide-awake now, her cheeks flushed and eyes bright. The father put down his glass, and held out his arms to take her, as the mother said, "Baby ask father to come home."

Of course, a loud laugh followed, but, in spite of that, Harry Blunt would have let the little child lead him; evil would have been overcome with good, only—little Alice, for the first time, would not go to him, would not look at him; frightened and perplexed, she did not even seem to know him, but turned around in her mother's arms with a terrified scream, and had to be carried away.

Then the miserable man, left by his good angel, drank more and fought again; and, a fortnight later, the two familiar words might be read in the *Police News*: "Henry Blunt, drunk and disorderly; refusing to quit; assault on police; fined so much, with costs. Three months with hard labor in default." And Harry Blunt was in jail.

Open disgrace, loss of work, the convict's brand upon him—these were a terrible retribution; but, as he sat alone, hour after hour, in his cell, they were as nothing in his thoughts, compared with the one bitter remembrance, "My little girl turned away from me."

The three months were gone at last, though each day of solitude, privation, remorse, and growing anxiety for wife and child, seemed like a year; and, night after night, Harry Blunt dreamt that feverish dream again, of the child turning away, and seemed to hear the terrified cry, and awoke to the knowledge that it was all true, and worse might be to come.

An October night, damp, dark, and chilly, and so still, you could hear the dead leaves fall. Mary Blunt's cottage-door closed, but the light burning in her window, the child sitting in her lap, bright, awake, and listening—waiting; a tired, slow hesitating step outside; a white face glancing in at the window in passing; a gentle, half-fearful lifting of the latch;—and—in one moment more, a joyful little cry: "Father! come home!"—the first real words Harry Blunt had heard his baby say. Then a warm loving little form in his arms once more, a rosy mouth kissing his lips and cheeks, soft, tiny hands straying over his face and his poor cropped head (no hiding them in father's black curls now!), and, again and again the lovely words, "Father! come home!"

How many times Mary had made her say that sentence over! gravely and slowly as the statement of a fact; "Father's come home;" but she could not say the "," right, and in her delight, each of the newly learned words came out with a sort of bound and spring, so it sounded the very welcome the poor prisoner had so sorely longed: "Father! come home!" "Father!" and "Home!" the little girl's first words. Then she did not turn away from him. She should never turn away from him again. So he resolved.

But let no one think Harry Blunt found life all easy from that moment. His place was filled up long ago; there was many a weary tramp after work, ending, perhaps, in a three days' job, and six miles to walk back every night; many a fierce struggle to pass the ale-house, and keep from the one thing that he knew would bring an hour's forgetfulness of his misery; many a despairing thought, almost turning to a despairing deed. But, through all, there was the bright, merry little welcome to look forward to: "Father! come home!" And he did come home, and never stayed out anywhere else, when his work was done, whether it took him to strange places for a day or a week at a time. No tone of anxiety, or doubt, or reproach, ever spoilt that glad welcome. And gradually, from almost helpless seeking and striving,—"Our Father, give us this day our daily bread," became his prayer, and its answer his comfort. And then, as God's goodness led him to repentance, "I will arise and go to my Father," was his heart's uttered cry.

And, at last, the Saturday evening came, when he knelt in his long forsaken place in the "Father's House," his patient wife with him, her long faithfulness rewarded, and his little girl by his side. The last note of the opening voluntary had died away, and in the utter stillness before the service began the child, hearing a deep sob, put up her little hand to stroke his face, and whispered the words she had found out would always comfort him, but slowly and plainly now: "Father's come home."

SELECT VARITIES.

To love is to make a compact with sorrow.

The great aureole encircles only the brow of the dead.

Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.

Time is immeasurably long to him who knows how to value and use it.

If thou wouldst bear thy neighbor's faults, cast thine eyes upon thine own.

It is not the wisest sympathy, when a man has a suffering point, not to touch upon it at all.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one.

If you would not cease to love mankind, you must not cease to do them good.

Modesty has great advantages; it enhances beauty and serves as a veil to uncomeliness.

There is fellowship among the virtues by which one great, generous passion stimulates another.

There cannot be a greater rudeness than to interrupt another in the current of his discourse.

Satire lies about men of letters during their life and serves as a veil after their death.

What is mine, even to my life, is hers I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.

If we fasten our attention on what we have, rather than on what we lack, a very little wealth is sufficient.

Everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness he can get from others.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.

The modern widow's might is a very different thing from that which we read about in the Scriptures.

A man who lives in vain lives worse than in vain. He who lives to no purpose, lives to a bad purpose.

Never reason from what you do not know. If you do you will soon believe what is utterly against reason.

Modern education too often covers the fingers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews of the wrists.

Women are right to crave beauty at any price, since beauty is the only merit that men do not detest with them.

The C. P. R.

The Canada Pacific Railway has just been doing a very commendable thing in making a very sweeping reduction on its freight rates for grain from the various parts of Manitoba. It has always been felt, on all hands, that one of the weak points of the C. P. R. Company was that it is in their power to impose their own rates on grain and other agricultural produce which must necessarily find its way to market over that road, if marketed at all. The usual charges heretofore have been equal to at least half the value of much of the grain shipped, and in some cases even considerably greater than that. If the Company wisely resolve to keep down freight rates to a point about which there can be no reasonable grounds of complaint, they will do a good thing for themselves, a grand thing for the pioneer settlers, and a patriotic thing for the country.

There is no doubt but the C. P. R. Company got an excellent bargain—for themselves—out of the Canadian Government and People, but at any rate, they deserve due credit for an honest endeavour to carry out well their own part of the agreement. The road is being pushed into completion with a rapidity unequalled in the history of any other similar great enterprise, and there are the best of reasons to believe that the hardest part of the bargain, that of the construction of the road round the north side of Lake Superior, is being fulfilled to the letter. The road is also being much better built and better equipped than was generally expected. If the rates are only kept reasonably moderate the country may yet find out that it made much better bargain that was at one time expected.

German Paper Manufacture.

The Imperial Patent Office at Berlin has recently decided a dispute seriously affecting the interests of the paper trade throughout Germany. A German Professor some years ago obtained a patent for a process invented by himself for the employment of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. Since that time he has been issuing licenses, and every manufacturer in the empire who has made use of the process has had to pay the inventor the sum of 15,000 marks, or £750 sterling per annum. The revenue of the Professor for some time past is calculated to have been nearly 500,000 marks, or £25,000 sterling annually, as the number of firms paying for licenses was between thirty and forty. A few months, back, however, Herr Behrund, a paper-maker, of Varzin, in Pomerania, brought to the notice of the Imerial Patent Office the fact that the Professor's process was precisely the same as that invented by Mr. Tilghman, an American, and patented in Washington some time before that of the German inventor at Berlin. The announcement naturally produced great excitement throughout the trade in Germany, and the decision of the authorities was awaited with the deepest interest. After a thorough investigation into the matter by the patent officials the result was announced. It declared the so-called cellulose patent of the German patentee null and void, his process being found identical with that of the American, which had been patented abroad but not in Germany. The Professor thus at once lost his splendid revenue of half a million marks, and the German paper trade thus rejoices to find itself so unexpectedly liberated from a burdensome and vexatious impost. It is anticipated that the effect of the decision will be a large increase in the exports of paper from Germany in future.

All scandal-mongers ought to be laid up with inflammatory rumor-tism.

Forest Protection.

Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, it will be remembered, was an acknowledged authority on the subject of "Protection" when the N. P. was at its height some years ago, and his writings were admittedly among the ablest that appeared at that time on that great question. He has, of late, been paying a great deal of attention to another important phase of the protection question, and respecting its importance to the country there can be no question. It is in regard to the protection of our fast disappearing forests in Ontario. In too many parts of the Province there are large farms, if not large townships, in which almost every acre of valuable timber land has been cut away.

The importance of a fair proportion of forest land all over the country is now generally admitted by those who have paid any considerable attention to the subject, and some means of preserving our forests, and at the same time of encouraging the cultivation of new ones, cannot be devised too soon. Our Provincial Legislature would do well to give serious attention to this question at the forthcoming session.

Mr. Phipps has just written a valuable letter on this subject, in which he gives the following illustration of the importance of having the present forest land well fenced in:

"For the continuance of the forest in a reproductive state, the presence of the undergrowth is absolutely necessary. Without it, grass gets in, overspreads the earth, injures the larger trees and prevents the growth of any smaller ones. The drying winds sweep through the bush, the roots are loosened, the soil appears to shrink from them, and many trees fall. There is no more vivid contrast than that of a piece of forest left unfenced, and another better protected. I had opportunities lately of seeing many such as they stood side by side. On one side of the fence all was in the bright strength of fervid life, everywhere the small buds of infant saplings just rising from the earth, above them the interspersing underwood, high above them many a magnificent tree, old and ready for the axe, and many a younger one closely at hand to replace them. But all had an air of health and of brightest verdure. On the other side of the fence the leaf-strewn soil is bare of vegetation, every earth-springing leaflet had been destroyed, the wind whistled shrilly over the denuded ground and among the moss-covered trunks of the old trees; for there was nothing but old trees; no young ones had grown to replace them, and they, themselves, the earth below them deprived of its natural covering, seemed sickly and many of them tottering to their fall.

"If every farmer could be induced to preserve rigidly in forest not ten acres in his hundred, besides what bush (it need not be much) he wishes for his cattle, the good resulting to himself and to the country would be incalculable; for a few acres of dense forest thickly undergrown holds and distributes much moisture, and is of more climatic benefit, especially to the surrounding farms, than a far greater surface of woodland dried up and impoverished by the destruction of its undergrowth. For his own benefit, too and that of his successors, especially in the too probably coming scarcity of timber, it should be remembered that that patch will yield a valuable amount in cords of timber of many descriptions which may be taken from it, tree by tree, as needed, and yet the remaining bush be all the better."

Mr. Phipps makes the very sensible suggestion that an Act might be passed providing that such lands on each farm as may be set aside and cultivated for forest purposes only, may be exempt from taxation. It would be the duty of the assessor each year to see that such exempt land is kept in reserve for that purpose, and should it at any time be abandoned for forestry purposes, or not properly cared for as it should, the land may be held responsible for all back taxes. The plan suggested certainly looks feasible and reasonable. The Government will do well to give this question earnest attention as early as practicable.

Successful Decorators.

With their quick insight, naturally refined taste and their fondness for all that pertains to the home, women should take an especial interest in decoration, and successful decorators might be found, or certainly trained, among them. One of the first in merit of domestic decorators was a woman, and a talented one—Angelica Kauffman—and I have remarked that, in almost all cases where women artists have given attention to decorative matters they have exhibited a pure and generally an elevated taste, and have seldom produced anything inartistic or unsatisfying. Already in the studios of decorative artistics women are to be found deftly embroidering, or making lace, or putting together upholsteries and portieres. There is this, however, that I wish to say, and trust the honest and sincerity of the remark will excuse its seeming ungallantry, beware of prettiness in your work. I mean that mere prettiness carved, or painted, or woven, for itself and not as the attribute of something that is above the weakly or insignificantly attractive. Merely pretty things that please for the moment but exert no lasting influence, or that exert a harmful or weakening influence, are to be condemned in decoration as in other things. Daisies and daffodils are pleasing, but a surfeit of them is dreadfully cloying. It is a mistake to use floral accessories as if they were features of a piece of decorative work, for largeness of design and harmony of color should be considered before those engaging leaves and petals and buds are painted. Decorators, like scenic artists in theatres, should begin by making a "scheme," and all matters of detail are easily made subordinate to that.

Fashions in Marriage.

Mgr. Capel lectured on marriage at Chickering Hall recently. "I have travelled much, and lived in many countries," he said. "I lived for many years in France. The French system of contracting marriage ignores entirely the wishes and prejudices of the girl, and regards only the convenience of the parties. From such a system one naturally supposes unhappy unions would emanate, but on the contrary, I must bear witness that for the most part the marriage relation in France is very happy. I saw more happy marriages in France than in any other country. Nowhere is love of children so deep and strong as in France. On the other hand, in England the making of marriage contracts is in general entirely a matter of love. This love idea is carried to a preposterous extent. Nowhere else do we see dukes and marquises marrying their servants, ladies marrying their coachmen, and old women of three score and ten marrying youths scarcely 20. The system ripens out into divorces, until to-day the courts cannot do the work they are called upon to do. I think, however, that young women in marrying should be consulted, but should not be allowed to exercise their preferences to the exclusion of reason, expediency, and propriety. Social surroundings, family station, and religious convictions should figure largely in the choice. Yet we see parents who would not consider their 18-year-old daughter competent to form an opinion on any other serious subject allowing her to choose her future life. I think the parent should always insist upon deciding this matter. No person should marry out of his own faith or social station, and here even, where you boast that all men are equal, these remarks apply with equal force, because social station is as important here as in England.—*New York Sun.*

Every man has three characters: that which he exhibits, that that he has, and that which he thinks he has.

Virtue will catch as well as vice by contact; and the public stock of honesty, and manly principle will daily accumulate.

FARMER'S CORNER.

Irrigation

Irrigation, that is becoming so prominent in connection with Western farming, is no new thing under the sun. Its use in the production of useful crops goes back farther than authentic history carries us. Taking the hint from the annual overflow of the Nile, the Egyptians, in time immemorial, constructed elaborate systems of canals and ditches, by which the waters of that river were diverted to those not reached by the natural overflow of the stream. As a result, the granaries of the country were full, and great mountains of grain might be seen piled in the vicinity of the chief cities, while neighboring nations were in great distress from famine.

In China, remarkable alike for the density of its population and for the fact that the country produces its own food supplies, irrigation is one of the chief sources of the fertility of the soil. This great empire is cut up with a perfect network of canals, that are employed not only for furnishing water for irrigating the fields but also as water ways for conveying the products to market. The Grand Canal, from Pekin to Canton, is nearly one thousand miles long. Without irrigation it would be impossible for China to furnish even a bowl of rice to her teeming millions of consumers.

In India, even with a considerable rainfall, the very existence of both government and people is dependent on irrigation. Within a very few years past extensive districts, containing millions of inhabitants, were almost entirely depopulated by famine, as a result of a failure of rainfall. To meet the wants of the country in this respect the British Government has expended some $200,000,000, and is annually adding millions more in works of irrigation. The great Ganges Canal is 10 feet deep and 170 feet wide and about 1,000 long. It was built at a cost of about $12,000,000, and is calculated to carry from 7,000 to 8,000 cubic feet of water per second. In this country it would doubtless have cost $100,000,000, for wages in India are extremely low. This is but one of many extensive works that have been recently built or repaired for the purpose of irrigation in that country. The government has either built or bought nearly all works for irrigating purposes throughout that land, believing that the management is more efficient and successful under Government control than in private hands.

In Italy irrigation has been in vogue since the early days of Rome, as Cato, the earliest Roman writer on rural affairs, gives us to understand that it was practiced in his day. More science is employed in the construction of irrigating works in Italy than in any other country on the globe, and as a result there is in that country the most perfect system of irrigation in Europe. The whole business if regulated by law, and government engineers superintend the construction of all works for such purposes. The entire system of irrigating canals in Italy is estimated to furnish an aggregate of 24,000 cubic feet of water per second for irrigating purposes. About 1,600,000 acres are supplied with water for irrigation by this system of canals. Some of those works are on a gigantic scale. The Ticino Canal in Lombardy was built in the twelfth century, and has from that date conveyed a volume of water equal to 1,800 cubic feet per second. This water supplies, and to a great extent makes the country over which it spreads one of the richest and most densely populated in the world. The Cavour Canal built in quite recent times, is 131 feet wide, six feet deep, and 55 miles long. Through engineering blunders, it bankrupted the company that built it, but it is doing great things in the country it covers. One cubic foot of water per second is said to be sufficient to irrigate three acres, and as an evidence of the benefits of irrigation the meadows about Milan are cut seven times a year, and yield from 50 to to 75 tons per acre per year; but we are also told that these meadows receive the sewage of the city in the waters of irrigation.

Agriculture in Spain is more dependent on irrigation than in any other country of Europe. Some of the most extensive works for this purpose were constructed by the Moors during their occupancy of the country. A dam was built across the Guadalquivir River between two steep mountains, that was 273 feet long, 70 feet thick and 156 feet in height. Land under irrigation in some parts of that country sells at $400 to $900 per acre, while that not irrigated brings only about $80.

It is said that in Spain "the water is more valuable than the land in the proportion of 5 to 20." In dry seasons the prices paid for water for irrigation in that country are sometimes enormous. In the year 1861 the average price for one cubic foot per second was $11,000 for the whole year. The Nenares Canal may charge $1,875 per cubic foot per second. In most cases the irrigating works are controlled by the Government, but in others they are in the hands of private corporations. The old Moorish works are generally in the control of the irrigators themselves, who pay only enough to keep up the necessary repairs on their canals.

Japan, so recently open to Western enterprise, seems to have adopted a system of irrigation at a very ancient date. That country being very broken, the system consists in building dams across the ravines to secure and hold the water till used, and in terracing the hills so that their sides may be covered by the water. This is one of the means by which the dense population of those islands is maintained.

All irrigating enterprises in France are in the hansp of private corporations or individuals, but the Government exercises a strict supervision over their construction and operation, and they are inspected at stated periods by Government engineers. Irrigation is employed quite extensively along the Rhine and Moselle for meadow-lands, and in the south of France, it is used in the culture of grass, vegetables, madder, and occasionally on wheat and vines.

In England irrigation is only occasionally employed on meadow-lands; but even in that excessively wet climate it has been made to yield a very large profit over land not so treated.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A NEW MOVEMENT.—An Ohio telegram says:—The Cleveland Woman's Christian Temperance Union is about to begin another political movement, planned by Miss Frances Willard, President of the National Union, who recently left here for Chicago, from which point she will superintend a similar work through the State and local places throughout the United States. The project is to get 1,000,000 signatures to a memorial to be presented to the next national convention of each party, asking the insertion of a prohibition plank in the platform.

Jarrold said to an ardent young gentleman, who burned with a desire to see himself in print: "Be advised by me, young man; don't take down the shutters before there is something in the window."

MYSTERIOUS!

The Terrible Undertow that is Sweeping Away so Many What Well-known Canadians Have to say.

It is an unquestionable fact that thousands of people are to-day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which they can assign no reason whatever. They have frequent headaches; are strangely languid; have a ravenous appetite one day and none whatever the next, and feel dull pains in various parts of the body, but they imagine it is only a cold or some passing minor disorder. Indeed, few people realize the presence of grave and serious dangers until they are upon them. The following experiences of well-known people in the Province are timely and valuable.

Rev. William J. Henderson, pastor of the Methodist-Episcopal church of Prescott, Ontario, says: "For a number of years and until recently, I had been gradually, but steadily, declining in health. I was subject to severe pains in various parts of my body, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, and a distressing, hacking cough. I consulted physicians, one of whom informed me that I had been 'carrying too many pounds of steam.' Another stated that I was on the eve of a general constitutional 'break up;' another pronounced me as being far gone in liver complaint, and feeling that the last one had hit it, I commenced a course of his treatment, without, however, any benefit. Feeling that I was going down hill very fast. I grew somewhat despondent, and finally resigned myself to an early death. At this juncture I resolved to try Warner's Safe Cure, and I may say that I felt almost immediate relief, and now I am nearly as well as I ever was in my whole life. My cough has disappeared entirely and I seldom feel any of my old symptoms. I have always been somewhat disposed to prejudice against proprietary medicines, but I feel it to be an act of justice to make this statement for the good of others."

John Evans, residing at 139 King street London, says: For two years I have been troubled with gravel in my kidneys and have suffered untold agony. The passage of the gravel from the kidneys into the bladder threw me into paroxysms of pain and completely broke me down. Upon the recommendation of a friend I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which seemed to dissolve the gravel and it passed from me in the form of dust. I recommend Warner's Safe Cure to everybody who is suffering at all as I have suffered."

Mrs. M. Leamon, residing at 5½ Victoria avenue, Hamilton, says: "For ten years I have suffered from female complaints and liver disease. I have consulted all the prominent doctors in Hamilton, but none were able to cure me. Six months out of every year I was laid up in bed from nervous prostration and debility, and frequently while working about the house I would faint and remain unconscious for more than half an hour. Hearing of Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and am now in good health. All previous troubles have left me. It has worked wonders in my case and I can recommend it to all the ladies in the country.

Mr Chas. M. Syme, foreman in W. H. Smith's saw factory, St. Catherines, said: "Five years ago I began to be afflicted with most distressing troubles which increased in violence until I was compelled to remain in bed. My symptoms were terrible and I kept getting worse and worse all the while. The doctors could not agree as to the nature of my disease and I finally lost all hopes of ever getting well. Learning of some cases similar to my own that had been be ped by Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and commenced to improve from the first day, and I am happy to say that I am now as sound as a dollar and can do a day's work without it hurting me."

Doctor Samuel T. Reilly, of Chatham, says; "I have seen Warner's Safe Cure used very extensively and have heard of the most gratifying results. I am convinced that it is an unequalled medicine for disorders of the kidneys and urinary organs, and I can freely recommend it."

Mr. A. J McBlain, clerk of Crawford House, Windsor, says; "For several years I was afflicted with kidney difficulty and did not know what it was to be free from excruciating pains, which at times were so bad that I could neither stand nor remove my clothes. At that time I was conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and no doubt the constant jolting aggravated the disease. Noticing an advertisement of Warner's Safe Cure I procured the medicine and from the first it acted like magic, and it has completely and permanently cured me. I cannot too highly recommend it, as I know what it has done for me."

The above statements are from men of unquestionable veracity, as such as merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical disorder can afford to neglect even the slightest symptoms, which can be so readily controlled if taken in time, and which are so dangerous if permitted to continue.

It Makes a Difference.

"So you have been fighting again on your way home from school!"

"Y-yes, sir."

"Didn't I tell you that this sort of business had got to stop?"

"Yes, pa, but—"

"No excuse, sir! You probably provoked the quarrel!"

"Oh, no! no! He called me names!"

"Names? What of it? When a boy calls you names walk along about your business. Take off that coat!"

"But he didn't call me names!"

"Oh, he didn't! Take off tha tvest!"

"When he called me names I never looked at him, but when he pitched into you I—I had to fight!"

"What! Did he call me names?"

"Lots of 'em, father! He said you lied to your constituents, and went back on the caucus and had—!"

"William, put on your coat and vest, and here's a nickel to buy peanuts! I don't want you to come up a slugger, and I wish you to stand well with your teacher, but if you can lick that boy who says I ever bolted a regular nomination or went back on my end of the ward, don't be afraid to sail in!"

Railroads in the United States.

In 1883, there were completed only 6,608 miles of railroad, against 11,591 miles in the previous year. But an examination of the progress of railroad building in different sections discloses some remarkable facts. The results show a surprising development of the railway system in the Northern States between the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers, a sluggish growth in the region south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi, a remarkable decrease in railway building in the South-west, and the completion of 1,712 miles last year, and 4,780 miles within three years, in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. But for the continued and rapid growth of the system in that direction, and in New York, Pennsylvania, and the five states between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, railroad building last year would have been a rather insignificant matter. The details of area and population show, moreover, that the growth of the railroad system is governed by very different laws in the Northern belt of States from those that restrict its development in the South and South-west.—*N. Y. Times.*

A frightful-looking creature, standing erect, with long, shaggy hair, is striking terror into the hearts of the people at Calcutta, O. Has anybody lost a poet?

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. The prescription of an old Canadian Practitioner. The best remedy for the Lungs, in large bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

M. De Lesseps declares that so long as he and his sons live, the Suez Canal will remain under French control.



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—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by disordered kidneys or liver. Therefore, 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.

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A.P 161

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. VII. LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1884. NO. 28 23

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

The above paper is printed and published EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at Lachute, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Can., by SIMPSON & KERR

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Two Watches.

BY MYRA A. GOODWIN.

One watched the dawning of the year,
The fading stars left nothing save
A winter morning cold and drear,
And snow upon a new made grave.
Then bitterly, "How can bells ring,
And men rejoice! As lies the snow
Upon her breast; life's sorrows cling
To hearts left helpless in their woe."

Another lifted trustful eyes,
And smiled to see the dawn again.
"My love is safe in paradise,
Nor can she know my toil and pain:
Her very resting place is white,
As her pure soul, but dearer grown,
What stars of promise in our night!
How gentle God is with his own"

CUPIDITY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER XI.

"Where is Nora?"

It seemed to Cristine's excited fancy like a far-off echo of the question put to Cain; and the answer of the first murderer fluttered to her lips, but found no utterance there. Useless indeed would it be to meet Arthur Beaupre's searching eyes, and try by excuses or evasion to escape their merciless scrutiny. How much or how little he knew of the terrible tragedy and its real cause the girl could not guess—enough doubtless to condemn her and hold her responsible for much of the misery and madness it revealed.

"Where is Nora?" the man repeated firmly, coming a step or two nearer, and speaking in a low tone. "What spot of earth has she found refuge in to-day?"

"She is not here," Cristine cried faintly. "I have only just read the dreadful story in the paper. Captain Bruce is paralysed and dying; my mother has broken down under the blow; I am quite alone. Oh, Arthur, pity and forgive! I am punished for my sin."

"Pity you!" he answered, with a laugh that made her shudder. "Pity you, when I still see Nora's face as I saw it last night—when I remember the cruel trap into which you betrayed her? No, Miss Singleton, I am not saint enough for that."

"You saw her then?" Cristine asked eagerly, forgetting even her own fears, even the man's fierce anger, in her craving to hear more. "Before or after?"

"I saw her in the evening. Obeying your telegraphed instructions, I reached Stoke Vernon between six and seven o'clock. I found Nora on the beach, told her my story, and heard hers. Your drama of revenge could have worked to no better *denouement*, Miss Singleton. Lord de Gretton found us together, and took his wife away."

He spoke with studied calmness, but Cristine saw great drops gather thickly on his forehead; and her own heart sank within her.

"Oh, Arthur," she said, clasping her hands in passionate entreaty, "forget who I am and how I have wronged her! Tell me only this—did Nora do this dreadful thing?"

"If she did," Arthur answered sternly, "the sin lies less at her door than at yours. You drove her mad among you; and if, in her madness, she—— Oh, Heaven, it is too horrible!" The strong man broke down with a wailing pitiful cry, and turned away his face. "My poor Nora, my innocent loving darling, Heaven has forsaken you indeed?"

"The wages of sin is death!" Cristine had sinned cruelly and selfishly, and her wages were paid in full. The bitterness of death indeed was hers as she listened to that anguished heart-broken cry, and knew that, though all the world might flock in to comfort the stricken man, she alone, she, who in her way had loved him well and truly, she must for shame's sake be mute.

Perhaps the sharpest sting of all the many that pierced her aching heart lay in the thought that her sin had been so vain. She had parted Arthur and Nora for ever indeed, but quite as effectually had she parted Arthur and herself. Never would the blue eyes that once had looked on her so kindly hold anything but loathing for her now. Never till her life's end would Arthur Beaupre forgive her.

Crushed, humiliated, suffering as she had not thought it in her nature to suffer, she stood in dazed silence waiting for him to speak; and at last, with an effort, he mastered the anguish that possessed him and raised his haggard face.

"This house will be watched of course," he said; and Christine shuddered at the desperate calmness of the words and all they implied. "As she has not come before, she will never reach it now. And yet, poor maddened child, what other refuge can she find?"

"I thought"—Cristine's voice trembled nervously over the suggestion—"that perhaps in her misery she had come to you."

"Heaven forbid!" he cried quickly. "That would be madness, and worse than madness, indeed. It would give a motive for——"

Once again he broke down in a spasm of fierce pain. Strong as he was, he could not force his tongue to utter the words that linked Nora's name with the last and worst of crimes. But this time the pause was for a moment only; he went on, with a look of quick relief—

"But she has no clue to my whereabouts; she cannot even find me, even if she would."

"And what shall you do now?"

"Go back to Stoke Vernon at once," he replied. "The inquest will take place to-morrow, and I must be there. I came to see Captain Bruce now, but——"

"Captain Bruce may not live through the night."

His lips twitched a little; but the news was no news to him; he simply bent his head, and brought his brows together in more concentrated thought.

"And Mrs. Bruce is ill, you say. And Vance? Where is your brother?"

With a little weary gesture Cristine pushed back her fair hair and stared half stupidly, as though the questions bewildered her.

"Vance? I do not where Vance is. Nora knows."

How unconsciously the familiar words slipped from her lips! With what a strange new significance they fell on her ears and those of the listening man. The Nora of whom she had been meanly jealous, to whom she had grudged her brother's careless confidence and affection, had changed so strangely now, it seemed a sacrilege to name her in that easy every-day fashion.

But the words filled Arthur's mind with other thoughts.

"He has not been here? She may have gone to him!"

Cristine shook her head decidedly.

"He is not in England; I am sure of it."

"Well, there is no more to be said."

Arthur moved toward the door as he spoke, possessed by a feverish longing to be up and doing. He would willingly have gone without another word; but Cristine stood, not accidentally, but of set purpose, full in his pathway, and until she chose to move he could not reach the door.

No impulse of pity had stayed the denunciatory words upon his lips. He felt nothing but the loathing for the traitress at whose door he laid all the misery that had come upon him; he felt only too weary and heart-sick even for anger; he was anxious only at all costs to escape from Cristine Singleton's presence.

Yet a harder-hearted man than he might have been moved to pity the wild-eyed white-faced girl whose machinations had recoiled so terribly upon herself. She looked with a new-born pitiful humility into the worn haggard face; she tried to speak, but the words died away in an inarticulate murmur; and, acting on a sudden passionate impulse, she flung herself upon her knees, caught the astonished man's hand in her own, and clung to it with a sort of desperate energy, while great scorching tears, the first she had shed that day, rained down the white upturned face, and wild reckless words came brokenly from her pale quivering lips.

"Arthur, listen to me—for a moment only! You do not know all, or you would perhaps——"

"I do know all," he interrupted sternly; "and that is why I am pitiless to you. I know that you kept back my letters, that you suffered Nora to believe me dead, that you urged and drove her into a marriage that she loathed, and that —— I cannot speak of it; my own words madden me. Let me pass, Miss Singleton, if you are wise."

He tried to shake off the clinging clasp; but, without actual brutality, he could not succeed. Cristine's slim fingers only tightened their grip as she cried, between the sobs that shook the slender prostrate figure with no feigned grief—

"Yes; I admit it all. I have sinned; but am I not punished now? Arthur, for pity's sake do not look like that! It was for your sake. I think jealousy turned my brain. I loved you so truly, so dearly! Ah!"

She sank lower still, and hid her face with a despairing cry, for in a fierce revulsion of disgust Arthur Beaupre shook himself free, and stood over her with a flush of angry scorn upon his face and hot indignation in his eyes.

"Love—for my sake!" he exclaimed, with a fierce incisive scorn that struck like a knife—struck straight to the girl's sore heart. "If I had not loathed and hated you before, I should hate you now for those words."

"That is enough." Cristine rose to her feet, and spoke with a sullen composure. "You shall not hear them again, and I will keep you no longer. Only tell me this before you go. All that has passed since you saw Nora last has made no difference in your feelings; false as she has been even to you, guilty though she is, you love her still?"

"With all my heart," Arthur answered fervently, without a second's hesitation. "Wronged and wretched as she is, I love her still. I may never see her again: but, for her sake, I shall love no other woman till I die."

There was something of relief to his overwrought feelings in the utterance of this fervent confession of faith. Some of the old brightness woke in the deep blue eyes, the rigid lines around the lips relaxed, the whole face seemed to soften in a transfiguring glow.

And in proportion to the softening of her companion's was the hardening of Cristine's face. The look of penitential pleading vanished with the tears she brushed away indignantly. She drew herself defiantly erect; the bright eyes regained their steady glitter, though the lids were still reddened and the lashes were wet. In that decisive moment the chambers of Cristine Singleton's soul had been thrown widely open; Fate might have willed that it should receive angelic visitants; but Arthur Beaupre was pitiless, and there entered seven demons worse than those that dwelt with her before—demons that filled her with bitterness and jealousy and eager longing for revenge.

"You love her still," she echoed, with slow and cruel emphasis; "then I still hate her—remember that, Arthur Beaupre, and remember that it is your work. An hour ago I pitied her, I loathed myself; now——"

She paused with a strange sneering smile that filled the listening man with chill forbodings.

"You have done your worst—you cannot harm her more!" he cried hotly, though all the time he felt miserably incredulous of his own words.

"Wait!" With cruel force Cristine struck her slender hand upon the table; but she went on, as pitiless of the physical pain she gave herself as of the mental anguish she dealt out to him. "Can Nora afford another enemy? She is a fugitive from justice, the police are on her track. Yes"—as she noted the sallow hue of the bronzed face, the quiver of the firm lips—"she has a world in arms against her already. An hour ago, as Heaven is my witness, I would have helped and shielded her by every means in my power; now I would stir neither hand or foot to save her from the—scaffold!"

As the last hideous word fell on his ear, an irrepressible cry broke from Arthur Beaupre's lips. It was echoed by a shrill laugh from Cristine. At last she had struck home.

"Cannot you bear the thought? Well, things as hard as that have been borne before now. Faces as fair as Nora's have shone from the felon's dock, necks as delicate have felt the hangman's hand. Of course it will be a dreadful disgrace to us, but——"

Arthur heard no more. Woman as she was, he dared not trust himself longer in her presence; the wild loathing, the hot anger that rose within him as she exulted malignantly over the picture of Nora's agony and death would have driven him in a moment to forget her sex and silence thh cruel lips. Without a word or look, as pushed past her, and went out.

The cool freshness of the night-wind played upon his heated temples as he walked along, hardly knowing whither he went in the violent agitation of his thoughts; and gradually, as he left the house behind, and escaped from the overpowering horror of Cristine Singleton's presence, his brain began to clear and his fancies to assume something like coherency and shape.

Had he really harmed the girl whom he would—oh, how more than gladly—have died to serve and save? Should he for her sake have played the hypocrite with Cristine, have seemed to pardon and trust the fear-born penitence that made her humble herself at his feet?

He could not tell. It was even useless to debate the question now. The die was cast, and, whatever she might have been, Miss Singleton was once again her stepsister's vindictive enemy, would tell only too gladly all that she knew—and how terribly that all would tell against the fugitive bride Arthur acknowledged with a thrill of sharpest agony—and help, as she said, to tighten the rope around the slender neck that only yesterday was clasped by the delicate bridal pearls.

"Oh, Nora, my lost darling, if they have not tracked you down already, where are you hidden now? Oh, Nora, if I could stand by your coffin to-night, could look upon the calm dead beauty of your face, and know you were safe from shame and pain to come, I would thank Heaven as man surely never thanked Heaven before!"

Again and again the passionate wish came flashing through his brain, cutting the thread of every thought and negativing every wildly-imagined plan with the suggestion of the only possible hope. Yes—in death only could he see a champion for Nora now—in the grave her one escape from the doom that awaited her here.

One thing alone was absolutely certain and decided amid the wild confusion of his thoughts. He must return to Stoke Vernon at once, must learn for himself all that there was to learn, and even force himself to be present at the inquest.

He had little hope of hearing anything that would clear Nora's radiant image from the thick mists of horror and suspicion that had gathered round it. Seeing, as he did see with aching persistency, Nora's face turned in that wild backward glance, hearing, as he did hear, the constant echo of the cold cutting tones, the sharp stinging words, with which the doomed man expressed his sense of the wrong done him, and his determination to avenge it, he could not and did not doubt that he had left a mad woman with a hard and cruel taskmaster, and that, driven to actual frenzy, Nora had struck the fatal blow.

She was mad—that explained all, that was the sole satisfactory key to the enigma; even the man who loved her best accepted it, too hopeless to find another, even when, like angels pleading for the unhappy girl from whom even love shrank with horror-stricken eyes, memories of Nora's unfailing gentleness and unselfish patience under injustice and oppression came thronging into his mind, bidding him reflect how pitiful was her heart, how soft and womanly her nature, and asking with imploring passion, was this the girl to stain her hands with blood, to fall at once from childlike innocence to the worst depths of crime? Even when these gentle comforters pressed upon the miserable man, he thrust them harshly from him, and put them to silence with the one convincing sentence that held more than the bitterness of death to him—she was mad.

"And even"—so the divine faith within him argued still—"even supposing the sweet nature warped and the clear brain unstrung, Nora was Nora still. Supposing patience, faith in Heaven's mercy, and hope of earthly happiness, all had left her, she would have killed herself, and not her cruellest foe."

But he only answered, with a dogged self-torturing persistency—

"We cannot judge her—she was mad."

CHAPTER XII.

Never in the course of its uneventful existence had Stoke Vernon been so proudly conscious of occupying a pre-eminent position in the eyes of Europe as it was on the day following Lord de Gretton's murder. From the Coroner, a fussy muddled septuagenarian local lawyer who jogged along in a humdrum manner through the ordinary business of his office, pronouncing that drowned sailors had been drowned and scalded children had meet with death by misadventure in a fashion that satisfied everybody, but who felt now that a more difficult task had suddenly been thrown upon him, and must be performed under strange and keenly critical eyes—from Coroner Steyne to the village constable, every one felt vaguely uneasy and important. The responsibility was honorable, but it was very great. Stoke Vernon was oppressed by the load.

The village itself boasted but one inn. That filled at once, as did every local lodging; and then the crowd of strangers more or less connected with or interested in the case overflowed these narrow limits and descended upon the adjacent town. The regatta week, the annual harvest of these quiet West-country folk, was as nothing now; the visitors from London would pay thrice, four times as much as their accustomed lodgers. And naturally; for what was a mere summer holiday, a simple trial of strength and skill, besides the grim tragic drama on which these strangers came to gaze?

A thousand wild tales and conflicting rumors spread from mouth to mouth while Coroner Steyne and the twelve good men and true who were sworn to assist him in the inquiry climbed the green slope that lead to cliff Cottage and looked with awe-stricken eyes upon the face of the murderad dead.

Yes, Alberic Grant, seventh Earl de Gretton, had been foully murdered; on that point at least there was no doubt; and, as the jurors passed out from the death-chamber into the long dining-room in which their conference was to be held, their faces were very grave and stern.

The first witness called was the manservant who had made the terrible discovery; and his nerves, not unnaturally, had been so shaken that a more skilful examiner than Coroner Steyne would have found it difficult to extract a coherent story from his lips.

Shorn of its irrelevancies and spasmodic interjections however, John Hicks' tale commenced somewhat as follows, and the jurors followed it with breathless attention—

"I am Mr. Dalmayne's servant. I never saw Lord de Gretton until yesterday, but received Mr. Dalmayne's instructions to wait upon him while he was at Cliff Cottage. Lord de Gretton arrived yesterday with her ladyship. He was in very good spirits at first; but the servants thought her ladyship looked very pale and sad for a bride, and there was something wild about her eyes——"

Here Mr. Hicks was somewhat sharply reminded that he was asked to describe the circumstances attending the discovery of Lord de Gretton's body, and not Lady de Gretton's aspect as a bride. But the interruption so palpably bewildered him and scattered such few wits as he still possessed that he was allowed to proceed in his own fashion.

"Soon after they came, his lordship received some letters and telegrams that seemed to disturb him; and shortly after that he went down town, leaving her ladyship alone. Her ladyship's maid was very indignant at this, as she said it was not the way to treat a bride; but her ladyship did not seem to mind. She sat in the rose-room for a little time, and then walked down by the private path to the sea-shore. About half-past seven Lord de Gretton came back, and was very angry to find her ladyship had gone out. He followed her, and about half an hour later they came back together; and," said Mr. Hicks, looking up with a sudden gleam of intelligence, "we soon made up our minds that there had been a terrible row between them."

"Why?" As the Coroner put the curt question a thrill ran through the assembly, and all in it bent forward eagerly to catch the answer.

"Because they showed it in their looks. Lord de Gretton looked more like a tiger that a man. And, when he spoke to her ladyship, there was a sort of snarl in his voice that made one's blood run cold. But she did not seem to mind it. She walked straight on beside him, as white as a corpse, and with a most dreadful look in her eyes. She passed us all without a word, and went into her own room, not leaving it even to come down to dinner."

"There was no further quarrel, then, that night?"

"I should think not, sir. His lordship dined alone, and spent the evening writing letters. I saw no more of him until the morning, when I went to open the shutters in the little library, and then—" The man paused with a strong shudder at the ghastly recollection his words evoked, and then went on rather more hurriedly. "His lordship was lying across the white rug, at the foot of the chair in which he had been sitting. He was stabbed in the back, but his face, with all the sun on it, stared up at me. His eyes were wide open, but he was quite stiff and cold, and all the carpet round him was soaked with his blood."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Grand Trunk and Temperance.

Two weeks ago we took occasion to refer to the dangers railway travellers are exposed to because of the fact that some of the employees may not be at their best while on duty because of their drinking or smoking habits. It is glad to know that Mr. Spicer, the General Superintendent of the Road is doing all he can to promote temperance among those under his control. In 1883 he inaugurated this movement by first signing a total-abstinence pledge himself, and then issuing a circular inviting all others engaged by the Grand Trunk to do so.

In consequence of these efforts hundreds have taken the pledge, and the whole staff is probably now much more sober and careful in consequence.

The following circular was issued by the General Superintendent at the commencement of the New Year:—

I would ask you to consider very seriously the advisability of joining our temperance movement for the new year 1884. In my circular, December, 1880, I said "there were a good many reasons specially applicable to railway employees for abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks." You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost possible caution and vigilance in the performance of your duty. Again, railway employees from their liability to night work, irregular hours, exposure to all kinds of weather, and from the foolish and expensive custom of "treating," are exposed to much danger and many temptations. Even passengers have gone so far as to offer, and in fact, urge, conductors and brakesmen, when on duty, to take drinks, and have been the cause of trainmen's dismissal from the service. I am sorry to say that I have had to deal summarily with such cases as have come to my knowledge. I only wish I could deal as severely with the perhaps good-natured but most thoughtless and inconsiderate passengers. Men subjected to such temptations, at any hour, are safe only as total abstainers. The "one glass more" often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy, and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he needs to have all his senses clear, and wide-awake for his own and others' safety. I have only to refer you to the Offence Circulars to satisfy you that I am speaking in the best interests of every employee of every grade, and in the interest of the company and the public, in urging you to become total abstainers for the new year 1884.—W. J. SPICER, Superintendent.

She Knew Him.

Mrs. Slingchin put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neighbor, who was hanging out her week's washing:—

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothesline."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! I wouldn't put 'em down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with 'em, you bet. And the mother! She looks as if she had never known a day's happiness. The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that such people should come into this neighborhood. I wonder who they are!"

"I know them."

"Do you? Well, I declare! Who are they?"

"The mother is my sister, and the father is the superintendent of the—Sunday school."

A painful pause ensued.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Japanese student at the University of Berlin has been appointed assistant to the Professor of Anatomy, and the Minister of Public Worship has approved the appointment. No honor equivalent to this is said yet to have fallen on a Chinaman in any European institution.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

The Horrible Fate of a Shipwrecked Crew—The Survivor's Story.

Capt. Tuttle is now 71 years old, and his experiences have, drawing it mildly, been somewhat varied. He was born in New York state, and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. He became infatuated with the glowing tales told of a life at sea, and made up his mind to join a ship. He did so, and since that time, with the exception of the two years and six months he was king of the Cannibal Islands, and since 1881, he has been at sea.

A *Tribune* reporter called on the old "shell back" the ex-king last evening. He related his story of how he became king of the Cannibal Islands in a graphic manner.

In 1838 the "Essex," a ship on which Capt. Tuttle was, was wrecked. The crew took to the boats, and after drifting about for about twenty-five days the one in which he and seven others were was cast on one of the Cannibal Islands. Immediately the entire boat's crew were seized by the natives. They were all killed except Capt. Tuttle. The reason why he was not killed with the others was because of his unusual height. A few days afterward the ruling king was deposed, and Capt. Tuttle was inaugurated in his stead.

The reason Capt. Tuttle being saved by his unusual height (he is six feet three inches) was a strange superstitious belief of the natives. Several years previous one of the kings died. Before he died he said he would return again in another form and color. Up to the time that Capt. Tuttle appeared the natives loooked forward to the second coming of the dead king. When Capt. Tuttle landed he was measured, and he corresponded in every way with the dead king. It was believed that there could be no mistake in the man, and he was therefore made king of the Cannibal Islands. He fought several battles with the islanders, and was victorious in all of them. He built a church and preached to them in their native language. By this the natives became somewhat civilized. Two years and a half afterward Capt. Tuttle took his departure from the islands.

Capt. Tuttle said that the islanders were very fond of human flesh. The reason why they have a liking for this kind of food was because of a belief existing among them. One of their kings was quarrelsome, and frequently had disputes with the other tribes on the islands. He told the islanders who were his subjects that they must eat whom they killed and took prisoners. He wanted them to do this because if he did so their opponents would be decreased in numbers. He believed that if the dead and the prisoners were eaten they would not return in another form to give them trouble.—*Denver Tribune.*

Truth about Tobacco.

In a report of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Liege, by Dr. Lebon, the following conclusions are presented:

1st. For every 100 grains of tobacco used, at least one-tenth of a grain of nicotine is absorbed.

2nd. The diurnal quantity of tobacco consumed by an ordinary smoker is about 300 grains.

3rd. The effects of tobacco smoke are the same as those following the administration of nicotine.

4th. The resinous liquid which condenses in a pipe is almost as poisonous as pure nicotine, and destroys the lives of animals rapidly.

5th. The liquid condensed from the smoke in the mouth and lungs, contains ammonia, nicotine, fats, resins, and coloring matters. One drop of this speedily produces paralysis in young animals.

6th. In men, small doses of tobacco smoke excite the intellectual faculties; repeated doses produce palpitations, disordered vision, and decrease of memory.

To this may be appended the following:

"Dr. Willard Parker, jr., No. 41 East Twelfth street, New York, sent a certificate to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, stating that James J. Sullivan had died at No. 110 Henry Street, from 'poisoning of the system by tobacco.' Sullivan was only twenty-six years old. He had been employed as a bookkeeper, and he had used tobacco so constantly that his system had become impregnated with nicotine."

We expect that many will sneer at these facts, and light a fresh cigar, to quiet the touch of nervousness, which will involuntarily come to them, while for a moment they fear that "there is something in it." It is indeed a sad fact that this growing evil must strew its pathway with physical death before men will heed the facts, and science, and the pleadings of reform.

Zobehr Pasha.

The Cairo correspondent of the London *Standard* says:—"A curious and almost comical illustration of the kind of confidence placed by the Egyptian Government in the servants it employs is furnished by the case of Zobehr Pasha. After having been virtually a state prisoner, with a certain amount of freedom for the past ten years, he has, since the late crisis, and after some hesitation been appointed to the command of the black contingent of the Soudan expeditionary force. With characteristic caution however, his wife and family were to have been detained at Cairo, to serve in some sort as hostages to insure his good behavior; much as he himself was formerly kept as a guarantee for his son. A few days ago it was discovered that he had sent off his wife secretly to Suakim. As soon as this discovery was made Zobehr was arrested. He was again set at liberty, but is, I believe, still under surveillance. If under these circumstances he should eventually take the command to which he has been nominated, the government can hardly be surprised at any subsequent act of treachery. Indeed, they will almost have invited betrayal. This is but an individual and typical instance of the manner in which all the tribes of the Soudan have been alienated by a policy of alternate bribery and force—of rash confidence tempered by irritating mistrust."

Always bathed hand:—The wrist.

PLEASANTRIES.

The man who began keeping a diary at the first of the year is still keeping it, but he now uses the pages as cigarette papers.

Out west the cellar is the place to go in time of cyclones, and when a man has a barrel of cider in the cellar it's surprising how many times a day he thinks there's a cyclone coming.

Clerks who shovel snow off the sidewalks are splendid mathemeticians. They can calculate within the sixteenth of an inch where their employers' sidewalks end and the neighbor's begin.

Johnny came home from school the other day very much excited. "What do you think, pa? Joe Stewart, one of the big boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammer." "What position did Joe take?" "His last position was across a chair, face down.

Young Yeast declares that he has been importuning his boarding-house mistress for the last six months to have a pitcher of ice-water in his room, but it was not till the first cold snap that she accommodated him. Now, he says, he finds it on his washstand every morning.

There was a young man out in Arizona who once declined a pressing invitation to favor a select company with a song. "Oh, really, you must excuse me," he said. "I tell you I can't sing. I don't come of a singing family. Why, there was my old father; he used to try 'Old Hundred,' but he had so little ear for music that he never got more than ninety out of the tune."

Scene, postoffice in Rome, Elderly party wishes to register a letter. Elderly party: I want this letter registered. Clerk: Si, signor—il speditore, signor. E. P.: Yes, I'm an American, and I wish you'd register that letter. Clerk: Ma il speditore, signor, la noma (in despair). Jones (who has overheard the conversation: He wants your name. E P. O! (gives name and turns with a sweet smile to Jones), they labor under a great disadvantage here, they don't understand our language."

"I'd like you to return my saw," said a carpenter to a colored man. "Haa I got yer saw?" "I suppose so, for you borrowed it." "An' ain't I dun fotch it back?" "No, you haven't." "Wall, I tell yer, I borrid dat saw for de s'preme cor't knocked de socks offen de cibil rights bill. De law ez it stan's now, says dat a white man ain't got no moah rights dan a nigger, in fact, dat da's jes' de same, habbin' right fur right." "That has nothing to do with my saw." "De mischief it don't! Yer had a right to len' it, didn't yer!" "Of course I had." "Yas, wall, dat's one right, an' I has a right to keep it, dat's anuder right. Good-day, sah. Whenever yer want ter discuss de con'stution o' de country, blow yer ho'n an' I'll be dar."

PERSONAL.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is a painter of some repute, and writes as well as a newspaper reporter.

Senator Saulsbury is called the Lone Star of the Senate because he is the only member of that body who has never been married.

An action is proceeding in Dublin against Oscar Wilde for a sum due for the unæsthetic commodity of manure for his farm in Caug, County Galway.

The ceremony of translating the remains of the late King Victor Emmanuel from their temporary burying place to the chapel on the Pantheon took place recently.

They were about to bury a grandchild of General Turner, of Memphis, when some one insisted that it should be bathed and slapped on the back. It is now alive and doing well.

The Empress of Austria has ordered that her stables in England be dismantled, as her physician has forbidden her to hunt. The Empress is now devoting herself to literary work, poetry being her specialty. She has started a printing press at the Imperial palace at Godollo.

The women of England are waking up to their privileges. In Oxford, at the approach of the municipal election, the ladies summoned a meeting of the women voters. Mrs. Prof. Max Muller was the chairman, and the wife of an alderman made an able and eloquent speech. So says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, which approves of it too.

Alexander Dumas was one day the guest of Dr. Gistal, a leading practitioner in Marseilles. After dinner, while the coffee was being handed round, the host requested the great novelist to enrich his album with one of his witty improvisations. "Certainly," replied Dumas, with a smile, and drawing out his pencil he wrote, under the eyes of his entertainer, the following lines:

Since Dr. Gistal came to our town
To cure diseases casual and hereditary,
The hospital has been pulled down—

"You flatterer!" here exclaimed the doctor, mightily pleased; but the poet went on—

And we have made a large cemetery.

Confederate Christmas Coffee.

It may not be amiss to remember, while cheered by the superabundant bounty of the Christmas of to-day, how different were the experiences of the half-starved Confederates who had to decide between "long sweetnin'" and "short sweetnin'." It was in East Tennessee that two of "Mr. Longstreet's crittur company" sat at the table of an aged hostess. The coffee pot contained coffee made from persimmon seed. The hostess did the honors. At her right appeared a plate which contained a cake of maple sugar and a bowl of sorghum molasses. She poured out two cups of coffee, and turning to one of her visitors politely inquired: "Mister, will you take long sweetin' or short sweetin' in yours?" He did not know the difference, and timidly replied: "Short sweetnin', if you please." Thereupon the ancient dame took up the maple sugar, bit off a piece, dropped it from her mouth into the coffee and passed it. With equal gravity and courtesy she addressed the same inquiry to the other Confederate. He knew what "short sweetnin'" meant, and said with a sweet smile: "Long sweetnin', madam, if you please." She immediately stuck her forefinger into the bowl of molasses, with that sweetened finger stirred his cup and then passed it.

What He Learned.

"Freddie, did you go to school to-day?"

"Yes'm."

"Did you learn anything new?"

"Yes'm."

"What was it, my boy?"

"I got on to a sure way of gettin' out for an hour, by stuffin' red ink up my nose."

Baroness Burdet-Coutts is the owner of the smallest pony in the world. He is five years of age and stands 13 inches high.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line 1st 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, FEB. 8, 1884.

THE MONTREAL CARNIVAL.

The Montreal papers this week are full to repletion of the Carnival. Montreal is full of visitors from all parts of the world. The exhibition and sports are on a much grander scale than that of last year. The Hotels are crammed with people and the proprietors are reaping a rich harvest of well filled purses. The Windsor will make a fortune out of it.

The *Star* has issued a magnificent illustrated Carnival sheet this week, and although there are eight presses working day and night in striking them off, they cannot supply the demand there is for them from all parts of Canada and the United States. We have not received our copies yet. Monday was the grand opening day.

The Ice Palace was lighted by the Phœnix Electrical Company of Montreal, who have done their work in this connection in a most satisfactory manner. The light was extinguished for a few seconds at the request of the committee for the purpose of giving better effect to the fireworks, and the effect was very brilliant.

About seven o'clock dense crowds began to gather on the Champ de Mars in expectation of the grand display of fireworks set down in the Carnival programme and torchlight procession of the Trappeur and Canadian snowshoe clubs. The City Hall was lighted up in every part and presented a noble appearance. It had been intended to illuminate the building with Chinese lanterns but at the last moment the idea was abandoned for fear of accidents. At about 8 o'clock Prof. Hand began discharging some fine rockets, shells and mines of covered lights. The Richelieu Hotel also joined in the display sending off some splendid rockets from the roof of their establishment. The pyrotechnic display was kept up without intermission for fully three-quarters of an hour, by which time the procession was ready to start. By this time the crowd had grown to immense proportions, occupying all the available standing room upon the Champ de Mars, the Court House square and all the streets in the neighborhood. The Trappeurs were first on the ground and had lighted their torches before Les Canadien came in view. However a long row of lights advancing from the west side proclaimed the arrival of the club. They turned out remarkably strong, over 175 being in rank, including a number of ladies whose presence lent additional lustre to the scene. The line was formed consisting of Le Canadien, Les Trappeurs, and a detachment from the Argyle Club, and moved off towards St. Denis street, headed by the City Band. The scene was a remarkably brilliant one, the snowshoers singing in chorus and discharing Roman candles as they marched along. An immense concourse of young men accompanied them over the entire course. The route was by St. Denis, Ontario, St. Hubert, Mignonne, Wolf, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, St. Lambert Hill, Notre Dame street and finally dispersing at the City Hall.

The scene at the Arch was brilliant to the extreme. The wide street was filled with a dense mass of people defying in enthusiastical loyalty the efforts of the police to keep them back. The Arch itself consisted of two solidly built towers, about fifteen feet square, joined by a stout circular arch. On the eastern and western faces of each tower were arranged a succession of steps, upon which the blanketed snowshoers were stationed, and stood out in bold relief against the background of greenery in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross, running from corner to corner of the face of the tower. On the top of each tower of the centre of the arch were also arranged pyramidal platforms for the accommodation of more snowshoers. The whole arch was completely covered with evergreens, so neatly as to completely conceal the steps upon which the snowshoers stood. The decorations of the arch were very pretty, consisting entirely of impliments of winter sports. At the corner of each tower was arranged a star of snowshoes, each shoe bearing the tuque of one of the city clubs. Over the arch a scroll formed of three toboggans bore the motto of the Fitmaurices, *Vis tue non verbis*, and underneath, in letters ingeniously contrived of snowshoes, the device "Welcome." Other parts of the tower were also ornamented with toboggans and snowshoes. The arch was manned by over two hundred snowshoers including members of the Montreal, St. George, Argyle, Le Canadien, Le Trappeur and other clubs. The blue and white costumes of the snowshoers mingling together produced a very pretty effect. While waiting for their Excellencies the snowshoers sang a number of rollicking songs, and as the vice regal party approached the familiar words of "God Save the Queen" from over two hundred voices were heard, the effect being very imposing. As their Excellencies passed under the arch they were greeted with loud cheers from the snowshoers and the throng of on-lookers, which continued all the way through Victoria Square. The procession then proceeded via Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester street to the Windsor Hotel. On reaching Dominion Square their Excellencies were again greeted with the National Anthem and "Vive la Canadienne," by a choir of 200 voices under the direction of Mr. J. A. Hamanil. The crowd at this point were enormous, and as their Excellencies reached the hotel the enthusiasm had reached fever heat. The ice palace was in all its splendour as the party passed, and they had a fine opportunity of witnessing it.

One enthusiastic American had abandoned boots for moccasins and hat for tuque, evidently determined to share all the pleasure of Canadian life.

HOW DID THE WORLD EVOLVE ITSELF?

We have received a copy of an address delivered by Sir EDMUND BECKETT, Bart, Q. C. on the 21st ult., before the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of London—a Society consisting of American, English, and other members, founded to investigate all scientific questions, especially any said to militate against the truth of the Bible. Sir EDMUND, as a scientific man, describes, in popular language, the laws of nature, reviewing the steps in the progress of scientific research recently made in various countries, and showing how they bore on the question, —Is all creation, in its perfect arrangement, its beauty and grandeur, self-evolved, as some assert; or are we not compelled, after patient investigation of its many departments, to confess that there is something beyond, which we are forced to recognise, evidences the existence of one Great all-controlling, wise Mind? The learned lecturer as he progresses in his discourse deals some hard blows to the believer in self-evolution,—in other words infidels—"that there was one Creator; and a Creator omnipotent enough to make all the laws of nature must *a fortiori*, have had the much smaller and approximately human power of calculating or foreseeing their consequences. A power that makes laws of action, foreseeing all the consequences, does *ipso facto* design them."

"Nobody has ever attempted to show any fallacy in that argument, and if it cannot be refuted, it is conclusive on both points, *i. e.*, that there is a Creator, and that he designed everything, and did not blindly start some laws of nature or forces, and leave them to act as they might, and that we merely have the accidental results which have survived; for I need hardly remind you that so-called accidents play a very large part in the only rival theories of Cosmogony that are now in fashion, all going under the name of Evolution of one kind or another."

Many persons, he says, fancy that it is quite enough to call any common growth Evolution, and then "spontaneous evolution," and then take that for a proof that everything can come, and has come, by spontaneous evolution from some unknown kind of self-existing matter, with no properties or qualities: which is all a mass of bad logic and absurdity.

For first, it is a mere perversion of words to call growth Evolution, while it means the increase of some seed or egg without any visible external addition, such as one has to make in order to increase any dead thing. Secondly, it is not true, if it means that the additions to the body are evolved from it as mere changes; for they are added to it by sundry processes, which the writer who is called "the chief apostle of Evolution" pronounces mysterious, and confesses that he is "in the dark" about them, which is an odd way of commending a new philosophy and "unification of all knowledge." Thirdly, whether mysterious or not, each process must have some cause, as much as every other motion in the world. If that cause is a known physical force or attraction, there must still be a prime cause behind it to settle its direction and its intensity, and to make it continue to act. Calling it spontaneous is simply saying you know nothing about it, and it is evident nonsense to call that an explanation, or to call growth Evolution; for it is in fact attraction of a very peculiar kind, with selection of the particles to be attracted.

And further, if growth of offspring exactly like the parents could properly be called by some such name that would be no reason for applying it to new growths of a different kind, which the automatic evolutionists really want. Every new organ, or ever so small a rudiment of one, is extraordinary at first, and a special cause is wanted to produce, and that is to create it. That cause may be a law of nature beyond our knowledge, but it wanted making and maintaining no less than any other that we do know.

The lecturer then proceeds to treat of the Darwin, Huxley and Spencer theories which he does in a clear comprehensive manner, scattering their nonsensical, theories, and absurdities to the winds. Such lectures are calculated to do a great deal of good, and prove a potent antidote to the poisonous nonsense so industrously circulated by the disiples of the Spencerian School of philosophers.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the committee charged with Tariff matters, has introduced into the House of Representatives in Washington, a bill which places on the Free List the following imported articles:—

"Iron ore, copper in ore, lead ore, nickel in ore, bituminous coal, timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, hay, chicory, jute butts, bristle, beeswax, lime, glycerine, fish, glue, sponges, extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, cement, tar, dye woods.

The bill provides that in lieu of duties and rates of duty imposed on importation of goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of the act approved March 3rd., 1883, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied 20 per cent. duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles mentioned in schedule "J," cotton and cotton goods, in schedule "J," hemp, jute and flax goods other than jute butts, schedule "K," wool and woolens, schedule "C," metals other than ore, schedule "M," books, papers, etc., schedule "E," sugar, schedule "F," tobacco, schedule "D," wood and wooden ware, except as hereinafter provided, on all articles subject to ad valorem duty in schedule "B," earthen-ware and glassware, schedule "G," provisions, except as hereinafter provided, schedule "N," sundries other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles, and lime, scedule "A," chemical products, except as hereinafter provided.

No duty or rate of duty shall after first July, 1884, be levied in excess of 40 per cent. ad valorem or its equivalent on cotton or cotton goods; 50 per cent. ad valorem or its equivalent on metals, and 60 per cent. ad valorem on wool and woolen goods.

Provided nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said articles were dutiable under the act commonly called the Morrill Tariff; on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, unsilvered exceeding 24x60 inches square, on salt in bags, sack, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk.

MR DORSHEIMER, of New York, has introduced into the same Chamber, a bill providing "for the free importation of coal, iron ore and coke, being the products of the Dominion of Canada."

These bills provide for making iron ore and bituminous free, the bill is the outcome from the New York delegation who recently visited Ottawa, and were so favorably received by our Government.

These bills, but especially the latter one will, in all likelihood, be passed by the House of Representatives. Our Government will have to pass a similar law in favor of the United States.

INLAND REVENUE RETURN 1882-3.

From the crowded state of our columns we have been unable sooner to give a space to this very compact and valuable return laid upon the table by the Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN *very* early in the session.

Without this work its companion published under the authority of the Minister of Customs would be quite incomplete and furnish the people with a very imperfect idea of our trade in two of our most injurious and evil doing luxuries, spirits and tobacco.

From its pages we find the deposit. ment of Inland Revenue yielded a revenue from—

Excise,	$6,282,796
Public Works,	510,969
Culling Timber,	49,560
Bill Stamps,	45
Weight & Measures,	34,889
Total Receipts,	6,878,259
" Expenditure,	530,722

A revenue of $178,000 for bill stamps was lost to this Department by the Act repealing the Bill Stamps Act, yet it exceeds the collections of the previous year by $268,037 or 4 per cent.

Of the revenue collected as excise. $3,902,867 was the duty on Spirits.

6,150 " " " " Ale, Beer and Porter.
405,023 " " " " Malt.
25,216 " " " " Petroleum.
1,186,302 " " " " Tobacco.

The balance being seizures and other receipts—

During the year 4,281,208 gallons of spirits
" " " 1,275,744 " " ales
and.....85,516,222 of malt were made.

In the creation of this quantity of liquor 1,021,366 bushels of Indian Corn, 282,955 bushels of Rye were used.

In making the Malt no less than 2,515,147 bushels of barley were consumed, thus taking 3,819,466 bushels of grain or an allowance of nearly one bushel to every man, woman and child in this country.

Of the total amount of spirits manufactured 3,848,798 gallons were entered for consumption, being an increase of 672,793 gallons over last year which does not seem to indicate as strong a growth of practical temperance as could be wished.

Turning now to the tobacco statistics we find that there was manufactured 9,558,952 lbs., and 9,896,478 lbs entered for consumption, of course the difference was of the previous year's manufacture, there being 500,000 less in warehouse at the end of 1882-3 than at the same time last year.

To balance up these discripencies it may be remarked that over 450,000 were exported.

About 500,000 less were manufactured this year than last.

It appears only 178,000 of tobacco-leaf were grown in Canada last year, while over 450,000 were exported the previous year.

This evidently is the result of the practical removal of duty from Canada First, and the department having no funds to enforce what vestage of laws there is, the growers are negligent in reporting and the result is that officially we have only about a third as much tobacco grown in the country as usual, while really there can be little difference.

The revenue derived as canal tolls indicate a large business upon these valuable assets. The "Wellan" alone showing an increase of over 40 Hydraulic rents (water privileges) have footed up over $58,000, $18,000 being averages. There are $130,787 of that class of assets in dispute between Government and the lessees.

Altogether the showing of this report is one to be proud of, if we have to take things as they are, we think the Government could do without the revenues derived from two of these sources, but until we can reach prohibition a regulated is better than an unequalled evil.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Ohio River is rising, and fears of a flood are entertained at Cincinnati.

—A German association is being organized in opposition to the British Borneo Company.

—Lord Derby has accepted the modified demands of the Boer delegates regarding the Transvaal frontier.

—Bismarck has advised the Sultan to postpone his proposed note regarding his suzerainty over Soudan.

—The British government has approved of De Lesseps' convention with the English shipowners regarding the Suez Canal.

—The Parnell party have decided to oppose the London municipal bill unless a similar measure is introduced regarding Dublin.

—In a speech at Glasgow Davitt declared that Ireland required a system of self-government similar to that of Canada.

The London *Daily News* says the United States are expected shortly to open negotiations for a renewal of the fishery convention.

—It is understood the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament will contain no reference either to Madagascar or Chinese affairs or to the Australian federation scheme.

REV. DR. WILSON.—Rev. Mr. Austin, of Gananoque, will succeed Dr. Wilson as curate of St. George's Church Kingston. Dr. Wilson, it is said, will be asked to head a local religious movement, something like the Salvation Army.

—The tariff bill introduced in the United States Congress, by Mr. Morrison, of the ways and means committee, besides placing a number of raw products on the free list, provides for a reduction of 20 per cent. on a great portion of the goods in the different schedules.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—The explorer O'Neil has arrived at Mozambique. He has traversed 1,400 miles of hitherto unexplored country, between Mozambique and Lake Nyassa, discovered Lake Amurambu, which he declared to be the true source of the Pienda river. He reports that Lake Shirwa is smaller than has been described. On his return he followed the valley of Lake Loango, which he describes as being well peopled.

LORD QUEENSBURY'S JOKE.—The Marquis of Queensbury han sent a pamphlet to members of the Lords and Commons advocating a reform in the marriage service. To meet the views of secularists, he proposes to meet divorce cases, and leave out in the marriage ceremony the words "whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder," substituting therefor "whom the Government or nature may put asunder, let no man attempt to keep together."

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

A Miracle that Took Place In Our midst Unknown to the Public—The Details in Full.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his exclusive facts are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eyesight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feelings off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: "It is an animated *something*, but I should like to know what." In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony."

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of greatagony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience, Mr Crombie, said the writer who had been breathlessly listening to the recital."

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people to-day, than any other complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham *Eccentric*, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the *Eccentric* that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie, was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it.

In Dixie's Land.

J. Kennedy, dealer in Drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints.

Baker Pasha lost fourteen European officers in the fight between Trinkitat and Tokar, besides all his guns and baggage train. The enemy's force was inferior to the Egyptians, but the cowardice of the latter lost the battle.

Tewfik Bey, the Egyptian commander at Sinkat, with 400 of his troops, has been annihilated in an attempt to cut his way to the coast.

THE ANNUAL
TEA-MEETING
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Methodist Church, Lachute,
ON
Thursday, 14th Feb., inst.
Doors open at 6 p.m. Tea at 6.30 p.m.

LOST.

BETWEEN Victoria Hall and Mr. LANE'S, a pair of Gold Spectacles in case. Finder will oblige by leaving at this Office or at P. LANE'S. 22-tf.

Boarding House & Resteraunt.—The House formerly occupied by F. W. Allan, opposite the Station.
LOGAN & DUFOOT.
22-tf.

TEA MEETING.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING under the auspices of the LADIES ASSOCIATION OF ST. MUNGO'S CHURCH, will be held in the Stone Hall, Front of Chatham, on Tuesday evening, the 12th February, 1884. Speeches, Readings, &c., by clergymen and other gentlemen, will form part of the evening's entertainment. Vocal and instrumental music will add to the attractions. Tea will be served at six o'clock. Chair taken at eight p. m. Tickets: Double, 60 cents; Single, 35 cents.

NOTICE.

Lachute still takes the lead.

ANOTHER grand Carnival will take place at the Victoria Skating Rink on the 12th of February, providing it is a fine moonlight night and if not it will be the first fine moonlight night after. All skaters must appear in costume. There will be good ice and the rink will be lighted up, and good fires to make everybody comfortable; so don't miss this treat, but come. The Lachute Brass Band will be attendance and the price is small. Admission to members 40 cents per couple, non-members 50 cents per couple. There is a good road to the rink, spectators inside of the rink 10 cents. Several pairs of good skates for hire—apply in time.

G. J. FORSTER,
Proprieto

Teas! Teas! Teas!

Teas a speciality during Jan. & Feb.

One half chest Japan Tea, about 44lbs. for $11.00, or 10lbs. for $2.75.

One half chest Japan Tea, about 50lbs. for $13.00, or 10 pounds for $3.00.

One half chest Japan Tea, splendid value, 65lbs. net, warranted, for $26.00. 10lbs. for $4.25, or 5lbs. for $2.25.

We have also 5, 10 and 20lbs. catties of splendid Tea for 47½. and 45c. according to quality.

We request all desiring value for their money to call and get their yearly supply now, at these low prices.

R. BANFORD & Co
WEST END CASH STORE

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.
D. M. FERRY & CO WINDSOR, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Great Northern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an act to amend its charter so as to allow the head office of the Company to be removed to alter the mode of issuing its debentures, to extend their line to or near the city of Quebec, and for other purposes.
Montreal, 11th December, 1883.
LACOSTE, GLOBENSKY,
BEAULLON & BROSSEAU,
20-5-1n. Solicitors for the applicant

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $4,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Galops Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $3,000. The respective deposit receipts (cheques will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1884.

WILLIAM CAUTION & SON,
ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.
Carpenters, Joiners and Undertakers. Coffins and Caskets always on hand—cheaper than anywhere else in the Dominion.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the "Great Northern" Railway Company for an act to ratify and confirm the Charter of the said Company, and to grant them certain powers.
Montreal, 11th December, 1883.
LACOSTE, GLABENSKY,
BISAILLAT, & BROSSEAU.
16-5-1n. Solicitors for the Company applicant

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co, Portland Maine.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Cyrille, Hector Hand grave alias Andgrave dit Champagne will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorise the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of the profession of Advocate and Attorney.
C. H. H. CHAMPAGNE,
St. Eustache, 7th January, 1884. 19-6

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

CHEAP STOVES.

NICKEL PLATED COAL STOVES.
COOK AND BOX STOVES FOR COAL OR WOOD, an immense stock on hand.
PLOWS AND PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
GREY'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, undoubtedly the lightest, strongest and best in use.
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAWS, &c. &c.
McOUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Sept 20th, 1883.

Christmas comes but once a year
And when it comes it brings good cheer!

As usual, we are to the front with the largest assorted stock of CANDIES, BON BONS and NOVELTIES in SUGAR WORK, suitable for the CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

CAKES.

Iced Cakes, Fruit Cake, Plain Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Sponge Cake, Scotch Currant Loaves, Short Bread, Ginger Bread, and the usual assortment of small Cakes, Cakes Iced and Ornamented to order.

GINGER NUTS, our own make, 15c. per lb., or five pounds for 65c.

Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Nuts, Figs, Table Raisins, Spanish Grapes, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Icing Sugar.

BREAD.

Plain and Fancy, Rolls, Buns, Crackers, fresh every day, and delivered everywhere. Send in your orders early to prevent disappointment. Lads bring your sweethearts, Husbands bring your wives and children and gladen their hearts with the good things to be got at

HOPE'S
Lachute Bakery,
Market Square.

J. & A. LOWE

Have now received their

FALL & WINTER STOCK
—OF—
Millinery and Fancy Goods.
—ALSO—
Jackets, Ulsters, ready made or to order. A large stock of Fur Trimmings, Ostrich Feathers, &c.
EAST END, LACHUTE.

THE MISSES FULTON

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW SHOP next door to Methodist Church. They have a full assortment of Millinery goods, Hats, Bonnet Feathers, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Crapes, Laces, Ribbons, Passementerie and Fancy Ruchings, &c. They also have a nice assortment of Ladies Fur Capes and Fur Trimmings. Careful attention given to Dress and Mantle making.
Lachute, Dec. 6th, 1883. 14-2m

J. W. HUTTON.

PRACTICAL BUILDER, BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER, is now prepared to Execute all kinds of work as Building, Bricklaying & Plastering. Parties requiring work of a first-class order, and at moderate charges would do well to communicate with him.
Boiler and Oven Building a Specialty.
All Work Guaranteed—Estimates Given
Address J. W. HUTTON,
Care of J. HOPE, Lachute
REFERENCES.—Dr. Bell, Montreal General Hospital, Mr. Montgomery, St. Lawrence Hall Montreal, J. M. Aird, Baker, 63 St. Joseph St Montreal; F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute Mills; J. Miller, Esq., L'Original, Ont.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes this means of notifying the public that he has opened a Livery Stable next door to Chapman & Drysdale's Door and Sash Factory, Lachute.
15-6m BAPTISTE ST. JEAN.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MR. JAMES MARSHALL, offers his new house in the West End for sale. For price, terms, &c., apply to F. C. IRELAND.
Lachute Mills, Jan. 31st, 1884. 21-2-1n

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL
SURE RESURRECTION
National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

USE DOWNS ELIXIR FOR COUGHS & COLDS

$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. 13 1y

St. Andrews Advetisement

A CHEAP LOT
—OF—
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
SPECIAL VALUE IN
FOULE WOOL DRESS GOODS.
NEW CARPETS
—AND—
FLOOR OILCLOTHS.
JUST OPENED OUT AT
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. W. & Co., sell the WANZER sewing Machines in instalments, and old machines taken in exchange.

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
Rainer & Co,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	

28 tf

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

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,
164 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

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.

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. 225 1y

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets, in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Lost.—P. Lane.
Boarding House.—Logan & Dufoot.
Special Reduction.—S. Carsley.
Public Notice.—Walter G. Sherman.
Methodist Tea Meeting.
Public Notice.—Trenholme, Taylor & Dickson

LOCAL.

A Long Time.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus affected, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him.

SHINGLES.

Pine, Spruce & Cedar, from the best makers. For Sale by R. CRESWELL. Those requiring to purchase would do well to leave in their orders early. R. C. 21-tf

Blood Relations.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

The winter roads in many parts are in a bad state, and should be repaired.

High freights on the C. P. R. in some lines of goods are greatly complained of.

The Revival Services have been continued through the week in Olivet Hall.

People who persist in driving without bells in winter, should be fined or in some way punished for such recklessness.

Remember the Skating Rink Carnival on Tuesday evening next.—See Advt.

To cure constipation, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues, healed and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted.

Don't forget the Tea Meeting of St Mungo's Church, in Stone Hall, Front Chatham, on Tuesday evening next. The Ladies have prepared a sumptuous feast.

RAISING THE SALARIES.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada is at present putting forth an effort to raise funds to give each of its ministers a minimun salary of $750 per annum and manse. The effort is likely to prove successful. One congregation, that of St. Andrew's, Toronto, has given a collection amounting to $2,862 to the fund. In this city subscriptions to the amount of over $4,000 per annum have been got in addition to collections expected from the several congregations in Montreal. The Presbytery's committee are endeavouring to raise $8,000 per annum in the Montreal Presbytery for the fund.—*Witness.*

Health is a duty, Disease acrime Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all billousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle.

Wednesday, being the grand day of the Carnival, ten cars drawn by two engines, passed down from Ottawa full, and yet there were hundreds at the station here waiting to be taken on board. We understand that a freight train, which had preceded this trainsome hours previously several of the cars got off the track somewhere between St. Scholastique and St. Therese, which would delay the excursionists for some hours—if indeed they could reach Montreal much before dark.

Attention is directed to the announcement in our advertising columns of the annual Tea Meeting of the Methodist Church. Our Methodist friends are famed for getting up good tea meetings, and we expect to see a large attendance at this one.

A Good Cosmetic.

The best Cosmetics are good soap and water to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers.

THE CARNIVAL.—Many of our citizens took advantage of the great winter festival and enjoyed the scenes and sports with the tens of thousands from other parts of the Dominion, and in fact from all parts of the world. As far as we can learn the Carnival has been a great success Owing to sickness and bereavement, we were unable to attend, but are glad to know that Montreal has succeeded in making the Carnival so attractive that her fame as a place for enjoyable winters has gone abroad throughout the nations. It seems that our Governor-General enjoyed it very much and acknowledged that he had never seen anything like it before. The ice palace, the living arch, the tobogganing, snow shoeing and some other attractions, were all new to him as they were to thousands of other visitors. This Montreal Winter Carnival, is likely now to be an annual affair.

11th Battalion of Infantry, "Argenteuil Rangers." No. 3 Company, West Gore.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Sergeant William Burns, vice John McNight, who is hereby placed on the Retired List retaining rank.

No. 7 Company, Carrillon.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Sergeant Edward Albert Hodgson, vice Davis, retired.

11th Battalion of Infantry, "Argenteuil Rangers."

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Brock Cushing, M. S., from No. 8 Company, vice Abbott, retired.

No. 8 Company, Chatham.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant William Mair Cushing, V.B. vice J. B Cushing, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:
2nd Lieutenant George Broke Martin, V. B., vice W. M Cushing, promoted.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.—A circular was lately sent to many of the former students of this school asking for a contribution of a book or a dollar to aid in filling empty book shelves in its library. Prof. McGregor desires in this way to inform the hundred and more of these (teachers and others), who have replied to this, that the result of the effort has been most satisfactory. He has already acknowledged receipts singly, but he wishes all to know that by these donations of dollars in ones, twos, fives, and tens and of books from one volume to fifteen, they have added during these two months over three hundred volumes to the liberary. Prof. McGregor desires further to say that he will be happy to receive similar donations from other former students to whom he has not been able to apply by letter or from any friends who can spare a few books for this purpose, one gentleman gave a very respectable donation in money, a very satisfactory evidence that the school in which he prepared for his college course has not been forgotten. —*Witness.*

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED.—The gentlemen who represented Ottawa at the municipal convention which took place at Toronto last week are very sanguine regarding the result of their mission. The petition asking for the required changes in the Municipal Act will be presented to the legislature of February 15th, by a committee on which Ottawa will be represented by either Mayor Bate or Assessment Commissioner Pratt, or both of these gentlemen.

Montreal is *en fete* this week. The carnival is now an institution, thoroughly Canadian in character, and the most attractive event of winter in America. We hope the weather will be favorable and that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

LACHUTE COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 4th 1884.

The new Council met. Present Councillors Dunbar, Fish, McOuat, Duddridge and Shepherd.

After the swearing in of the new Councillors, and the meeting being called to order by the Secretary—he called upon them to elect their Mayor.

It was moved by Coun. Duddridge, seconded by Coun. Fish, That Coun. Dunbar be re-elected Mayor—Carried unanimously.

Mayor Dunbar returned thanks for the honor done him for the fourth time, in a neat speech.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved of.

Mr. Henry Giles appeared before the Council, and prayed for a remission of taxes levied on bush lot and the lot adjoining the old Methodist Church, as these lots had never been taxed before, being Church property.

Moved by Coun. Fish, seconded by Coun. Shepherd, That the taxes on these lots be remitted—Carried.

The Secretary reported to Council, that the sale of repairs to McCluskey's Bridge, last Saturday was knocked down to Mr. John Evans, for the sum of $195.00.

Moved by Coun. Fish, seconded by Coun Dudderidge, That the sale of repairing of McCluskey's bridge, sold to John Evans, be ratified on his furnishing sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Fish, seconded by Coun. Duddridge, That the Path master on the road leading from Barren's Bridge to the Mills, be notified to have the said road put in a better state of repair; and where the Railway crossing is to have the planks raised on the said road—Carried.

The Secretary presented the account of James Patterson for one cord of wood for use of Council, amounting to $4.00 which was ordered to be paid.

The Secretary also presented an account from J. J. McLaren, Esq., Advocate for advise on matter of injunction, amounting to $10.00.

Moved by Coun. Dudderidge, seconded by Coun. Shepherd, That the account of Mr. McLaren be paid.

Moved in amendment by Coun. Fish, seconded by Coun. McOuat, That it be not paid. There being a tie, the Mayor gave his vote in favor of the account being paid.

Moved by Coun. McOuat, seconded by Coun. Shepherd, That the consideration of White's Bridge lie over to next meeting of Council—Carried.

The Council then adjurned to the first Monday in March.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

A meeting of Mr. Gigault's agricultural committee was held this morning, when Mr. Gigault was elected chairman.

Mr GIGAULT said he had received a letter from Mr. J. Perrault, of Montreal, who had been a student in two of the best agricultural schools in Europe, congratulating him on the appointment of the committee and hoping that good results might be obtained. Ottawa should long ago have tried to imitate Washington in her system of agriculture. He (Mr. Gigault) would, however, suggest that the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington should be written to, and asked to kindly furnish the committee with a copy of the Act under which their bureau of agriculture was organized, any regulations which they might have, and any other information which would be useful to the committee.

Mr. BAIN accordingly moved that the chairman be authorized to write to the commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for any information which he could give them to guide the work of the committee. Carried.

Mr. BENOIT moved that the minister of Agriculture be requested to put before the committee any statement of the operations of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa since its creation, and other information of interest to the committee. Carried.

It was also resolved that the Ontario and Quebec Departments of Agriculture be requested to provide the committee with the Acts constituting the departments and the laws regulating them.

Mr FOSTER moved that a sub-committee, consisting of the chairman, Mr. Fisher and the mover, be appointed to examine and report upon the methods and results obtained by the principal states of the United States and the Bureau of Agriculture established by them. Carried.

The committee then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the chairman.

PRINTING.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing was also held this morning, when a subcommittee was appointed to enquire as to the best means of carrying on the printing of Parliament at the expiration of the present contract, which terminates on the 31st of December, 1884.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES WANTED

A deputation from the County of Prescott, composed of Judge Daniel, Mr. Labrosse, M. P., Mr. Tytire, Reeve of Clarence, and Col. Butterfield, of L'Orignal, waited on the Postmaster General to-day to urge granting of a second mail daily by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Ottawa and Calumet. Mr. Carling promised to grant the request and promised to put the change into operation at once.

METHODIST UNION.

A large number of petitions have been received from the members of the Methodist Episcopal Churches praying that they be not included in the Methodist Union.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

OTTAWA, February 4.—The executive committee of the I. O. G. T. have ordered a convention to be held at Richmond on Saturday next for the purpose of discussing the question of submitting the Scott Act in the County of Carleton at an early day. As already stated, public meetings have been held in the county with this end in view.

There is a boom in Scott Act business in Charlottetown, P. E. I. One man was fined $300 for three offences, five summonses have been issued against another dealer, and one individual has had no less than six served on him.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will stay at Osborne till the third week in February, when they will return to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty proposes to leave England for Germany about April 7, and will remain abroad four weeks. Except for a couple of days at Darmstadt, the Queen will stay during this period at Baden-Baden, at her pleasant residence, the Villa Hohenlohe, where she lived on her former visits to Baden in 1876-1880. The Queen will take another course of baths at Baden, as she derived much benefit from her former use of them.—*London World.*

It is claimed by some young ladies that a silk dress is the penalty imposed upon young men who reject a leap year proposal. A sensible young lady rises to remark that she would prefer to do without the dress if rejected, as it would be only a tell-tale. Now then, girls, if you are seen wearing a silk dress next season, everybody will know you have made an unsuccessful proposal.

Something new under the sun is to dawn upon our social horizon. The ladies of the Methodist church at Abbott's Corner have decided to hold a Leap Year Entertainment on Thursday evening the 24 inst. Claiming their traditional privilege, they will take the entire control of the evening's entertainment. A lady will preside, ladies will contribute original addresses, Readings, Recitations, Music, &c., no gentlemen being allowed to speak but by their sufferance. During an intermission, Fruit, Raisins, &c., will be served free. As the admission fee is only 25cts, we are sure the ladies will be favoured with the patronage of the whole community.

MISCELLNEOUS.

THREE RIVERS, Q., Feb. 2.—At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a carriage occupied by Mr. Telesphore Lemay, his two daughters and Miss Comtois, broke through the ice opposite the city. Their cries for help soon attracted a crowd to their assistance, and all were rescued and brought into town. The horse was drowned.

A settler near Winnipeg has killed 26 skunks this winter. One night recently, after the family had retired, he "smelled skunk," and jumping from his bed he sailed forth and massacered thirteen of the animals, armed with nothing but a stick.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 29.—The two passengers lost in the *City of Columbus* reported to be C. G. Willett and C. Griffin, residence unknown, are believed to be natives of King's County in this Province. C. G. Willett was a farmer at Canning, Cornwallis and was on his way to Floridia to take charge of an orange grove there belonging to two Nova Scotians, J. P. Chipman and a Mr. Sangster, who also intended going in the *Columbus*, but missed their passage. Clarence Griffin, one of the lost, was a son of Enoch Griffin, of Upper Dyke village. He had been at college in the neighborhood of Boston, and was going south for the benefit of his health.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29.—Mr Peter McLaren has telegraphed here from the lumber shanties that unless he can get his provisions out he will be obliged to close his shanties. The reason why he cannot get them is that the Kingston & Pembroke Railway has been snowed up all winter.

AN INTELLIGENT PIG.—A. Bryson, Que., merchant is the owner of a very singular pig, says the *Equity*. He also is the owner of a very good milch cow from which for a long time no milk could be got. The loss of the milk remained a mystery until one day a member of the family observed the pig standing on his hind legs sucking the cow. He was forthwith shut up in a pen and now the mystery is solved, for the cow gives her milk as usual.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 29.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Rothesay, 9 miles from St. John, on Sunday night. The occupants of several houses noticed the disturbance. In one house a box was upset.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—[*Special*].—Annie Cole, sister of the little girl who was scalded to death last week, has lost her reason from grief, as she blamed herself for the fatal accident. On Saturday morning she left her father's house without hat, boots or jacket, and has not since been heard of.

THE conference of municipal delegates on the Assessment Act at Toronto concluded its session in that city on the 30th ult., and afterwards waited upon the Attorney-General, pointing out what amendments were necessary. Mr. Mowat asked them to send their papers in and he would then be able to ascertain what action he could take in the matter.

THE ORANGE RIOTS.—Head constable Doyle, Edmund Batt, Josiah Bray, Edward Ash, Chas. French and Jas. Courage were committed to day Feb. 2nd, and sent to the St. John's penitentiary to await their trial before the supreme Court spring term on a charge of murder

INDEMNITIES have been demanded from the Porte by the United States Minister at Constantinople, on behalf of the American travellers recently attacked in Anatolia by brigands, and of a citizen illegally arrested.

CRIMINAL proceedings against the directors of the defunct Exchange Bank are being taken by the owner of securities illegally transferred by Craig to another institution, for complicity in permitting the transaction.

The Governor of Rhode Island in his message to the Legislature comments upon the startling proportion of divorces to marriages in that State, and recommends the open hearing of evidence in divorce trial.

The President of the Toronto Board of Trade thinks but with even a moderate harvest next year there is little danger of any wide spread commercial trouble.

STRANGE SHEEP DISEASE.—Marquis De-Mores, who shipped 12,000 sheep last July to Montana, reports that fifty-five per cent. died. The animals swell up and bleed at the nose before death. A *post-mortem* examination disclosed that the disease is one heretofore unknown.

A suit has been entered against Hon. Mr. Pardee and Messrs. White, Aubry and Burden for $2,000 each, penalty for corrupt acts during the Argenteuil local election.

It is asserted that grain freight rates from St. Louis to New York are being cut. In Chicago the Grand Trunk openly acknowledges cutting rates to the East, and a war is anticipated.

Sir John Macdonald has accepted the invitation of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal to attend their annual concert on the 17th of March next and deliver an address. Mr. Thomas, the delegate appointed to wait on the Right Honorable gentleman, had an interview with him yesterday, and obtained his consent.

FOR MONTREAL.—The Governor General horses and sleighs left on Saturday for Montreal by the Canada Atlantic Railway. A number of city gentlemen are sending down their cutters and horses.

Ten thousand visitors have arrived in Montreal since Saturday.

Queen Victoria will hold five drawing rooms at the opening of the session before going to Darmstadt to the wedding of the Princess Victoria of Hesse. The wedding dress of the Princess is made of Irish poplin from Dublin. The Queen has also ordered Irish poplin for the curtains and upholstery of the state furniture in two suites of apartments at Windsor Castle. One suite for guests will be furnished in gold coloured brocaded poplin, with dark crimson border and tassels; the other in royal purple, with gold coloured fringe. A magnificent effect is produced.

At a great ball in St Peterburg, the emperor and empress are said to have looked remarkably well, but the latter found a threating letter in her bouquet, and she now insists that a different person shall taste her food every day.

A BLOW AT THE VATICAN.—The Court of Cassation has decided the case of the government against the propaganda that the latter's real property must be converted into government stock. The decision is a severe blow to the Vatican, which talks of appealing to the powers.

Wendell Phillips died at Boston on Saturday evening.

Serious gales have again done much damage in England.

The Porte is preparing a note to the powers demanding the retention of Soudan as an integral part of Egypt under the Sultan's suzerainty.

BREAD intended for the breakfast table of the Russian Imperial family was recently found to be thoroughly impregnated with strychnine, supposed to be done of course by Nihilists, with the design of poisoning all who partook of it.

Reports of havoc wrought by the late gales in the north of England continue to arrive. Two hundred thousand trees were blown down within a radius of ten miles of the Scotch seaport town of Ayr.

A CLEVELAND man claims to have invented a system of photographing by means of electricity, by which permanent pictures can be instantaneously produced at a cost of less than one cent each.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Burmingham, yesterday said that legislation would be introduced at the next session of the British Parliament to stop the waste of life at sea from ill-furnished vessels.

A train on the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line Railway on the 31st ult., went through a bridge at Broad Ripple and caught fire, six persons being killed and nine others injured, some of which will die. The accident is attributed to defects in the construction of the bridge.

SUEZ CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—French engineers are engaged in making a survey to enlarge the Suez Canal.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

THE March number is promptly on our table and is filled as usual, with delightful reading matter—edifying and entertaining, and admirable embellishments. The popular editor, T. DEWITT Talmage, D. D., contributes a characteristic article, "Alarming Things of To-Day," and The Home Pulpit contains one of his sermons, "Sensitiveness of Christ." "Count Zinzendorf," the founder of the Moravian Church; "Salem, the old Moravian Town, in North Carolina"; "The Boston Institutions at Deer Island"; "Annals of Little Compton"; "Anthony Vandyck, a Court Painter"; etc., are finely illustrated and exceedingly interesting articles. The serials, "How It all Came Round," and "Wrong From the First," are continued, and the Essays, Sketches, Poems, etc. are by popular writers. Marion Harland has a charming story, "A Practical Woman." The contents are so varied and abundant that no one can fail to be gratified. The price is 25 cents a number; $2.50 per annum, postpaid. Address, MRS. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York, N. Y

A Cure for Chilblains.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

Mrs. Peggy McLaren, an old resident of Huntley, was found dead in bed a day or so ago. As she lived alone nobody knows how long she had been lying dead, but from the appearance of the body, and the lowing of her starving cattle, it is surmised she had been dead three or four days. There were found on her person $2,500 in cash and a cheque on a bank in Norwich for $4,000. She has children, but would not allow them to live with her for fear that they would spend some of her money.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following.

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Torpid Liver, Billousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle.

A scheme has been proposed for the creation of a land bank in Ireland to advance money to land owners to pay off encumbrances and to tenants to purchase holdings.

The frigate Colorado, which has cost $1,410,603, has been condemned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and she will be sold at auction.

An Open Letter.

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.

Dear sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectively yours.

JOHN TAYLOR,
190 Parliament St., Toronto.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

Reported interesting discoveries in Nicaragua.

MANAQUA, Nicaragua, February 4.—Footprints have been discovered in a quarry here at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface. Dr. Flint, who came here to inspect them, says they were made at least fifty thousand years ago. They are of several size, as if made by men, women and children. Several pieces of earthenware have also been discovered, with drawings on them in colours, one of them that of a dressing gown almost on the European model of to-day.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of G. H. Christie, M. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GAUCHER.—At Ste. Geneviere, on the 28th January last, Dame Marie Charlotte Berthelot, wife of G. Gamelin Gaucher, Esq., aged 69 years.

KIMBER.—At Ste. Scholastique, at the residence of Jules R. Berthelot, Esq., on the 29th January last, Dame Marie Anastasie Berthelot, widow of the late A. T. Kimber, Notary, aged 79 years.

MCADAM.—At River Rouge, St. Andrews, on Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, James McAdam, aged 78.

S. CARSLEY'S

395-SHOP-395.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

Colored Velveteen worth 50c, reduced to 35c per yard
Colored all Wool French Cashmere, worth 65c, reduced to 39c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

Black Brocaded Dress Goods, worth 25c, reduced to 10c per yard.
Colored Homespun, worth 42c, reduced to 23c per yard.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

Washing Silk for summer wear, worth 50c, reduced to 39c per yard.
All-Wool French Serge, assorted colors, worth 33c, reduced to 20c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

Black All-Wool French Serge, worth 39c, reduced to 25c per yard.
Brocaded Silk, evening shades, worth 50c, reduced to 33c per yard,
All-Wool French Serge, in all shades worth 70c and 75, reduced to 47c per yard.
Black German Cashmere, worth 30c, reduced to 20c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

More new Scotch Homespuns, worth 12½c, reduced to 5c per yard.
Striped Silk Plush, all shades, worth $1.75, reduced to 95c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

New Dress Satin, in all the most desirable shades, very wide width, worth $1.25, reduced to 85c per yard.
Silk Mantle Velvet (French fabrique), worth $3.50, reduced to $2.95.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK.

85c per yard off our Ottoman and Satin Silk Velvet figures.
50c per yard off our Satin Broche, French fabrique.

S. CARSLEY,
387, 389, 391, 393 395, 397, 399
NOTRE DAME STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that by Acte before JULES R. BERTHELOT, Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, of date the second day of February instant, he was duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER, *alias* JAMES WILSON, in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District.

Geneva, February 6th, 1884.
WALTER G. SHARMAN,
Curator.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIEEN that a petition will be presented by the Undersigned to the Judge or prothonotary, at the Court House at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forgoon, or so soon ther after as Counsel can be heard, praying that the Curator appointed to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER *alias* JAMES WILSON, be authorized to sell certain immoveable property belonging to said estate, and to wind up the same.

All creditors of the said estate, or persons interested therein, are hereby notified to be present, and give their advice on the premises.

Montreal, February 6th, 1884.
TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
23-2in Attorys. for Petitioner.

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.

$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 old 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.

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 Street,
n1 1y MONTREAL.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it Anyone can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A NOVELTY IN PARLOR FURNITURE,

And the only one in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, being the original idea of this firm, viz:—a very rich design of Sofas, Black Walnut and Gilt, finely engraved and carved figures supporting the back, which is 7ft. 6in high, with a richly upholstered back, finely upholstered in centre and half-moon panels, with a quarter circle corner panels covered in three colors of fine embossed silk plush, viz: Old Gold, Crimson and Peacock blue, with reclining cushions covering each end, reversible, and having four large rich tassels with very rich tassel fringe in front. The following piece of furniture will fill a want long felt in the furniture line, viz: a beautiful Sofa and Bric-a-Brac with shelves above the upholstering work, and capable of being made with rich ornaments, one of the richest pieces of furniture for a parlor or dining room yet introduced to the public and admirably adapted for a room where there is no mantle piece.

The above, together with the so much admired Horn Chair in our windows, are attracting unusual attention, and in fact our stock of fine Parlor, Dining Room and Library Furniture is now acknowledged the largest, best and cheapest, quality considered, in the city. The entire change in our business during the past few years, by having made the finer grades of Furniture a specialty (strikingly exemplified at the late exhibition) has secured for us the largest trade connection in our line in the Dominion, and possessing the manifest advantages of purchasing goods for nett cash, enables us to offer a better article at a much lower price than any in the trade. We intend to forward the above named new productions with a few select articles of our stock to the Boston Exhibition if ready in time.

Our Parlor Sets at $100, $200, $300 and $350, and our Chamber Sets, in various styles, at from $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $450, and the first prize set of last fall at $750, are not only the best, but acknowledged the cheapest yet offered, even at

OWEN McGARVEY & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms, the oldest in the line in the city.
7, 9 and 11 Notre Dame Street West, Corner of McGill Street.

NEW
Fall AND Winter Goods
NOW OPENING OUT AT
Todd & Scholefield's

CONSISTING OF—
Black Cashmeres,
Cobourgs,
Dress Goods,
Knitting Yarns,
Fancy Flannels,
Grey do.
Scotch Tweeds,
English do.
Hosiery and
Under Clothing.
Groceries always new and fresh,
Teas a specialty,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Sole Agents for Riche's Liquid Blueing.
Try a Bottle, only 15 cents.

All kinds of produce wanted in exchange for goods.
TODD & SCHOLEFIELD.
Lachute Mills, Oct. 1st, 1883.

Christmas Goods!

JUST received at St. Philippe, Central Store, a new and complete stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, LAMPS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE
for the CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Valencia Raisins, Sultana do., Malaga Raisins in boxes and quarter boxes. Fresh ground Mocha and Japan Coffee, Sago, Tapioca, Gelatine, &c. Syrups, Molasses and other groceries of best quality.

TEA SETS from $2.75 to $6.00.

LAMPS from 30c. up; a fine line with illuminators and shades @ $1.75.

A good assortment of SLEIGH BELLS, PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS, TEA & DESERT SPOONS.

About thirty kinds of plain and fancy CANDY, BON-BONS, &c. fancy prices from 5c. to 50c. each.

Come in time and be sure to get what you want.

H. ROBERT.
St. Philippe, 10th Dec., 1883. 1y

$2,000
A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT
SITUATION

Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References required. Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper.

National Intelligencer,
Publishing Co., 116 Washington St.
10-1-y Chicago, Ill.

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.

PRIZES 1883!

Being almost daily in receipt of Enquiries regarding the Prizes awarded the
DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS
at the various Exhibitions held in Canada during this year, the "DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.," of Bowmanville, Ont., beg to call the kind attention of their patrons to the following List of Prizes, proofs of which are always open for inspection at their office:—

St John Provincial Fair—First Prize on Pianos (no Organs shown).
Hamilton Central Fair—First Prize on Church Organs, first prize on Cabinet Organs, first prize on Parlor Organs, (no Pianos shown).
Simcoe Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pinos shown).
Chatham Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Bowmanville Fair—First and second prizes on Pianos and Organs.
London Western Fair—First Prize on Pianos and Organs.

Uxbridge Fair—First Prize	do	do
St. Thomas Fair—First Prize	do	do
Essex Fair—First Prize	do	do
Alliston Fair—First Prize	do	do
Lindsay Central Fair—First Prize	do	do
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Stouffville Fair—First Prize	do	do
Scarborough Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brougham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Barrie Fair—First Prize	do	do
Orillia Fair—First Prize	do	do
Forest Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brampton Fair—First Prize	do	do
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ONE TO FOUR BOTTLES will reinvigorate the entire system, curing nervous and general debility, Female weakness and all its attendant miseries.

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Don't Scold.

Don't scold. It is very true that you have more to contend with than any person you ever saw, but

Don't scold.

Your children, of course are worse than any children you ever saw, and want to eat oftener than any children in the world; they are harder to get to sleep and are easier to wake up than any other children, but

Don't scold.

Your hired girl is the worst in town and you can do ten pieces of work while she is doing one, and nothing she does is done right, but

Don't scold.

Your husband is the most careless man in the world; he never knows where to put anything; he is nervous when he should be in a good humor; forgets things that he should remember; seems to think of everything but home; can't rock a child to sleep as well as you can; forgot to leave the grocery book as he went down town; forgot to bring up a pair of shoes; didn't think to order a load of wood, but hang it,

Don't scold.

Why? Simply because it will do no good. If your husband is nervous it will make him more so. If he is forgetful it will not in the least tend to cultivate a retentive memory. What *must* you do, eh! Stop and think. That's all right now, don't say that all of the lectures are for the women and not for the men. Men have received more lectures than women have. The sentimentalist has ever taken the part of women. A man has fifteen thousand and one vexations down town that he probably does not speak of at home. He has been out all day working for a living and he goes home to rest. Of course you are not expected to go around on tiptoe as though some one is ill, but it makes him think more of his home if you meet him with a smile. No one said you had to laugh, but you would make Mr. So-and-So feel much better by meeting him with a smile. You have been neglecting this. Yes you have, and you needn't deny it. You have been looking sour at him when he came home. He has been absorbed in something that you don't care to understand. Don't say he has been down town enjoying himself. Probably he hasn't.

Don't scold.

Give the poor fellow a half of a show, will you! You have thought that you were very "smart" when you asked him a question that he could not answer immediately. He may have forgotten where he was at a certain time. He may be honest but forgetful. "Oh, yes," some fellow who wants to be sentimental will hop up and say, "look at the husbands who abuse their wives!" Hold on there, silvery-tipped artist of sentiment, you are no doubt the respected champion of a glorious cause, but hold on. The man who mistreats his wife is too mean for the severest kind of punishment. He is not considered in the discussion. He couldn't be discussed with us. He is beyond the line. This conversation is within the border of refined consideration.

Don't scold.

The main point in this thing is to respectfully request that no one will scold. There is nothing that makes a community so unsatisfactory as a scold. In this regard, the smallest kind of a cloud can create the worst kind of a hurricane, but there is a remedy for this—

Don't scold.

Ah, yes, Mr. Piggleworth, you think that a mean advantage has been taken of you, eh! Yes, you always think that every one is wrong, and that you are right. But there is a way you can do a great work for your fellow-citizens, and that is,

Don't scold.

HOME HINTS.

To Brighten an Oilcloth.—Wash in tepid milk and water, but if on a floor it is liable to be slippery.

Cement for Crack in Oven.—Take equal parts of sifted ashes, clay, and salt, add water to make a paste, and fill the crack. Heat slowly so as to dry before burning.

King's Pudding.—Beat six eggs; add one quart of sweet milk, one pound of white sugar, one dozen of soda crackers, four large apples, cut in very large slices, and a little salt. Spice to taste. Bake about two hours.

Washing Calico.—To prevent the fading of calico during washing, use no soap, but instead, very thick starch tied in a cloth. Wash on a clear day; hang out as quickly as possible, allow them to be in the sun only to dry. Few calicos are worth this trouble, to be sure, but it is an excellent method with delicate cambric and lawns.

A Quickly Made Dessert.—Is an imitation custard pie. Beat three eggs, three large teaspoonsful of sugar, a bit of nutmeg, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two scant teaspoonsful of flour. Add to these enough rich milk to fill a well buttered square pie tin. Stand five minutes to bake. Or bake without sugar, and eat with sugar and cream.

Cure for Rough Hands.—Make a paste of oatmeal and water, rub the hands well in it, and wear old kid gloves. The next day wash with some good glycerine soap and rub with part of a lemon, letting the juice go well into the rough or stained part of the fingers. Occasionally rub a little olive oil into the hands before putting on the gloves at night.

Fruit Cake Without Eggs.—Two-thirds of a cup of butter, two cups of white sugar, two cups of raisins, the same of currants. Mix in two cups of sweet milk, two teaspoonsful of cream-of-tartar, and one of soda. When it foams turn it into six cups of well-sifted flour. Mix well, and add the other ingredients and a little citron and allspice. Bake slowly.

It is said that canvas may be made as impervious to moisture as leather by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. This quantity is sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The cloak has to soak twenty-four hours, when it is taken out, passed through running water, and hung up to dry. The flax and hemp fibres, in absorbing the tannin, are at the same time better fitted to resist wear.

Pearl Wheat.—This is an excellent form of breakfast cereal, which is too little known. Take half a cup of pearl wheat, two cups of milk, and four cups of water, with a scant tea-spoonful of salt. Let the milk and water boil up in a saucepan on the stove, then stir in the wheat and salt. Put the wheat in the inside kettle of a steamer to cook, pouring boiling water in the outside kettle around it. Boil two hours. Let the steamer stand all night on the back of the range, and in the morning let it heat up slowly, as the fire comes up. The wheat will be ready to serve when breakfast is ready.

Oatmeal for Breakfast.—Housekeepers who are annoyed by half-cooked oatmeal on their breakfast tables will be glad to know that this dish is better and lighter cooked the day before, and steamed over in the morning. Measure carefully one cup of oatmeal and three cups of cold water, with a teaspoonful of salt, put in a steamer in which the inside kettle is porcelain, and cook two hours after the water in the outside kettle boils. Let it get cold and steam over in the morning rapidly. Do not stir the oatmeal after you put it in the steamer. This oatmeal is dry and has none of that salve-like consistency, the state in which this breakfast dish is too often served. Crushed wheat is delicious cooked in the same way as oatmeal, allowing four cups of water to every cup of wheat.

Camels of the Desert.

The immense deseras which intervene between Lower Egypt and the Soudan provinces would be impassable in the absence of the camel. Nature has provided animals for almost all the conditions of the earth's surface, from the Arctic regions, inhabited by the walrus and the seal, to the barren sands of Africa that scorch beneath a burning sun. In the summer months, from early March to the beginning of November, the camel will travel through the desert with a load of four hundred pounds, and require water every third day. It will accordingly complete ninety miles without drinking on the road. This would be a journey of perfect ease. In cases of necessity the same camel would march 120 miles without much suffering, and drink only in the evening of the fourth day; but in the cooler months the camel will work for seven or eight days without requiring water. During the cool season, in the neighborhood of the Blue Nile and Athara, where green foliage is plentiful, the camels that are simply grazing without performing labor would drink only once a fortnight. This powerful animal will travel easily upon level ground with a load of five hundred pound, but in mountainous districts it should never exceed four hundred pounds.

Although the desert appears devoid of sustenance, there are numerous dells and narrow valleys which show traces of water action, where the unusual phenomena of thunder-storms may have suddenly deluged a considerable area. In such localities a scanty herbage is exhibited of so rough a nature that no animals except the camel, wild ass, and the delicate gazelle would swallow the wiry material, but this coarse pasturage is sufficient for the camel's wants, and enables it to traverse inhospitable regions which, without its aid, would be absolutely impassible by man.

The breeding of camels is one of the chief occupations of the Arab tribes, and the special varities can easily be distinguished by a practical eye. Those of the Haddendowas, which are bred among the mountains bordering the Red Sea, are wonderfully nimble and sure-footed; neither do they become footsore when travelling upon rocky ground. The camels of the Bishareen are small, but hardy, and are better than the heavier and more powerful animals for long desert journeys during the summer months.—*Sir Samuel Baker in London Times.*

Deaf Mutes and Heredity.

Prof. Bell recently undertook to show that deafness in an inheritable quality by an application of the Darwinian theory of inheritances. It is interesting to note, says a communication to the London *Times*, that on this very question Darwin himself held a different opinion, as the following quotation will show: "It is a singular fact that, although several deaf-mutes often occur in the same family, and though their cousins and other relations are often in the same condition, yet their parents are rarely deaf-mutes. To give a single instance—not one scholar out of 148 who were at the same time in the London institution was the child of parents similarly affected. In Ireland, out of 203 children thus produced, one alone was mute. Even when both parents have been deaf-mutes, as in the case of 41 marriages in the United States, and of 6 in Ireland, only two deaf and dumb children were produced." He further says of "this remarkable and fortunate failure in the power of transmission in the direct line" that it is better to consider it as "simply unintelligible" in the present state of our knowledge. ("Variations of Animals," etc., 2nd edition, Vol. I., 465.)

Possibly the statistics to which Darwin here refers were either inaccurate or incomplete. It is also admitted that the collection of facts by Prof. Bell is incomplete. Future investigation may or may not establish his theory. But however this may be, this contention remains untouched, that the very perfection of the common system of instructing deaf-mutes by the language of signs increases their tendency to segregate themselves from the rest of the world, and furnishes a powerful argument in favor of the oral system of instruction as the best means of restoring deaf-mutes to a larger intercourse with their hearing fellows, and placing them in a condition to make their way in the world with the greatest possible advantage to themselves.

Lunatic Visitors at Royal Palaces.

A Windsor correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: A few days before the departure of the court for Osborne, Windsor Castle was visited by some insane people desirous of obtaining an audience with her majesty under various pretexts. One of these lunatics was a colored person. In the most peculiar case the applicant averred that he had invented or discovered a magnet capable of allaying the most violent storm. He stated that he had come from America, and that during a dreadful hurricane while on his voyage from there to England he had succeeded in stilling the angry waves with his wonderful talisman. The palace authorities considerately offered to show the possessor of this treasure a place where he could display its remarkable powers, and sent him safely back to London. One of the lunatics, whose appearance led the castle custodians to suspect that he was in a destitute state, was provided with a hearty meal before his removal from the palace. Windsor Castle is not the only royal residence occasionally visited by such unfortunate persons. Osborne and Balmoral are just as attractive to the demented ones, and it needs all the alertness of the officers on duty in order to prevent their sudden and unwelcome intrusion upon the presence of the sovereign. Some make pilgrimages to the palaces with the desire of entering into matrimonial relations with exalted personages. Others have particular boons to crave or important projects to submit to the considerations of the queen, and it is needless to add that their efforts to gain admission are fruitless, and terminate in the workhouse or a return to the custody of their keepers and friends.

A Pagan Custom.

It is stated that our Christmas ceremonies are drawn from Pagan sources. Young Goldback, who gave his girl a diamond ring, and received in return a ten-cent pen-wiper, says that he is prepared to believe that there is something heathenish about one Christmas custom, at least.

AGRICULTURAL.

Selecting Fowl for Eggs and for Market.

In raising fowl for market, liberal feeding is the first requisite, and confinement does no injury, provided the yards and quarters are kept clean. The earlier the chicks come in, the higher are the prices obtained, those weighing between one and two pounds being the more salable at first, but later in the season the weights should be in the neighborhood of two pounds, and larger still as the season further advances. As high as eighty cents per pound is sometimes obtained for prime early spring broilers, and from forty to fifty cents is not an unusual price for them when brought to market early, even when not of the best quality. The best breeds for producing market chicks are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Langshans. The last named possess the quality of fineness of grain in the flesh, but have dark legs. This fault is however compensated for by quickness of growth, and the pullets that may be kept over for laying have been known to begin nearly as soon as the Leghorns, which is a very desirable characteristic in a large breed, for the Langshans are nearly as large as the Brahmas. The Wyandottes are very plump and compact in body, and the chick have a round, attractive appearance. Where the cocks are changed every year, and it is desired to combine egg production, weight, and quick growth, a good beginning may be made by using Cochin or Brahma hens with a Plymouth Rock cock, followed the next season with a cock of the Houdan breed. The third year a Langshan may be substituted, and then a Wyandotte. Entirely new blood from different breeds will thus be introduced annually, invigorating the flock and improving it in all respects, but only pure bred males should be used. A dash of Brahma blood, now and then, keeps up the size, but too frequent use of Brahma cocks conduces to feginess of the growing chicks, though the adults may be compact. The crossing with a Plymouth Rock cock every alternate season would not do harm; for heavy weight of chicks smaller breeds should be avoided, as they transmit their qualities to their offspring very strongly. Those who breed chicks for market would do well to make use only of the special breeds for the purpose, as very often the profit expected may depend entirely upon such judicious management of the flock. First select well, and then feed well.—*American Agriculturist.*

Home Comforts for Farmers.

The comfort of the farmer's family should not be overlooked. Very old farm houses, and those that are cheaply built for temporary use until a better can be afforded, are often most uncomfortable in severe weather. Windows and doors admit the external air more freely than is required for ventilation. Weather-strips made of India rubber are very effective, but they are not to be had everywhere, and require more of an outlay than is always convenient. A little ingenuity will provide substitutes. For the windows, place small wedges between the upper and lower sashes, to prevent rattling, then paste on strips of brown paper to close all the cracks, using stiff flour paste, or that made from rye meal with a little alum added. It is well to leave one upper sash to be let down, as it may be required for ventilation. Doors may be made tight by tacking tailor's listing or folded strips of woolen cloth along the sides and tops. The opening at the bottom of doors is usually the largest. For these take pieces of small scantling, of the proper length, and cover with old carpet or other convenient fabric, stuffing the side which goes against the door, with wool, cotton, or even hay, to make a sort of cushion. While it is well enough to have the kitchen door open directly into the room in summer, it is very uncomfortable for the inmates in winter. If possible, a storm door which can be closed before the kitchen door is opened, should be provided. This may be made in such a manner as to be taken away in warm weather and stored for future use. Sleeping rooms in farm-houses are usually cold. Those who suffer from cold feet should not be deterred making themselves comfortable through fear of being thought "oldwomanish." If one cannot sleep on account of cold feet, he should warm them. Bottles of warm water will answer, but are not so good as blocks of soap-stone. Blocks of hard-wood, that have no turpentine, if placed in the stove oven early in the evening, will be found excellent foot warmers. In driving in the country in very cold weather, a foot warmer will add greatly to the comfort of those making the journey.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farming Does Pay.

Next to money, there is nothing like saving time. Since I first followed the plow when a boy (for fish worms) I have always made it my object to make the most out of every minute, and I can assure you that my style of farming has paid, from the fact that at my present time of life there are not more than one or two mortgages on my farm, and they could easily be removed by the money. In agricultural economy there is nothing like doing two things at once, and my most distant relatives and friends say that I am a humane, easy farmer, and I lay claim to being industrious. Now you know every farmer loses a great deal of time just in grinding his axes and knives. I have changed all this. By a slight contrivance the other side of the grind-stone, I have attached a self-feeding straw-cutter; so when the boy turns the grind-stone, the straw-cutter goes at the same rate, and thus two objects are accomplished at the same time—if the boy does growl, and growling doesn't make it any easier, goodness knows. I can't see how it could.

In seeding time one of my boys goes into the field and scatters the grain broad-cast with ease at the same time he pulls behind him a light harrow of my own construction, and the seed is harrowed in. Thus you readily see the expense of a drill and several horses are saved. I am trying to study out a plan for attaching a clod-roller behind the harrow to save the boy the time and the trouble of going over the field the second time, at which he might growl. Hoeing corn and potatoes is slow work; so I furnish my boys with handles that have two hoes on them, and of course they do double the work that one does, as you will allow; and in harvest my cradles have a back blade as well as a front one, so they cut backward as well as forward; and as the old wood-saw only cuts as it goes down through a stick, I have had one made for my boys that also cuts coming back, and thus it saves half the time. When "agents" of any kind call on me, or even my neighbors, I invite them to the barn and get them to help me husk corn, while I listen to their talk; and you see I get a good deal of valuable information, and nobody loses any time—but them.—A. W. Bellaw, in *American Agriculturist.*

If we fasten our attention on what we have, rather than on what we lack, a very little wealth is sufficient.

American Shipping.

England's supremacy on the sea has long been the boast of its people, and now appears to be better assured than ever before. Years ago the United States ship building interests grew rapidly and became strong, and many confidently predicted that England must fall behind in the race. The days of wood built sailing ships are about gone, however, and the prospects of American shipping success appear to have gone with them. A very large proportion of all the iron ships of the world is built in either Scotland or England. While ship building on the Clyde is reported to have been fairly successful during the past year, the amount of business done elsewhere has been comparatively light. So far as the United States is concerned its shipping, both commercial and military, seems fast disappearing entirely. The statement has been going the rounds of the press for some time past, and it is probably correct, that of the fifty-nine million bushels of American wheat exported from New York during last year, only about one-quarter of a million buahels was sent away in an American ship. It is becoming a confident prediction with some leading American politicians that before many years an American mercantile ship will hardly be afloat for trans-Atlantic trade.

In regard to the United States war ships things are about as bad. It appears to be now a well admitted fact that the American navy, as a whole, would be about worthless in case of a foreign war. The ships have decreased in number as well in quality, and a few of them appear to be unfit to go to sea even in time of peace, and to expose men in them to a well equipped enemy, would be an injustice. It would now require so many millions of dollars to restore a few of the old ships to a state of efficiency and to build the necessary number of new ones for an efficient navy that no party appears willing to seriously make such a proposal. The nation would probably not consent to the expense. This state of things may be well for the world, however, as it is an additional guarantee of general peace. So long as the United States is without an adequate navy, it is not at all probable that the nation will care to engage in any international difficulty.

The fact, too, that the business interests of the United States have become so largely dependent on the ships of other countries is also one of the best possible guarantees that the nation will remain at peace with others. Those interests are such now that a war, especially with England, would be most disastrous to the peaceful interests of the agriculture and commerce of the entire country.

The causes of this great falling off in the United States shipping interests appear quite evident. Though the demand for wooden built ships has largely gone it is well enough known that there is in the country such an abundance of iron and coal that the raw materials for building iron ships is abundant enough, and the natural facilities are everywhere good. The American system of protection, intended as it is, to keep up the price of labor, and the price of nearly every home manufactured article, tells directly against the shipping business. It is not possible to extend any adequate system of home protection for ships in an international trade. They must come in direct competition with those of other countries, and of course under the present system they must fail to compete successfully. Scores of proposals are being made to meet the case of the ship-building interests, but so far none of these likely to meet the actual needs of the case will probably be adopted, as to adopt almost any of them would be to cast over the policy demanded by nearly every other manufacturing interest of the country.

It may here be remarked, too, that France has not maintained its former amount of shipping tonnage during the past few years, though it is claimed that the shipping tonnage the country now possesses represents a good deal more actual efficiency, as the former sailing vessels are fast giving way to steamers. On the whole, probably France may be about holding its own, while England is gradually increasing its comparative strength and the United States is gradually falling out of the ocean shipping trade entirely. It now begins to look as though, in the years to come, the United States will furnish Great Britain with a large proportion of its food and much of its raw material, and Britain, on the other hand, will furnish the people of the United States with shipping facilities, if not with ready-made ships also.

A Strange Argument for Hanging.

A somewhat strange argument in favor of hanging comes to us from a correspondent. The gentleman in question has been seeking to discover what mode of violent death is most popular with the British public, and with that object has adopted the very reasonable means of examining the methods chiefly in favor with persons committing suicide. The result is apparently very favorable to hanging, as in one year—1881—out of 1,476 people who commited suicide, no fewer than 511, or upward of one-third, hanged or strangled themselves, as against 279 who cut their threat, and 271 who drowned themselves. The statistics are interesting, but they hardly amount to a genuine and unbiased plebiscite in favor of hanging. In the first place custom follows the law. A great many people, no doubt, hang themselves, not because they impartially, and with full knowledge and on reasonable grounds prefer that to other methods of extinction, but because in England it is, however barbarous and clumsy, the method which, that to our mode of execution, most readily occurs to the vulgar mind. And then hanging is a method which it is within everyone's power to adopt. A stout rope can be improvised out of heaps of things, even if the proper hempen suspender be wanting. Not so with other implements of death. Poison is not always easily procurable. The class of persons from whom the greatest number of suicides come are not familiar with the use of fire-arms. The guillotine is not a common article of domestic furniture. To cut one's throat require remarkable determination and a firm hand. The only form of death which it is surprising to find less common than hanging is drowning. And this actually is adopted by the majority of female suicides, who certainly seem to have better taste, if not greater inventiveness, than their male rivals.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"WOMAN AND HER DISEASES" is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three 2-c. stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Beware of that Cough! it may kill you; cure it at once with Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops, it never fails. Large Bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

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For a three cent stamp Wilson Chemical Co, Kingston, Ont, will send to any address a *sample package* of Triangle Dyes, twenty-seven colored samples of cloth, with directions for use, and other information valuable to every housewife.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

Prominent English Opinions Upon an Important subject of Great Value to Every Reader.

The day for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do and not by what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion. For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to, nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this one did not. In England and the United States today, it is the most widely known and popular of all public preparations. In verification of which note the following:

In September last, one of the English foresters of India returned to London, Eng., utterly broken down and debarred from further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disoders and dropsy. He was comparatively a young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted so much attention of late, he began its use. Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical examination as a sound man and is to-day discharging his duties as well as ever in the trying climate of India!

J. D. Henry, Esq., a near neighbor of the late Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, S. W. London, Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders, the treatment he had sought from the vast medical authorities working only temporary results. He then began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and on May 15th last, declared "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure for kidney, liver and various diseases, also speaks of it in the highest terms."

R. C. Sowerby, Helensburg, N. B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. Wm. Jones, 16 Wellington street, Camborne, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warner's Safe Cure and he says: "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urination and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks, I was brought from death to life."

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin eruptions and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safe Cure, she says: 'My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq., 16 Burton Crescent, W. C., London, from his own experience "strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaints, as the best remedy known.

Mr. Henry Maxted, 1 Pennsbury Private Road, Wadsworth Road, London, Eng., was cured by Warner's Safe Cure of enlarged liver which produced numbness in his left leg, with a dead heavy feeling and dizziness on the right side of his head. "I have recommended it," he says, "to several of my friends most of whom have derived great benefit from it."

Mr. W. Clarkson, Hartington, Villas, Spital, Chesterfield, Eng., used Warner's Safe Cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting of bile, and mental depression. January 15, 1883, he writes: After using the eighth bottle I feel better than for many years. It is a valuable medicine.

Mr. J. Hiscock, station master, Taff Vale railway, Navigation station, was cured of abscess of the kidney, calculus or stone, discharge of pus, etc., by thirteen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. "I had long and faithfully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly."

Mr. Robert Patten, New Delaval, Eng., was much overcome by severe inflammation of the bladder. "I had to urinate every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidneys and liver were affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his "cough and palpitation are quite gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Kirkcaldy, N. B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys and consequent dropsy. His body was dreadfully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment; his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful disorder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Isfirmary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk, with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use Warner's Safe Cure—the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys—"I have used twelve bottles," he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the thousands who have used and commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's diseases:

Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 3 Park Villas East, Richmond.

Captain F. L. Norton, Glingall Villa, Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent.

Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.

Hon. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul, Manchester.

The Rev. C. G. Squirrel, Stretton-under-Fosse, Rugby.

Such testimonials from such unquestionable sources prove the value of this remedy, which is sold in every drug store, beyond the shadow of a doubt. They prove that it is the greatest of all modern medicines for these terrible kidney and liver diseases. What it has done it will unquestionably do for others, and as such it commends itself most warmly to public confidence.

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may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

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A. P. 162

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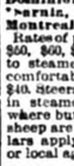
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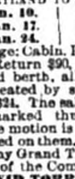
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The undersigned having had several years' experience as an auctioneer in Montreal and elsewhere, would now inform the people of Argenteuil that he is prepared to take charge of auction sales, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
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These shelves are a fine ornament in a parlor. Call and see sample. Cheap.

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Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from Cleland's Block to his new residence opposite Bedard's Carriage Manufactory, Main Street, Lachute.
Work done in first-class style.

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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 Box Free. No extra charge for laying out the dead.
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Will be at ST. ANDREWS from the 9th to the 14th, and at LACHUTE on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of every month.

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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 permeates 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 weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.

I consider that man to be undone who is insensible to shame.

The great rule of moral conduct is, next to God, to respect time.

The history of all the world tells us that immoral means will ever intercept good ends.

The life-size portrait of Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the American beauty, which was ordered by the Prince of Wales, has been placed in Marlborough House,

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. VII. LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1884. NO. 24

A Modern Romance.

BY KRYS.

The maiden's brow was sad,
The maiden's voice was low,
And darkly looked she at the clock,
And darkly at her beau.
"My pa will swoop upon you
Before the clock strikes ten,
And if his boot once makes you scoot
We ne'er will meet again."

Then out spake brave John Henry,
A suitor bold was he:
"Let him who fears a father's frown
Like some base coward flee;
But I am not a suitor
Who'd safety seek in flight;
I'd sooner die than try to fly
Without first showing fight."

He sat upon the sofa,
His arm around her waist,
And oft he'd squeeze the blushing maid,
And oft her lips he'd taste.
But hark! the clock is striking;
It sounds like knell of doom!
A form appears! The father fierce
Comes stalking in the room.

He looks upon his daughter,
A tear is in his eye;
He gazes on her bold-eyed beau,
His glance was stern and high.
"Young man I give you warning
To leave, without a flout;
Or else I'll see that you will be
Fleet foremost carried out."

Then up sprang brave John Henry
An athlete strong was he;
And with that frowning father's form
He made exceeding free.
He gave him one left hander,
Which sprawled him on the floor;
He blacked his eye, smote hip and thigh,
And drove him through the door.

"Proud parent," quoth John Henry,
"What thinkest thou of me?
Dost thou believe that from this house
That I would meekly flee?
If thou are not too weary,
If thou canst wag thy jaw,
I'd like to know if I'm too slow
To be thy son in law?"

"John Henry," spake the parent
"As thou say'st, so let it be."
And straight unto the parson then
Forth went both he and she.
The lovers, in love's quarrels,
Should be both brave and bold;
Or, quite bereft, they'll soon get left
And find the day is cold.

Now in the nights of winter,
Whene'er the clock strikes ten,
John Henry chuckles at his wife,
While rocking little Hen
With giggling and with laughter,
Again the tale is told,
Of how he fought when he did court
In the brave days of old.

CUPIDITY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER XII. (CONTINUED.)

"What did you do then?"

"I shouted with all my might as soon as I could get my voice back. All the servants came in, and we sent for a doctor and her ladyship. The doctor came at once, but her ladyship was not to be found."

John Hicks was followed by Celeste Dubois, Lady de Gretton's maid, a quick, bright-eyed Frenchwoman, who, in a very different fashion, told substantially the same story of the over-night dispute and the morning horror.

"I went to call milady," she cried, with a dramatic uplifting of her hands, "to break to her the sorrowful and dreadful news, and she was not there; she had fled, her bed unslept in, her dress untouched, for she would not allow me to attend her at night. She had gone, like a madwoman, out into the world."

Mademoiselle Celeste's evidence produced a profound sensation, and left little doubt in the minds of the listeners that the flight had not been the only mad act laid to Nora de Gretton's charge that night. Link by link the chain of evidence convicting her was being forged in her absence. It would be hard indeed to find a weak place in it presently.

The doctor, who was not a little flustered by the unusual importance attaching to his words, merely deposed that he was called between seven and eight a. m. to Cliff Cottage, and found Lord de Gretton, who had been dead five or six hours. He was stabbed under the left shoulder, and the blow had penetrated the heart. It must have been dealt with considerable force, but—in answer to a timidly-put question—not perhaps with more strength than an abnormally-excited woman could command. The weapon used was long, keen, and narrow; there was no trace of such a weapon in the room. He was of opinion that at the moment the blow was struck, or immediately after, Lord de Gretton had inhaled chloroform, as a strong odor still lingered in the room and about the dead man.

At this point of the proceedings the Coroner thought it better to adjourn the inquiry for the production of further evidence, and, if possible, for the discovery of the missing bride.

So matters stood when, for the second time in three days, Arthur Beaupre arrived at Stoke Vernon, and took up his quarters at the village inn. As yet his name had not appeared in the case; no local detective, it seemed, had discovered that there had been a third person present at that momentous beach meeting that had brought jarring discord to mar the music of the honeymoon. He felt that it would have been wiser and better to keep away, but a fatal fascination drew him to the spot in which the death-blow to his happiness had been dealt, and kept him chained there from hour to hour, helplessly waiting for the news he longed and yet dreaded to hear—the news that Nora was found.

But the news lingered strangely. It was easy enough to bring the crime home to the unhappy maddened girl, who by her flight indeed had made a virtual confession of her guilt; but it was terribly hard to find her, though the keenest detectives in England were soon in search of her and descriptive handbills appeared on every wall.

It should have been so easy, such mere child's play, to track the maddened fugitive, who must surely have borne about her some traces of her terrible deed. The detectives were indignant with and ashamed of their own failure; the newspapers ironically congratulated them on their customary display of perspicuity and skill; but a failure it still remained, even after the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the Government had given a fresh spur to zeal by the offer of a large reward.

Perhaps the verdict would have been a little longer in coming, a little more hesitating in tone, but for the arrival of a new witness, whose clear straightforward evidence destroyed the last element of improbability in the case, and gave a strong reason for Lord de Gretton's displeasure, a distinct motive for Nora's crime.

The new witness was Cristine Singleton—the only member of Lody de Gretton's family, it was explained, who was able to give evidence, Captain Bruce being paralyzed, and Mrs. Bruce suffering, on the testimony of a medical certificate, from extreme weakness and nervous exhaustion.

Cristine was always pale, but she looked whiter than ever in the deep black dress she had assumed for the occasion. She stook quite calm and composed, conscious of the intent and curious scrutiny of which she was the object, but in no way disturbed by it. Many were there who knew her, and, guessing instinctively at the jealousy that had embittered her step-sister's life, wondered that she could so well control the remorseful anguish of which no doubt she was the prey. Remorse! If he could but have known what a tempest of passion surged beneath that calm exterior, the hardest person present would have shrunk in horror from the fair, delicate-looking girl so genuinely pitied now. Anguish she felt indeed; but it was for her own crushed hopes and wounded pride; in her savage exultation there was nothing that savoured of remorse.

Once—how long ago?—when first she learned how terribly fate had helped her plans, how far vengeance had outstripped her thoughts, she had felt remorse indeed, and would at almost any sacrifice have undone her cruel work. But Arthur Beaupre's scorn had frozen the better impulse in the moment of its birth and wakened the old resentless jealousy that would hardly slumber again.

Clearly, coolly, and succinctly Miss Singleton's evidence was given, and every word told with deadly effect against the absent Nora.

Lady de Gretton had never loved her husband—it had been a marriage of convenience only. She had been engaged to a young man who was supposed to have been killed in the Zulu war, and grief for him had completely changed her nature. The young man however was not dead, and Lady de Gretton unhappily learned the fact on her wedding day.

A quick murmur of surprise, mingled with pity, passed through the room; the motive, hitherto a little uncertain, was growing terribly clear.

Did she learn this fact before or after the wedding ceremony?

Cristine raised her clear eyes, and met the Coroner's gaze fully, as she answered, with mournful decision—

"After, certainly, or the wedding would never have taken place; she was devoutly attached to Mr. Beaupre, and——"

"Keep to the point, if you please," the lawyer interposed a little sharply. "Are you sure she did know it at all?"

"I gave her Mr. Beaupre's letter with my own hands. I know that Mr. Beaupre followed her down here, and that Lord de Gretton found them together on the beach."

The last words, as evidence, were wholly inadmissable, of course; but they told as nothing spoken in that room had told yet; and, looking at Arthur Beaupre's ghastly face—the point on which her eyes had rested through the whole speech—Cristine felt that her vengeance was at last complete. For him to stand up and speak the words that would rob the girl he had loved so loyally of her last desperate hope would be a martydom indeed.

"Now he is sorry he flung back my penitence and refused his pardon!" she thought, with cruel exultation. "He should have remembered that Nora had something still to lose, and what a woman scorned could do. I wonder what he thinks of me now!"

The speculation was a wasted one. She had no place in Arthur Beaupre's thoughts, which were wholly absorbed in the task before him. Strong man as he was, he felt a sudden deadly faintness steal over him, felt his eyes grow dim and misty, and for a moment feared that he was about to swoon. How should he speak of Nora to these men, how tell the love and terror that possessed him? Why had he not put the width of the earth between him and the possibility of such a cruel task? Could he escape even now? Alas, no! Even as he asked himself the question, he heard Cristine's clear cold voice answering it and the query addressed to her simultaneously—

"Mr. Beaupre told me. Mr. Beaupre is now present."

And the slender black-gloved finger pointed with vengeful purpose to the remote corner in which Arthur sat. He had no choice now but to perform the one duty laid upon him, to tell the story which had served to convict the girl he loved so dearly in his eyes, and which must needs, he thought, tell terribly against her in those of others.

All eyes rested eagerly on the pale handsome face, all ears were strained to catch the low-toned words in which this, the hero of the romance, told the painful story of his meeting with his lost love.

He had met Lady de Gretton by accident, and knowing nothing of her marriage. Lord de Gretton had interrupted the meeting, and had naturally seemed displeased that it should have taken place. There had been no quarrel—this with an earnest emphasis and evident sincerity. They had parted with the understanding that the farewell was final. Mr. Beaupre had returned at once to town, and only learned that Lord de Gretton was dead from the evening newspapers.

No one doubted the truth of the young man's story; all pitied the pain with which it was wrung forth; but none the less did it do the work Cristine Singleton intended it to do and sweep the last shadow of doubt from the jurors' minds.

"Wilful murder!" The verdict, after all, was but the echo of Arthur Beaupre's own desperate thoughts. Yet the words, linked with Nora's name, seemed to him the most horrible profanation. Nora, his fair gentle love, his innocent betrothed, a murderess! There was something hideously unnatural in the idea. These men did not know her, they could not call to mind a thousand instances of her patience, long-suffering, gentleness, as he could; and yet the thought struck him sharply as a knife-thrust that he too had doubted—no, not doubted—convicted her—in his own mind.

He laughed aloud at the thought—laughed louder still when he saw that his immediate neighbors in the room first stared at him in a half-shocked, half-scared fashion, then, with a remarkable unanimity, made way for him to pass. He paused to thank them, wondering the while in a dazed and misty fashion why his voice sounded so far away and odd, and why the wrong words came with such singular pertinacity to his lips.

He was faint—that was it; he had not eaten or slept for—how many months and years was it? He could not sleep while this suspense lasted. But now it was all over—now that Nora was dead.

"They have hung her, have they not?" he inquired, with extreme courtesy, of a man who stood beside him in the doorway; but somehow the tone, suave as it was, made the stranger jump.

"You forget, sir," he began quickly; but a look at Arthur Beaupre's face changed his purpose. "Take my arm," he said, with kindly haste. "You look as though you would faint. This has been terribly hard for you, but——"

The sentence died in a dismayed ejaculation, for Arthur Beaupre, with a smothered groan, slipped suddenly to the ground, and lay there like a man struck dead by a sudden blow.

CHAPTER XIII.

Arthur Beaupre closed his eyes upon a summer world, and opened them consciously upon a world whose brighter autumn tints were fading fast.

The small stock of strength he had brought home with him had been recklessly expended in those days of waiting agony; and when the reaction of the strong extitement came, it came in the shape of utter and complete collapse.

For six weeks he lay between life and death, parched by fever, and tortured by fierce pain, but mercifully spared the supreme agony of suspense. When, slowly and painfully, sense came back and memory took up its torturing task, he learned that for the girl he had left in such deadly peril there was nothing more to hope or fear.

Very gently, very pitifully the news was told him, for it was told by his mothers' lips. Mrs. Beaupre summoned from her northren home by the news of her son's sudden and dangerous illness, had come without loss of time and nursed him night and day with true motherly devotion through the terrible weeks and months that followed, never losing heart, even when hope seemed madness and the doctors gravely warned her that death was hovering near. The shadow presence could not kill the fervent faith that comforted and upheld her. What had been would be again, she thought, as she sat, an erect and watchful figure, through the long night hours, keen-eyed and eagerly alert. Had not this her son been given back to her from the dead already, and would the Power in whom she trusted with a firm unfaltering faith work but half a miracle in her behalf?

The doctors shrugged their shoulders over the old Scotchwoman's argument; but she was justified in her faith. The doctors said her son owed his life to her nursing, and thought, and intended her to say, that he owed it to their skill. But, though she thanked them with the gracious sweetness of a true gentlewoman and with a tender tremor in her clear voice, she still held firmly to her faith that Heaven had heard her prayes and given back her son.

He was himself but half thankful for the boon of life; it would have been so easy to drift out with the ebb tide of his own weary weakness. It was cruelly hard to bear again the burden and heat of the day. Life had lost all interest for him.

Mrs. Beaupre read the eager question in the blue eyes that gleamed with a pitiful brightness from the pale haggard face, and answered it in her gentle womanly fashion before her son had time to put it into words.

"My poor boy!" She drew the hot head down upon her shoulder, and smoothed back the soft short brown hair with true mother-touches, tender and soothing. "You have been ill so long, Arthur, that—that there is nothing terrible to face now."

He misinterpreted the words, and a sudden horror dilated and darkened the blue eyes. He tried to free himself from his mother's clasp as he asked brokenly—

"The—the trial—is it over then?"

Mrs. Beaupre bent her head a little lower, and answered softly—

"There was no trial, dear."

"Why?" The word was but a long-drawn gasp; Arthur held his breath until the answer came.

"Because—oh, my dear, be brave and patient!—the poor unhappy girl——"

"My Nora!" he interrupted fiercely, and with a sort of savage pride. "Have they found her,—has she—confessed?"

Mrs. Beaupre shook her pretty gray head.

"I told you, Arthur, all her pain is past," she said, with grave emphatic tenderness. "Lady de Gretton is dead."

"Ah!" The sharp spasmodic cry thrilled through the mother's heart, making it ache with a keen sympathetic pain. With an abrupt movement, Arthur turned his face to the wall, instinctively hiding the agony on which not even a mother's eyes might look.

He asked no questions, the one great fact for the moment swallowing up all others for him. Nora was dead—no matter how, or where, or when. Never again could the old days come back and bring his bright-eyed sweetheart to greet him with outstretched hand and sunny smile. In the first sharpness of pain he forgot all the intervening anguish, forgot that barriers wider than the grave had come between them. The Nora who died for him in that moment was not the wild-eyed sorrowful woman to whom life was all bitterness and dread, but the innocent light-hearted girl who had placed her little hand within his own and vowed to love and trust him until death bid them part.

A smothered groan broke from the pale lips, and Mrs. Beaupre, who, from her distant corner, had been anxiously awaiting an opportunity to break in upon the grief that she held sacred, now came to the bedside.

"Arthur dearest, it was Heaven's will," she whispered feverently, while the tears ran like rain-drops down the soft wrinkled cheeks, "and even here, even now, we could see that for the poor unhappy girl death was best."

Arthur Beaupre stirred restlessly at the words; they touched a painfully vibrating chord in his memory. He too had seen that death was best. He too had prayed that Nora might be taken away from the shame and agony to come, and now——

The cold drops rose like beads on his forehead; he seized his mother's hand, and the hollow fevered eyes sought her face with a desperate entreaty in their darkened depths.

"Mother, how did she die?"

No softening of the words was possible; they must be spoken, and to speak them briefly was best.

"In the moment of madness and her crime she must have rushed straight down the cliff, and either fallen or thrown herself into the sea. One of her shoes were picked up on the beach, a long strip of her dress had caught on a pricky shrub, and—and later——"

Mrs. Beaupre broke down at last, and turned her head aside, unable to endure the mute horror of the listener's face. But Arthur broke in impatiently—

"Mother, for pity's sake, do not pause now! Let me know all."

"A week later they found her, Arthur, that is all. She is buried here. Is it not better to think of her so than as she might have been?"

Yes, it was better. Even in the moment of supreme agony Arthur Beaupre found strength and courage to acknowledge that the grave was better than the prison or the madhouse, to one of which the fiat of man must inevitably have consigned her. Heaven had been meriful to his tried and erring love; he would make no impious protest. And yet——

"Oh, Nora"—the cry of the strong loving heart broke forth irrepressibly—"if I could but have seen you in your coffin, and touch your dear dead lips, I could bear the parting better! I should not sea you for ever as I see you now, with that cruel madness in your eyes."

Mrs. Beaupre shivered at the words, recalling the terribly altered face of the dead girl, bruised and battered by the cruel tossing waves, swollen out of all resemblance to humanity. Only by the long black hair and the general height was it possible to identify the poor human sea-drift upon which few could bear to look and say that it had once been beautiful Nora.

"That too was best, dear; she was sadly changed," she said gently; and that day, to her great relief, he questioned her no more.

The doctor found his patient less well that night, and warned Mrs. Beaupre rather sternly against exciting conversations, which the poor woman felt herself powerless in the circumstances to prevent.

It needed no higher medical skill than she herself possessed to tell her that the vivid scarlet spots on either thin cheek, and the feverish light that made the blue eyes so dazzingly and restlessly brilliant were danger-signals—she recognized them only too quickly, and with a sore and sinking heart; but how was the danger to be avertrd now?

The poor soul passed the night in pitifully earnest prayer, feeling every now and then that the chill shadow of despair was falling over her at last; but with the morning came renewed hope. Arthur fell into a deep sweet sleep with the dawn, and woke at mid-day to meet her anxious glace with a faint shadow of his old bright smile, to clasp her hand with the long thin fingers that looked so strangely white and frail.

"I shall not leave you, mother; I am not such a coward as that," he said, with an attempt at cheerfulness which nearly choked the worn-out and overwrought nurse, who, not trusting herself to speak the gratitude that swelled her heart almost to bursting, found practical vent for it in the prompt preparation of a restorative.

From that moment Arthur's progress to recovery, if not very rapid, was steady and sure. He knew the worst now, and all that was manly, and steadfast in the young man's nature woke and armed him against a cowardly despair. Life was barren of hope and empty of joy; but life held duties still. With the sun at noontide, he must not weakly cry for the cool soft airs and deepening shadows of the night. He had still his profession and his mother. Men sorely wounded had bound up their hurts and faced the battle bravely for less things than these. He was up and about, frail and shadowy looking, but still a room-bound invalid no more, before he again adverted to the subject that filled his thoughts, and that hung forever like the sword of Damocles—suspended in the air over poor Mrs. Beaupre's head.

He was sitting in a big chintz-covered easy-chair before the bright little fire, which was acceptable to more than invalids on this sunny but chill autumnal day. A newspaper lay open before him; but his eyes rested on his mother's face, and, had she chanced to look up, she would have known his thoughts by their strange wistfulness.

But, as it chanced, she kept her gaze steadily on the work before her, a piece of fine darning, which she fancied few women of her age could achieve. She felt quite bright and cheerful to-day, and looked as she felt. The morning sunlight fell across the quaint old-fashioned little room, filling it with warmth and homely comfort; the fire crackled merrily in the small polished grate, the pale pretty asters she had arranged in an old china bowl refreshed her flower-loving eyes. Over and above all, Arthur had taken his breakfast with something like an appetite, and sat now quietly reading his newspaper. Truly all things were well with her to-day.

"Mother, who followed Nora to the grave?"

Suddenly, in the midst of her cheery visions, the thunderbolt fell, scattering her hopeful fancies right and left, and raising a grim and spectral army in their place.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miss White, an English composer is finishing an opera in Vienna.

No action will be considered as blameless unless the will was so, for by the will the act was dictated.

They who do speak ill of themselves, do so mostly as the surest way of proving how modest and candid they are.

Frederick Douglass is undoubtedly one of the ablest and most eloquent negroes in the United States. For many years he has been championed and patronized as a representative and exponent of the colored people. He has just been married to a white woman, and by this act cuts off a good deal of the sympathy that existed for him. Probably it is the aspiration of a great majority of the negro people to become as intimately associated with the white race as possible.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

The Tide of Fanaticism Against Them Increasing in Fury and Barbarity.

With a regularity that would puzzle even the most scientific observer, the tide of fanaticism against the Jews in Roumania sets in with ever-increasing fury and barbarity. Whilst in other countries, where the Jews formally were persecuted, their lines have now fallen in pleasant plaes, this is not the case in Roumania. The glamour of an unreal civilization appears to have obscured her sight, at the same time that her dealings with the Jews have become more and more disgraceful. Not that we are handed over to ferocious beasts as in the case of the Roman emperors, or sent to the gallows. Our treatment is even in some respects worse; we are living martyrs of unspeakable tyranny.

It is not enough for our enemies that we are debarred from exercising a large number of callings and that public functions are withheld from us. Other means are now taken to keep us down, among them Jew-baiting, which has become a favorite sport. The government, no longer fearing the interference of Europe since the recognition of Roumanian independence by the great powers, make no secret of their action with respect to the Jews, and they now publicly order the expulsion of our coreligionists from villages and towns in virtue of a new law which confers arbitrary powers on the executive. The case of the expulsion of Rabbi Taubes, of Dorohoi, by order of the council of ministers, deserves special notice, as his case forms the starting-point of a long series of contemplated persecutions against the Jews. Some time ago the commissary of the town of Dorohoi, disguising himself as a Russian Jew, demanded admission one night into the house of Rabbi Taubes. The rabbi, who did not suspect that any danger was in store for him, admitted the visitor; but before a word could be spoken on either side he was seized by some gendarmes at the disposal of the commissary, carried out of the house, and dragged into a carriage which stood in readiness a few yards off. The carriage was driven straight toward the Austrian frontier, over which the rabbi was conducted by his captors. For some time no one could understand the motive for this harsh procedure. At length it was discovered that the rabbi had been the victim of a gross misrepresentation, the prefect of the district having denounced him to the ministry as a spy of the Alliance Israelite; hence his transportation across the frontier. Let me add that Rabbi Taubes was born in this country in the town of Targufromos, and that he has occupied for many years the post of rabbi of the community of Dorohoi. His father is at present rabbi at Bottuchani, and his uncle fills a similar post in Jassey. His antecedents, are, therefore, of the best, and as he is neither a vagrant nor introduced himself into this country by fraudulent means, the charge of being a spy is as base a calumny as his expulsion is unwarranted.

Fresh orders have been given that all Jews residing in the rural communes, and engaged as clerks, overseers, farmers and merchants, shall without delay quit those places, and in case of refusal, force is to be employed in order to compel them to comply with this order. Five days' grace is given them to settle their affairs. The motive assigned for these expulsions is that the Jews are addicted to underhanded practices, though no proof can be cited in support of this accusation. What an amount of misery, accompanied by its usual train of evils, awaits many innocent families!

On the frontier, too, the Jews are harassed on entering or leaving this country. Roumania had already met with a sharp rebuke from Russia on this account. Incredible as this may appear, it is none the less true. If a Russian Jew is placed in an unfortunate position of having to make a journey to Roumania, the journey is attended by many difficulties of which he perhaps never dreamt. If he reside in Moscow, Warsaw, or other distant parts of Russia, he is compelled first of all to travel to Odessa, at a large expense of time and money, in order to have his passport vised by the Roumanian consul general before he can cross the frontier. It is alleged that the policy which inspired this measure is a desire to restrict the entry of Jews into this country, and I must say that if this be so the government partially succeeded, for no sensible Jew would think of entering the country under such circumstances. For a time the Russian authorities retaliated by absolutely refusing to admit any person, irrespective of creed, provided with Roumanian passports. But the bear and the fox have come to an understanding, and the frontier regulations for Russian Jews have remained the same.—*Jassy Cor. London Jewish Chronicle.*

Simple Little HorseTales

"I remember an experience of mine," said the cab-driver, taking off an overcoat that had at least ten capes. "I was driving a 2.30 trotter along a country road, some fellow came up with a horse that went by me as if I was standing still. I was dead struck on his action and speed, so when I had caught the chap at the next tavern I gave him $50 to enter the horse in a three-mile race for a pot of money. Besides I backed him for every cent I could lay my hands on. He looked near the homestretch as if he could distance the field, but just in front of the club-house he stopped stock still. Nothing could move him a foot. I found out afterward that a whiskey drummer used to drive him, and nothing could induce him to pass a bar-room. That peculiarity broke me."

"I got broke one winter on a race near Toronto," broke in the stable-boy. "It was on the ice. Of course my horse was rough-shod, but the other fellow went right away from me, and I lost all my dust. I found that his horse's shoes had been filed to an edge, and that the animal had actually skated the mile in fifty-eight seconds. You'll find it on record—and records can't lie."

I look upon indolence as a sort of suicide; for the man is efficiently destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive.

Society is composed of two great classes—those who have more appetite than dinner, and those who have more dinner than appetite.

"A Horse, Sir, is Like a Child."

Standing, a few days, since, just outside the cabin of a ferry-boat on the Hudson, looking listlessly over the water through which we ploughed our way, I heard at my side the movement of harness, and then a voice saying, in a playful tone, "Now, Kate, behave yourself." I looked round, and saw that the words came from a pleasant-looking fellow, and were addressed to a bright-eyed, powerfully built horse, against whose shoulder he was leaning.

As he stood there, the horse would throw her head round, and, opening her mouth, would reach after him, while the young man would draw back, repeating the words which had drawn my attention to him, "Behave yourself, Kate." In her ungainly way, the animal was sporting with her owner, and he was answering her playfulness.

"You seem," said I to him, "to have an intelligent and playful horse, there."

"Yes, sir, she knows all I say to her. I am accustomed to play with her; and as I am standing by her head, and touching her, she thinks that I wish to have some fun with her now. She will follow me at my call, and do anything I want her to do."

"Have you owned her a long time?"

"Not very long, sir; about a year and a half. You see she is not a young horse. She is some twelve years old. But she can do more work, and more willingly, than any horse I ever owned, and though I am a young man, I have owned a good many."

"You did not, then, train her from the start to this gentleness and docility?"

"Well, sir, not exactly. Yet when I first bought that horse she was a very different beast. Why, sir, she was ugly and stubborn, she would, likely as not, refuse to budge a step. But when I saw how she was handled by the man that owned her, I knew what was the matter. The owner was cross and ugly to her. He beat and banged her about, and hallooed angrily to her. That made the horse ugly. You see, sir, a horse don't like that. If you are ugly to them they will be ugly to you. He could not make her move with the load of twenty-five hundred we had put on the dray. I said to him, 'Let me take the lines.' He gave them to me, and I went to the horse's head, patted her, and spoke softly and kindly for a few moments to her, and then told her to go on. Why, sir, she moved right off! Then we put on the dray a load of forty hundred, and I just said to her, 'Go on, Kate,' and at once she started, as if the load was nothing. You see, sir, a horse is like a child; he will be just what you are to him. The man that owned her said, in surprise, 'If she would only do as much as that for me, I would never let you have her.' He did not understand that you must be kind to an animal like her. When I am harnessing her, or when I come home with her, I romp with her and she enjoys it. She will do anything for me."

I let him talk on. To a man who has a good horse, you can do no greater favor than to listen attentively and with interest while he tells you all about the qualities of the animal. You could cool off an angry man, if you could only get a chance to stroke the neck, and look admiringly at the flank of his horse. We soon reached the wharf, and parted. We shall not meet again, but I shall remember one thing that he said, "You see, sir, a horse is like a child." That remark showed insight.

I wish that a good many parents, some that I have seen, and whose words I hear in my walks, could learn just a little of what my acquaintance on the ferry-boat knew so well. "If you are ugly to them, they will be ugly to you, sir." So he said, and he was right. "He banged about that horse and spoke angrily to her, and it made her stubborn." That was it. It was not wonderful.

It is so with children. Do you think that it is in human nature to be otherwise? Just remember. Were you ever called at sharply and angrily? Do you not remember just how the voice seemed to stir up all that was determined in you, and make you, almost in spite of yourself, stubborn and willful?

When I hear how some mothers and fathers speak to their children, I am not surprised in the least that they are disobedient. I think that I would be so too. I could not help it. The only relief I could find would be in being ugly. The very tone of voice has something in it that rasps you that are older, while it tears into the sensitive nature of a child.

"Oh, they get used to it," some one says, "and do not mind it." There is what is very sad in that, if it is so. It can only be because your child has grown hard. The feelings must be callous, when harsh words do not wound or excite anger. You can make an infant lip quiver by the tone of voice. You must not forget that the cords are not broken. They will vibrate at your call in the after-time.

You that have spoken roughly and often harshly to your children, try the gentler ways. Soften the voice. Let it have the melody of kindness and affection in it. There are little faces that will look up wonderingly, perhaps, at first, but the boys and girls will surprise you with their smiling obedience and manifested affection.—*From "A Bachelor's Talks about Married Life."*

Boys Make Men.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by that child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown old he'll not forget it;
For, remember, boys make men.

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy;
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrows and its joy.
Call your boys home by its brightness.
They avoid the household when
It is cheerless with unkindness,
For, remember, boys make men.

A Sagacious Dog.

A butcher's horse and sleigh ran away on St. Charles Borromme street, Montreal, recently. The horse came up St. Lambert's Hill and along Notre Dame street toward the City Hall. The horse was followed by a large St. Bernard dog, belonging to the owner of the horse, which, at every chance he could get, caught the horse by the bridle and tried to stop him, and at last succeeded at the corner of Gosford and Notre Dame streets. Not till a constable came up to take charge of the runaway, however, did the intelligent animal quit his hold.

Miss Mary Anderson has evidently made a more than usual success as *Clarice* the French actress, in Gilbert's new drama, "Comedy and Tragedy." The revelation of new and unexpected powers absolutely startled the audience, and the London papers are enthusiastic in their praise, the entire performance being by all accounts a most remarkable one and absolutely without blemish.

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LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1884.

THE HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

On Monday Mr. Royal moved for a select committee, to take into consideration the question of Navigation of the Hudson Bay. Sir John expressed himself in favor of it. He said—He could well remember when the navigation of the River St. Lawrence was considered as doubtful, uncertain, hazardous and profitless in a commercial point of view as Hudson's Bay, an idea being prevalent in England that the St. Lawrence was not open for more than four months in the year. That idea, however, has been gradually dissipated and the number of months increased, and he had no doubt that it would be found that the period during which the Straits could be properly navigated would be considerably extended beyond the present idea. The Minister of marine and fisheries had this subject under consideration, and, as one means of getting information, he had procured from the Hudson's Bay Company a series of log-books, etc., for years of their vessels, which he was now having investigated, and he had no doubt most valuable information would be obtained from them with regard to the variation of the seasons and how much longer navigation remained open one year than another, which would be placed at the disposal of the committee. The government, he might say, had been pressed by several of the members of the house and by deputations as to the propriety of sending a sailing vessel at once to examine the Straits this spring, which matter is now under the consideration of the government. He agreed with his friend that it would be necessary to have a steam vessel fitted out for an Artic voyage, and it might be well to have the vessel remain to be frozen in and have the party stationed at different points on the coast to make investigations. The government now had the matter under consideration, and it would be a matter of considerable expense, but he thought they would feel authorized to ask the house for a vote for the purpose. The importance of this question to the trade of the Northwest could not be exaggerated, not only in developing the agricultural industries but also the mineral resources and fisheries alluded to by the hon. member for Algoma. Hon. Mr. Blake learned with pleasure of the probable intentions of the government with regard to this question. It had been very plain for some time that it was essential that the exhaustive information which the right hon. gentleman had indicated should be procured; in his opinion it was a matter of joint action on the part of both the Imperial and Canadian governments, and in view of the fact that the Imperial government was not utilizing the whole of the Imperial navy he thought an application from the Canadian government for one of these vessels, so that an arrangement might be made for a lengthened investigation, could be satisfactorily met, involving as it did the question of the carrying of the produce of the great Northwest across the Atlantic, and great confidence would be placed upon the report of officers and scientific men appointed by the Imperial government. He hoped the suggestion of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey) as to the vessel remaining there for a considerable time would be adopted.

The committee consists of Messrs. Royal, Scott, Ross, Watson, Dawson, Abbott, White, (Cardwell), Woodworth, Foster, Paint, Brecken, Desjardin, Riofel, Macmaster and Casey.

THE EGYPTAIN QUESTION.

The state of public feeling in England over the Soudan disasters is intense, and a general cry against the vacilating policy of the Gladstone Government, and nothing short of an energetic policy can now save them from utter defeat. If another reverse should be chronicled in the Soudan, it would unquestionably seal their fate, they would ignobly be hurreled from office. An English cable gram says "that the English Ministry is in the last stage of imbecility, irresolusion and divison. Mr. Gladstone, feeble in body, feebler in brain, cannot be got to make up his mind on anything, refuses to talk politics, leaves his colleagues utterly at sea till the last moment, and in the house sits pale, mournful and abstracted. Young and energetic men like Chamberlain and Dilke, in vain demanding strong measures and straight forward policy, rage impotently, while Harrington, who wants the old man away and does not care much what happens, sulks silently. Harcourt, balked and discredited, looks weary of the world and the liberals generally sit in dumb bewilderment."

It is no wonder that the people of England feel grieved about the state of affairs in Egypt. The garrison of Sinkat and the thousands of women and children are reported as being reduced to the last extremity having eaten up the camels, cats and dogs, are now devouring tree leaves. Tokar is in no better position, and the rebels are reported within six miles of Suakim, and to make things still worse little hope is entertained that Khartoum will hold out. Behm, the German explorer, thinks that El Mahdi himself will besiege the place. He will march, on leaving the city, to the revolting hill tribes. Behm also predicts El Madhi's course to Lower Egypt *via* the Nile.

The British Government is thus at last forced to take energetic measures and particularly so in the face of the vote of want of confidence in their Egyptain policy, therefore two regiments of infantry are under marching orders for Egypt; marines have been ordered to Suakim, and the Bluejackets aboard the *Orontes* are off the port waiting to be landed. Admiral Hewitt is invested with the command at Suakim, and in a proclamation he assures the inhabitants they need have no further fear as the British Government has promised to protect Suakim, which is now perfectly safe.

As we have already said the British Government are forced into adopting more energetic measures. They have decided to despatch a picked Anglo-Indian contigent by way of Suakim to Kerber. The strength of expedition is set down at 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and several batteries of light guns. If this contingent had been sent a couple of months earlier, it would have saved a great deal of precious lives and several millions of money. But better late than never. England will now and henceforth be obliged to maintain her authority and protection over Egypt and its affairs.

Since the above was in type we have received the following startling news of the capture of Sinkat and Tokar by the rebels. The news of the fall of Sinkat was brought to Suakim by a friendly Arab chief. Tewfik Bey preferring death to surrender blew up the fortifications, spiked the guns and made a sortie, and for a long time were successful in repulsing the rebel attacks, but at last by overwhelming numbers the attacking forces gained the upper hand and the garrison consisting of 600 men only was completely destroyed except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the womem and children is unknown. Active preparations are being made to despatch troops to Suakim. The rebels being reported massing in the vicinity of Suakim, the Sinkat contingent having joined the main body. An attack on Suakim is believed to be imminent. The streets of Suakim present a heart rending appearance. They are thronged with women weeping and wailing.

TOBOGGANING.

As a winter sport and healthy amusement for men, women and children, tobogganing takes the lead in popularity just now. The Montreal Carnival has done much to bring this into exercise. It was the great attraction there, and the people who enjoyed the "sensation" even old men, carried home with them the idea that on every hill-side or snow bank there should be a tobogganing slide. Here at Lachute, the river bank is crowded with youngsters whose sport is at its zenith of delight while they dash down the bank and half way over the river, and then draw up their sleighs for another and another dash. There are some older ones too who try their hand at it and are never weary. They are talking of having a slide on a large scale in the West End, at a point below the Paper Mill where the bank is high and sloping gradually away down to the river and only stopping when out on Cruise's Bay. This will make a safe and nearly as long a slide as some of the best in Montreal, and will afford a great deal of healthy, innocent amusement for young and old.

The following valuable communication should have appeared three weeks ago, but owing to bereavement and family affliction it was unfortunately overlooked. We regret it very much, and we trust the Ladies of W. C. T. U., of St. Andrews, will excuse us; and we will endeavour to be more punctual for the future.

At the monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U., of St. Andrews, a resolution was passed (unanimously) that the thanks of the ladies be tendered (through the columns of your paper) to all those gentlemen who so kindly aided in making their entertainment of the 21st Dec., a success.

They would mention specially Mr. D. McMartin and Mr. J. MacCallum, who rendered such efficient help in preparing the Hall; to Mr. LeRoy and Mr. Caution who attended at the door, thereby losing nearly the whole programme of the evening, to Mr. Herbert Simpson who so admirably personated Santa Claus and lastly, to our worthy and venerable temperance champion Mr. D. Dewar, who filled the chair in his usual happy manner.

The exercises of the evening opened with singing—"O Temperance unto thee," by the children—over sixty voices uniting—a recitation followed—*The Trade's Union* composed of seven little boys, each dressed appropriately and at work at his trade—two young girls also joined them—reciting in concert. When the curtain rose again, a very unattractive-looking, though familiar household requisite, presented itself; but when the lovely contents were exposed to view, a second appearance of the little fairy, "Flower of the Family" was called for.

A song—"Sparkling and Bright," was then sung, with much spirit after which came *the* dialogue of the evening—"Manly Moderation," which was cleverly given—in character—by two of the older boys.

A very pretty tableau—"Playing Doctor," came next, then a song—"We must never grow weary," sweetly sung by the children.

The amusing tableau of the "Gipsey Camp" was next displayed in which seven children took part, and which we feel sure delighted the audience. A spirited dialogue called "Fashionable Dissipation," was next very distinctly given by two little girls. The next scene was a group of statuary—five figures—to which no discription of ours could do justice. An intermission of fifteen minutes divided the first and second part of the programme.

When the audience were invited to come and purchase from the tempting display of articles for sale, during the evening, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church.

The second part of the entertainment was opened by a dialogue "The bridal wine-cup," fourteen of the older members of the Band of Hope taking part in costume. This was followed by another song, from the children "Pure water be our cry."

Then the beautiful tableau of "Benevolence" appeared, which might have been repeated half a dozen times without wearying the onlookers. Again a dialogue "Charlie and the Giant," between one of the larger girls and a very little boy, very pleasingly recited.

Then the children's voices were heard once more, singing "Jesus the water of life will give." One of the small boys here recited a closing address, thanking the audience for their presence and attention.

When the curtain rose for the last time, the platform was occupied by the very little ones only, who sang a merry ode to St. Nicholas, and just as they had finished the last lines "Choose for me old Santa Claus, what you think is right," the form of an old man was seen, hobbling with difficulty, up the steps of the platform, the veritable saint himself.

A little happy confusion ensued, while the gifts were being distributed among the children from the two Xmas trees, by Santa Claus, after, which the audience dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

FARMER'S CLUB LECTURE.

According to previous announcement Prof. J. T. Donald, M. A., F. C. S., from Montreal, delivered a very pratical and most excellent lecture in connection with the "Farmer's Club," in Victoria Hall, on Friday evening last, on "Chemistry in relation to Agriculture," although there was a fair attendance it was not by any means such as should have been expected, on the occasion of such an important lecture, especially to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, and it is much to be regretted that the farming community in general will not avail themselves of opportunities of this kind so rarely enjoyed in our midst, of profiting by the studies and experience of men of the stamp of Prof. Donald who in his lecture gave ample proof that he was not only master of the theory of Farming but that he was thoroughly acquainted with the manner in which that theory should be put in practice, and any person who had the privilege of listening to Mr. Donald could not do less than express themselves highly delighted and edified by his lecture. The lecture demonstrated that plants grow by taking material from the air and soil and that the fertility of the soil must be maintained by returning in form of different manures what has been removed from it by crops and how these materials can be returned, he also proved in a satisfactory manner the value of drainage to the soil, showing how it makes the soil warmer and therefore earlier, and better able to stand the dry seasons and to obtain the full benefit of manure, that dry soils are improved by drainage so as to allow the roots to penetrate further and draw greater nourishment and be further removed from prejudical influencies; he also demonstrated in a most practical manner, the ordinary waste allowed to be carried on by farmers on their farms, in the way of the loss of the many soluble ingredients washed away out of the manure heaps the loss of liquid manure the most valuable of all, showing how the liquid parts of the manure can be saved by the use of proper absorbents and what these absorbents might consist of the uses of bones and ashes, the care of stock, the loss of feed by cold buildings, and the injurious effects on stock stock in general by the use of impure water Mr Donald also prepared and submitted a table showing the different materials, gases, acids &c., taken from the soil by the different plants, and the proportions, and at the close of his lecture invited the audience to ask any questions that might be suggested by the lecture, on different subjects. Mr. Donald expressed himself highly gratified with the attendance and the interests manifested in his lecture and stated that it would afford him much pleasure to assist the Farmer's Club in any way in his power. Several of the farmers from the East Settlement who were present, were so much pleased with the lecture and illustrations given by Mr. Donald that they tendered him an invitation to lecture for them in their locality, assuring him that he would be greeted with a large audience, Mr. Donald replied that if at all possible during the winter he would be glad to accede to their request and would communicate with them on the subject. One result of the lecture was that six new members were added to the Farmer's Club thus showing that they appreciated the efforts of the club in trying to increase an interest in Agricultural pursuits.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Sultan's talk about refusing to give up the Soudan is something like the way Celtic agitators in America regulate the affairs of Ireland. There is a good deal of sound but nothing behind it.

—A Mr. P. H. How has been lecturing in Brantford, on the prophesies of Daniel. He says that in 1887, the great war spoken of by Daniel will take place—the battle field Palestine—the two great contending powers Russia and England, which will bring on a general European war—but he forgets to tell us who will come off victorious.

The Toronto *Mail* is not very complimentary to the kind of moral instruction imparted at the Public Schools of that city. The *Mail* says:—"If any philosophic observer wants to see as healthy a crowd of barbarians as can be had, he can pay a visit to the neighbourhood of any of the Toronto Public schools about noon. If he will wait a little, too, he will get practical evidence that the human teeth have a good margin left yet in which to degenerate. If this experience should not prove satisfactory, the philosophic observer can lay his plans so as to take in one of the Medical schools in the city on Convocation day. If he does not leave satisfied that the healthiest kind of barbarianism has been rising to the top of our cultivated classes for some time past, he will be too thick-headed for the *Lancet* to cut far into the development of his cranium."

—The defeat of Baker Pasha with the loss, if first reports are to be credited, of nearly two-thirds of his force, will be apt to compel vigorous military action in the Soudan on the part of Great Britian. It is conclusive evidence that Egyptian troops, however led, are utterly unequal to the task even of rescuing beleaguered garrisons, much less of reconquering the rebellious provinces of the Khedive's demoralized realm. It will take good troops well handled to crush the Madhi and the insurgent Arab shieks. The defeat of Baker Pasha can hardly fail to prove a death blow to General Gordon's hopes, and it may cost that brave soldier his life. It is to be regretted as an encouragement to barbarism and a blow to the forces of civilization, but the disaster may result in good by placing the whole region under English rule.

CARNIVAL ITEMS.

The Montreal *Herald* says, the closing scene of the Carnival on Saturday—the illumination of the Ice Palace was a "fizzle," and blames the committee for not making proper arrangements for the carrying out the whole of the programme, "and not become parties to such a sell on our visitors as the final display of fire works, and the Ice Palace illumination turned out to be."

Owing to Detective Kellert's watchful guardianship not a thing was lost during Carnival week by any of the guests at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Ice Palace will be illuminated nightly for the next month and it is expected that a number of strangers will visit the city on purpose to inspect it.

All the employes of the Windsor Hotel never closed their eyes for the last forty-eight hours of the Carnival, and Mr. Sweet never went to bed at all during the whole week, contenting himself with snatching odd naps at intervals with his cloths on.

One gentleman from Massachusetts was so struck with the Carnival festivities that on his departure he looked like a walking store of Carnival goods. His outfit consisted of a blanket suit, a toboggan, a pair of moccasins, a pair of snowshoes, several dozen Carnival newspapers and a demijohn of whiskey.

On Saturday morning His Excellency called Mr. Sweet, the manager of the Windsor Hotel into his apartments and expressed his thorough satisfaction with the way in which the party had been served during their stay, and also said that he was surprised to see how well every thing had been managed during the week, especially the completeness of the arrangements on the night of the ball when it might have been expected that owing to the large number of guests in the hotel, that there would have been a weak point somewhere.

OVER THE CATARACT.

The Current Leading to Death's Whirlpool, and How a Prominent Man Avoided It.

(*Albany N. Y., Journal.*)

Among the hundreds of thousands of tourist, who have visited Niagara Falls and stood in awe before its miracle of power, there is, probably, not one who has failed to notice the large stone building which stands directly opposite the cateract and a short distance below the railroad suspension and cantilever bridges This building is known to all as the "Monteagle House," and it has been a popular place of resort for hundreds of travellers during many years. Nearly every place in America possessing unusual natural scenery has its legend, and a most tragical one is located on the site where this stone building now stands. Monteagle, a young chieftain of the Miami Indians, loved the daughter of a mighty chief among the Iroquois. His wooing, unlike that of Hiawatha, was not received with favor by the father chief, and hence he was compelled to resort to the usual methods of abduction and flight. The escaping pair were overtaken on the banks of the Niagara where the hotel now stands, and rather than submit to capture the lovers cast themselves into the cataract below. Their bodies were subsequently found at the mouth of the river clasped in an embrace which even the cataract could not sunder. Many occurrences since that time have tended to make the Monteagle famous and it was with surprise that it was learned a short time since that the edifice was to be entirely transformed, re-arranged and refurnished for the benefit of tourists, and especially invalids.

Feeling that this is a subject in which the public would take unusual interest, especially as the National Park question is being so strongly agitated, a representative of this paper visited Nigara Falls yesterday and learned the following facts:

Dr. W. R. Crumb, who is about undertaking this important task, is a gentleman who is well known throughout the land, having successfully practiced medicine in the city of Buffalo for nearly thirty years. He is exceedingly well preserved, though nearly 60 years of age, while his energy and ambition are something wonderful. In conversation with the reporter he said:

"I anticipate great success here, although a few years ago I should not have dared undertake it, for I was then what people call a dead man."

"How was that, Doctor? How did it occur?

"It was brought about, as such troubles usually are, by mental and physical depression, arising out of troubles and reverses. The mind has a remarkable effect upon the body and when one meets with misfortunes financially, or in any other form they are likely to to be accompanied by misfortunes physically. Such, at all events, was my case. I was irritable, restless and feverish. I had a heavy and irregular pulse, my food did not assimilate, my heart would throb violently and then stop and the fluids I passed were profuse, high-colored and thick with deposits. I was obliged to abandon my practice, and also to suspend pushing my valuable invention, known as 'Crumb's pocket inhaler,' for the cure of catarrh and asthma."

"How long did this continue?"

"For about two years. I realized that I was quite sick but like everyone else I felt it would only be temporary. The majority of people drift along the way a man might who knew nothing about these great Falls and was floating with the current. It is so easy to drift you see. At the end of a year, however, my condition became simply horrible. I had a serious irritation of the throat, a hard, sluggish pulse, a swelling of the limbs and numbness extending down the thighs. I had terrible night sweats and my urine was loaded with albumen and acids. I called in several of the most skillful physicians but I continued to sink rapidly. I was the victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I looked forward with almost certainty to a few weeks of terrible agony and then—death!" * * * It is painful to describe this experience and it is sufficient to say that I am entirely well and that my life has been saved by means of Warner's Safe Cure, which arrested this disease, effected a cure and has preserved me in health ever since."

"Then it was this remedy that saved your life, doctor?"

"Yes, I can testify, from a greatful heart that it is invaluable for men or woman who are depressed by reason of disappointments and reverses; who are losing flesh and strength and who must find relief or a fatal termination awaits them. I prescribe this great remedy to my patients constantly and the wonderful effects I observed in my own case I see repeated in their experiences. It is this that makes me certain I can endure the cares of the great Sanitarium I am about to establish."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London, January 31.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts on Tuesday, over which the Marquis of Lorne presided, a paper was read discussing the question of emigration to Canada. It was asserted that only emigrants of good character were sent to the Dominion. The Princess Louise was interested in the work of the emigration society and was lending in her aid and countenance. Candidates for emigration are in every instance subjected to a careful examination and are not forwarded until information has been sent to Montreal or Toronto, so that a committee may meet them on their arrival.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, lately High Commissioner for Canada, said that 20,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest had been given away in farms, on the simple condition that the farmers should have the right of ownership. The Canadians disapprove and reject the doctrines of Mr. Henry George.

The Marquis of Lorne said, in the course of remarks made by him, that he had been greatly surprised to see "a most extraordinary telegram, purporting to have emanated from New York, which asserted that the finances of Canada were in a bad way and were going generally to the devil." But he had been relieved the next day by receiving a letter from Mr. Colmer, secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada, which showed that the figures contained in the despatch were altogether erroneous. In many instances they were hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the way. This had led him to the conclusion that while many people in America were kindly affected towards Great Britain and all things British, certain others were quite the reverse. So far as he himself was concerned, he could only speak most lovingly of the American people. But at the same time Englishmen should not allow their love for their kinsmen across the Atlantic to make them forget that their own flock in America had the first claim upon them.

A HINT TO YOUNG WOMEN.

As a rule, grown-up girls have more spare time than is good for them. Many of the occupantions they are accustomed to look on as the toils of their lives—fancy work, paying visits, practising, etc.—are, as many married women and not a few girls could tell them, little more than healthful and pleasant recreations. If any girl would but keep an account of her time for a week she would be startled to find how much of it, if not absolutely lost, is frittered away. She would discover that one or two hours' reading would hardly interfere, if properly arranged as to time, with any of her amusements and occupations, and would be simply invaluable in giving ballast to her mind, as would an hour a day devoted to the conquest of a modern or an ancient language, or to the study of mathematics.

Let a girl, even if she cannot find time for self-improvement, give up novel reading for a time. She will find the deprivation will be far less than she would have imagined, and may console herself by reflecting that the taste for novel reading is easily regained, while the appetite for graver study cannot be found if once really lost. Girls who love good poetry will be astonished at how much they can get by heart by learning one or two verses every morning while dressing, and to find how infinite a treasure through their whole lives will be those "jewels which on the stretched forefinger of all time sparkle forever," and which they have made their own by committing to memory.

INGERSOLL REFUTED.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

Sir,—The Rev. Father Lambert, a Roman Catholic priest of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently placed before the public a little volume of extraordinary interest and value. It is called 'Father Lambert's Notes on Ingersoll." While it is keenly logical, it is written in so attractive a style that the reader is irresistibly led on, with increasing interest, toward the close. It is the completest exposure and refutation of the so-called arguments of that master of sophistry and bold blasphemer of Christianity, Bob. Ingersoll, that has yet appeared. The author takes the sophisms of his antagonist, one by one, lays them on the anvil of truth, and with single, sturdy blows smashes them into fragments. The religious press of the United States, both Catholic and Protestant, as well as secular has endorsed this work, fifty thousand copies of which have been sold in a few weeks. It would be well for those whose minds have in any degree been shaken on the subject of Christianity to read this timely production. It ought to be in the hands of all enquiring young men and women.

W. Tindall, Methodist Minister.

Walkerton, Ont, Jan. 1884.

MARRIED.

Hutton—Fulton.—At the residence of the Bride's Father, on Wednesday Feb. 6th, by the Rev. John Mackie, John W. Hutton, Builder, to Annie G. Fulton of Lachute.

DEATH.

Taylor.—At 170 Mountain street, Montreal, on the 13th February inst., Catherine Lane, beloved wife of John Taylor, furrier, aged 55 years.

Campbell.—At Papineauville, on the 2nd day of February, Mr. W. R. Campbell, aged 25 years, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Campbell, late of Dalesville, Que.

Wainwright.—At Wickham, Hampshire, England, on the 18th Jan., 1884. Elizabeth, youngest sister of the late Capt. Wainwright, R. N., of "Silver Heights," St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

STEEL TOBOGGANS!

Place your orders at once for a steel Toboggan.

Price for medium size ..... $4.00.
Price for lagre size ..... 5 00.

S. CARSLEY, Sole Agent.

white Blankets, with Plain Blue Borders, just received.

NEW PRINTS!

Received this day, the first delivery of new Prints for the Spring and Summer trade of 1884.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Men's Scotch Wool Undershirts.
Men's Scotch Wool Undershirts.
Men's Scotch Wool Undershirts.

Men's Scotch Wool Drawers
Men's Scotch Wool Drawers.
Men's Scotch Wool Drawers.

Men's Buck Gloves.
Men's Buck Gloves.
Men's Buck Gloves.

Men's Buck Mitts.
Men's Buck Mitts.
Men's Buck Mitts.

LINED AND UNLINED,

Men's Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid Gloves.

Men's Kid Mitts.
Men's Kid Mitts.
Men's Kid Mitts.

Lot of elegant Sash Ribbons reduced from $1.75 to 55c yard.

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NOTRE DAME STREET.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

We beg to call the attention of the Public to Our New Stock of Ostrich Feathers, in Black and Colors. Best value we have ever had in stock.

J. & A. LOWE
EAST END, LACHUTE.
Lachute, Feb. 11th, 1884.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

THE undersigned beg to call attention to the superior quality of his BREAD. Fresh every day. ROLLS, BUNS, &c., &c., delivered by obliging Drivers. Orders left at the Store will be promptly attended to. Cakes of all kinds, Pastry, Crackers, Candies, always fresh and choice assortment. Figs (new), Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, &c., &c.

J. HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner,
Market Square.

Teas! Teas! Teas!

Teas a speciality during Jan. & Feb.

One half chest Japan Tea, about 44lbs. for $11.00, or 10lbs. for $2.75.

One half chest Japan Tea, about 50lbs. for $13.00, or 10 pounds for $3.00.

One half chest Japan Tea, splendid value, 65lbs. net, warranted, for $26.00. 10lbs. for $4.25, or 5lbs. for $2.25.

We have also 5, 10 and 20lbs. catties of splendid Tea for 47½ and 45c. according to quality.

We request all desiring value for their money to call and get their yearly supply now, at these low prices.

R. BANFORD & Co
WEST END CASH STORE

Boarding House & Resteraunt.—The House formerly occupied by F. W. Allan, opposite the Station.

LOGAN & DUFOOT.
22-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that by Acete before JULES R. BERTHELOT, Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, o date the second day of February instant, he was duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER, *alias* JAMES WILSON, in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District.

Geneva, February 6th, 1884.
WALTER G. SHARMAN,
Curator.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIEEN that a petition will be presented by the Undersigned to the Judge or prothonotary, at the Court House at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, praying that the Curator appointed to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER *alias* JAMES WILSON, be authorized to sell certain immoveable property belonging to said estate, and to wind up the same.

All creditors of the said estate, or persons interested therein, are hereby notified to be present, and give their advice on the premises.

Montreal, February 6th, 1884.
TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
23-2in Attorys., for Petitioner.

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

CHEAP STOVES.

NICKEL PLATED COAL STOVES.
COOK AND BOX STOVES FOR COAL OR WOOD, an immense stock on hand.
PLOWS AND PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
GREY'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, undoubtedly the lightest, strongest and best in use.
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAWS, &c. &c.

McOUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Sept. 20th, 1883. 1y

THE MISSES FULTON

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW SHOP next door to Methodist Church. They have a full assortment of Millinery goods, Hats, Bonnet Feathers, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Crapes, Laces, Ribbons, Passementerie and Fancy Ruchings, &c. They also have a nice assortment of **Ladies Fur Capes and Fur Trimmings**. Careful attention given to Dress and Mantle making.
Lachute, Dec. 6th, 1883. 14-2m

J. W. HUTTON,

PRACTICAL BUILDER, BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER, is now prepared to Execute all kinds of work as Building, Bricklaying & Plastering. Parties requiring work of a first-class order, and at moderate charges would do well to communicate with him.

Boiler and Oven Building a Specialty.
All Work Guaranteed—Estimates Given
Address J. W. HUTTON,
Care of J. HOPE, Lachute

References.—Dr. Bell, Montreal General Hospital, Mr. Montgomery, St Lawrence Hall Montreal, J. M. Aird, Baker, 63 St. Joseph St. Montreal; F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute Mills J. Miller, Esq., L'Original, Ont.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes this means of notifying the public that he has opened a Livery Stable next door to Chapman & Drysdale's Door and Sash Factory, Lachute.
15-6m BAPTISTE ST. JEAN.

LOST.

BETWEEN Victoria Hall and Mr Lane's, a pair of Gold Spectacles in case. Finder will oblige by leaving at this Office or at
22-tf. P. LANE'S.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the Scientific American, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., Scientific American Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.
D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Great Northern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an act to amend its charter so as to allow the head office of the Company to be removed to alter the mode of issuing its debentures, to extend their line to or near the city of Quebec, and for other purposes.
Montreal, 11th December, 1883.
LACOSTE, GLOBENSKY,
BISAILLON & BROSSEAU,
20-5-in. Solicitors for the applicant

WILLIAM CAUTION & SON,

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

Carpenters, Joiners and Undertakers. Coffins and Caskets always on hand—cheaper than anywhere else in the Dominion.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Cyrille, Hector Hand grave alias Andgrave dit Champagne will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorise the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of the profession of Advocate and Attorney.
C. H. H. CHAMPAGNE,
St. Eustache, 7th January, 1884. 19-6

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainity, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co, Portland Maine.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.

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

USE DOWNS' ELIXIR FOR COUGHS & COLDS

$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. 15 1y

St. Andrews Advetisement

A CHEAP LOT
—OF—
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

SPECIAL VALUE IN
FOULE WOOL DRESS GOODS.

NEW CARPETS
—AND—
FLOOR OILCLOTHS.
JUST OPENED OUT AT
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. W. & Co., sell the WANZER sewing Machines in instalments, and old machines taken in exchange.

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
Ratner & Co,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	26 tf

Wanted

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

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,
164 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

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.

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. 25tf 1y

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets, in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Ostrich Feathers.—J. & A. Lowe.
Bread! Bread!! Bread!!!—J. Hope.
Steel Toboggans.—S. arsley.

LOCAL.

SHINGLES.

Pine, Spruce & Cedar, from the best makers. For Sale by R. CRESWELL. Those requiring to purchase would do well to leave in their orders early. R. C. 21-tf

Hope in Hopeville.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle.

The weather this week has been mild, the thermometer ranging between fifteen and twenty above zero. Wednesday was a very mild day raining during the fore part. The indications are that it will be mild during the remainder of the week.

Health is a duty. Disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all billiousness or liver trouble; 25 cents will buy a bottle.

The Revival Services in Olivet Hall, have been continued very successfully the whole of the week. Many, we are happy to say, have been very much benefitted, quite a number being converted, among whom are several of the young people of the Sabbath School.

LAW NEWS.

The sitting of the Circuit Court at Lachute, closed Tuesday evening—Judge McDougall, presiding. The following judgments were rendered:—DeMary McCaughan, against Moses Simpson, and DeMary McCaughan, against George Simpson, actions dismissed, being wrongly brought in law—Joseph Palliser Esq., for Plaintiff; J. A. N. MacKay, Esq., for Defendant:—Smith *et al* the Corporation of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, action dismissed,—G. E. Bampton, Esq., for Plaintiff; and Hon. D. DeLaRonde, Esq., for Defendant. The case of Bedard and McGibbon, which has dragged for a long time, was fixed for argument, first day of next term—the Enquete having been closed. We are informed the Enquete alone in this case exceeds three hundred dollars since the first of January, four appealable cases have issued—Brunette *et al*. McArthur. C. S. Burroughs, Esq., for Plaintiff, G. E. Bampton. Esq., for Defendant—Murray *et al* vs Johnson, C. S. Burroughs, Esq., for Defendant-Stevenson *et* Forster, G. E. Bampton Esq., for Plaintiff, C. S. Burroughs, Esq., for Defendant and Benny *et al* vs Judah, J. Palliser Esq. for Plaintiff. Our correspondent from St. Scholastique, writes us that a very important case has been taken out in the Superior Court there:—O. S. Wood against A. Stewart, C. S. Burroughs, Esq., for Plaintiff. This case will be of considerable interest to the professional gentlemen of this District, being the first case for infringement of Patent rights taken out here, the amount involved is $100,000.00 which necessitates the employment of first rate talent and consequently the outlay of large sums of money in ways of fees retainers &c. On speaking to Mr. Burroughs, he informs us that he has taken a similar action in Montreal. A. S. Wood against Baskerville, and others, for a like amount for the infringement of the same patent. The patent is for submarine drilling and blasting, which heretofore has been so difficult an operation and so costly in its application, as to render it almost impracticable—reduces the whole to possible and reasonable limits.

Great Excitement.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Star* Carnival number—the finest illustrated paper ever published on this side of the Atlantic, and speaks volumes for the enterprise of the Publishers of the *Star*. Fully over 100,000 copies have been printed and circulated. Such enterprise deserves success.

"OUR LITTLE ONES," for February, was rather late in coming to hand, but it is welcome nevertheless to our sanctum. It has a beautiful frontispiece cut of "Grandmother's Clock"—all the other illustrations are equally good, and the poetry and stories are just what children like.—THE RUSSELL PUBLISHING CO. 36 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

ERRATA.—We regret that some errors have crept in our Inland Revenue Returns report, which we now correct. In the third paragraph for depositment read "Department" of Inland Revenue. The next error the word pounds is omitted after the figures 85,516,222 (lbs.) of malt were made. And after figures 500,000 (lbs) are omitted, also after 450,000 and again the 500,000 (lbs) less were manufactured this year than last. The last error is in the last line of the article for unequalled read "unregulated" evil.

We have received a Manual of 204 pages on Scientific Butter making, by W. H. LYNCH, Esq., and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. The work commends itself to every Farmer, and if properly studdied, and the instructions given on Scientific Butter making, acted upon, great profit must result to the Farmer. Hitherto the majority of butter that found its way to market, was fit for little else than wool oil, for want of knowing how to properly make it. And butter being so much an article of food, it is one of the first things a farmer's wife should be well instructed in its manufacture.; therefore the information imparted in this Manual should be carefully studdied as it is the greatest consequence to every farmer. By all means, then, send to the author of this works and get a copy. His address is W. H. LYNCH, Esq., Danville, Eastern Townships, P. Q.

THE Editor thinks this Number (March) of the FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE a very good one, and he believes the next number will be equally as good. In it the reader will find, a biographical and critical sketch of the great German poet, Goethe, with original translations; an attractive article on the National Yellowstone Park, by M. Seymour; sketches of Macfarren and Verdi in the "Sacred Musicians Series," and Hendrik Conscience, the Flemish novelist, in the "Eminent Authors Series." Good Friday, Easter and the Jewish Passover, coming this year in April, some space and several illustrations will be devoted to these subjects, and the Editor's sermon will also be appropriate. Perhaps the contribution which will attract the most attention is the first act of a sacred tragedy entitled, "Antipas, the Faithful Martyr" by Rabbi Joseph Besoroth.

MILLE ISLES.

The election of Councillors for this Municipality, was held in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Code for the Province of Quebec. The retiring Councillors were Thos. Patterson, Thos. Woods, and Henry Hammond, Thomas Patterson and Thos. Woods were re-elected and Philip Good, elected in place of Henry Hammond.

At the first meeting after election, Mathew J. Strong, was unanimously re-elected Mayor.

The Council is now Mathew J. Strong, Mayor; Wm. Boyd, Thos. Patterson, Philip Good, Wm. Elliott, Fred. Rogers, Thos. Woods and W. Stewart, Secretary Treasurer.

ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

On Saturday the Hon. L. O Taillon, Attorney-General, and the Hon. J. G. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, were re elected by acclamation for the constituencies of Montreal East and Sherbrooke respectively, the electors thus ratifying their action in accepting office in the Provincial Government.

"Eighteen eighty-three" has carried away with it many eminent persons. A list of the honored dead would fill several columns of a newspaper. Among noble personages who have departed during the year are Prince Charles of Prussia, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian diplomatist; Ranavolnua, the Queen of Madagascar; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Duke of Marlborough and the Comte de Chambord. Among the soldiers who laid down their arms during the past year were Gen. Chanzy, Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars. Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, and Major-General Robertson Ross. Several Church dignitaries have joined the majority. Among these may be mentioned the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Vaughan, of Sydney, N. S. W.; Bishop Colenso, of Natal; Bishop Ollivant, of Llandaff; Bishop Mackarness, of Argyll; Bishop Fitzgerland, of Killaloe; Dr. Moffatt, the celebrated African missionary; Dr. Pussey, the father of the Tractarian movement; Archdeacon Lee, of Dublin; Father Burke, the great Dominican Preacher; Rev. Dr. Begg, Rev. Sir Henry W. Monctief, and Rev. Dr. Rickey, of Nova Scotia. Literature, art, and science have surrendered William Chambers, the Edinburgh publisher; Gustave Dore, the great Artist; J. H. Green, the Historian; William Spottiswood, of the Royal Society; Anthony Trollope, the novelist; Richard Wagner, the composer; Frederick Martin, Henri Conscience, John Payne Collier, Dr. Henry Stebbing, Capt. Mayne Reid, and Sir William Siemens. The reaper has been busy among the eminent and the great as well as among the obscure and the poor.

Warning.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the grandular system.

A COLOURED MAN'S ELOQUENCE.—The most thoroughly eloquent and effective speeches ever made in the Legislature of Texas were pronounced by two negroes, and both of much the same general import. Both recounted the story of negro devotion to "old marster and misstiss." Then one of these natural orators, himself an old man, extended his black horny hands and said:—"There can be no great race enmity between us. This cannot come while my old marster and misstiss live. No, nor while their children and mine survive. They were kind and generous to me. I knew no want of to-day or care for the morrow when I was their property. Look at these wrinkled rough hands. They tell the tale. They tell how I toiled for them. And the story is not ended. They are old and helpless now, and live as I once did, in a little cabin, and I still toil for them. I send them half of every dollar I draw from the State Treasury, and when their daughter beautiful and good girl, whom I used to carry when she was a child in these strong arms, was married not long ago, I sent her a check for $1,000. Have I not the right to ask you, gentlemen of the majority, to deal generously with my race?"

She Declares it Saved Her Life.

Mrs F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

DROPPED DEAD.—James Dutton, a man 55 years of age, dropped dead at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Dominique streets about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. An inquest was held in the evening and a verdict of death from "pulmonary consumption, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors," returned.

MORE ACTIONS FOR LIBEL.—The *enquete* in the action for libel by Mr. F. X. Archambault vs. the Great North Western Telegraph Company having revealed the fact that the despatch upon which the action is based was sent from Montreal by Mr. Geo. Wallace and published in the Quebec *Chronicle*, Mr. Archambault has taken a $10,000 action of damages for libel, against both Mr. Foote, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, and Mr. Wallace, who sent the despatch.

Proof Positive.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

A Sorel correspondent suggests that the Carnival Committee should have a weather prophet placed upon the Ice Palace where visitors might snowball him, adding, "it would delight the small boy and add materially to the interest of the occasion." Among other objections to this rather violent proceedings, we would remind our correspondent that if his suggestion were carried out the prophet would at once claim that his snow storm had actually occurred, and with unexampled severity.

A Certain Result.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in boiches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A few days ago a fashionable throng gathered at the Church of the Epiphany to witness the marriage of Wilson Mitchell to Fanny Elizabeth Kessler, daughter of John Kessler, Jr. The lady was conducted to the alter by her father, but Mitchell failed to appear. The clergyman, not understanding the situation, proceeded with the ceremony, supposing Mr. Kessler was the bridegroom. The excitement among those present was intense, but no one spoke. Finally Mitchell rushed into the church and informed the minister that he had got into the vestry and was locked in. The ceremony was then properly performed. The affair has just been made public and causes a great stir.

MEAT FOR POULTRY—Two winters ago I took a new departure on the meat question, and now, instead of fussing to cook it and deal it out a little at a time, I just hang up a piece and let the fowls eat all they want. When they have meat with in reach all the time there is no danger of their eating too much. I get cheap meat from the butcher, and I am sure I am paid twice over for the outlay. Crushed oyster-shells, gravel, charcoal, and crushed raw bones are kept in the houses all the time. This raw bone is an excellent thing for fowls, and would be the last article of food I would think of dropping from my biddies' bill of fare. Where the crushed oyster-shells cannot be obtained, lime in some other shape will do just as well. One of my neighbours had two of the rooms in his house plastered last fall, and he saved all the old plaster for his hens. I believe in salting all the soft food, and I used to put a dash of pepper, sometimes mustard or ginger.—*Correspondence Rural World.*

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues, healed and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted.

A marvellous work is reported to have been accomplished at Shortley Bridge, England, under the labors of Miss Watsour and Miss Wilson, two Methodist Evangelists. Six hundred and sixty-four converts have been enrolled. In the mines blasphemy has ceased, and the colliers, who once gloried in course and foul language, have a "new story" put into their mouths.

Matthew Arnold gets $250 a lecture, Henry Ward Beecher $500, and DeWitt Talmage $800. Gerald Massey tries to get $100 but he rarely succeeds.

FLOODS IN THE STATES.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—This day has been one of the greatest excitement since the flood began. The stage of nigh water last year was passed at on p m. Steady and hard rain during the greater part of the day together with reports of general rains from every place where it would run into the Ohio make it certain that a still more dangerous flood will be upon the already unfortunate people of the Ohio Valley. The rate of rise increased this afternoon to an inch an hour, and during the hour from 5 to 6 three-quarters of an inch. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the situation. The water is but little more than six hundred feet from the Burnett House. From there to the river bank the proper distance is between three and four squares. All that can be seen is the inundated streets and boats gliding in all directions. Manufactories are stopping and the men are thrown out of employment. In Newport it is estimated that five to six thousand people are homeless and their supplies exhausted. Many go without supper to-night because the supplies of the relief committees are exhausted. At 7 p m, the water was 66 feet 11 inches. At Memphis., the river at two o'clock has attained 52 feet, 2 feet below the danger line, and continues rising at the rate of 9 inches daily.

At Pomeroy, O., five thousand people were camped on the hills in terrible want of food and shelter. One hundred and fifty houses have floated away. The people are haggard and worn out for want of sleep, food and shelter. Nearly every business man is bankrupt. A house went by Middleport this morning with a woman sitting on the gable end. Men rowed out and appealed to her to get off. She refused saying she had four babies below. The glass was broken and the children seen floating dead.

New Richmond has been cut off for six days from the outside world, except by means of skiffs. Water is in every building. Hundreds of houses are submerged. One-third of the population depend on outside support.

A GOSPEL WORTH DYING FOR.

"I would like to ask Broad-church divines whether there is any positive doctrine in the Bible at all; and whether any form of teaching could for a moment be judged worth dying for.; and whether the martyrs were not great fools to die for truth which might be valuable to them, but which the advance of thought has cast into disuse. . . I do verily think that to our modern divines there is no such thing as fixed truth, or that, if there be, they are not sure of having yet reached it. . . . In these days the word 'grace' is not often heard; we hear of moral duties, and scientific adjustments, and human progress; but who tells us of 'the grace of God' except a few old-fashioned people who will soon be gone! . . . I think I have read as much as most men, and I know most of the meanderings of advanced thinkers; but I have never come into their secret, and I never can. I abhor the very idea of an advance upon the Gospel which Paul preached. I am to-day what I was when, as a youth, I preached in crowds in this hall. I have progressed in my theology not so much as the tithe of an inch. I hope I preach better and with more experimental knowledge of the truth; but that which I preached thirty three years ago I preach to-day."—*Spurgeon.*

The Salvation Army is still prosecuting its work in this city vigorously. The meetings held at the Barracks, in the west end of the city, are largely attended, and there can be no donbt that many are reached by this instrumentality that would not otherwise be touched. Mr. W. H. Howland recently visited the Army, and has contributed an interesting account of the impressions made upon him to the *Evangelical Churchman*. Going as an impartial observer, without any predisposition in favour of the Army, Mr. Howland did not find, though many things were strange, anything in the working of the meetings that produced an unpleasant or dissagreeable effect. As he says: "The reporting in cold blood what is done in great warmth and earnestness, by people thoroughly in earnest, undoubtedly causes an impression which the circumstances themselves would not justify." He was also struck with the number of the "non-church attending class" present. The addresses were short, pointed and earnest; the statements by the men were plain and frank confessions of former sins, and the choruses of "alleluiahs that followed each "witnessing" were very impressive and of a most cheerful and joyous character. Mr. Howland "was thoroughly convinced that these people are servants of God and that he is sending them out, even as his servants in the parable were sent out, to fetch in all to the great supper, going out into the streets and lanes of the cities and into the highways and hedges compelling men to come in."—*Christian Guardian.*

DR. WILSON AND THE SALVATION ARMY.—The following statement has been sent from New York by Dr. Wilson for publication in Kingston and Toronto papers: "It becomes my duty to inform you (his congregation) that all efforts so far made to have me reinstated as assistant minister of the parish of Kingston have failed. The Dean insists as a condition of my return that I sever all connection with the Salvation Army. This I cannot consent to do. The Army has been a great blessing to my own soul, and to hundreds of our people in spite of some things which have given offence. I have pledged myself to stand by the Army so long as it is blessed by God to the salvation of souls This pledge I intend to keep. In a letter on the subject the Bishop says to me, 'I do not see how you can, with any self-respect or regard to honor, accede to the condition imposed by the Dean that you should give up all connection with the Salvation Army.' The Bishop has also declined to arrange with the Dean to give me Christ Church, Cataraqui, as a separate charge, or to license me as an Evangelist in Kingston, on the ground that it is beyond his power to do so. There seems, therefore, no other course open for me but to seek work in some other part of God's field. This I now intend to do. I hope and pray to return to Kingston about the 10th of February, settle up my affairs there, bid you a deserving farewell, and go whither God may lead me." Dr. Wilson's friends held a meeting on Monday night, and arranged to have a reception and presentation.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

The secretary of the reception committee has written to Dr. Wilson, asking him not to reach Kingston before Wednesday. He is now in Toronto. The committee have not concluded their canvass. As soon as the doctor replies announcement will be made as to the time of the reception, which will occur in the City Hall. The latest feature of the Cathedral difficulty is that a number of the congregation refuse to pay their subscription to the church debt unless Dr. Wilson is reinstated.

Three Human Bodies Found Packed In Hay In Whisky Casks.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Three human bodies encased in hay and pressed into two ordinary whiskey casks lie at the morgue. The circumstances under which they were discovered led to the belief that traffic in human bodies for scientific purposes has not ceased despite recent local exposures and efforts to suppress it. An express wagon carrying the two whiskey barrels stopped in front of the Union Park stables, corner Ogden avenue and Madison street, Tuesday afternoon. They were unloaded and rolled into the carriage room. Dr. John Carslaw, a "veterinary surgeon," whose office is at these stables, received the barrels and paid express charges. Yesterday afternoon three officers broke open the barrels. In one was found the perfect body of a negro. In the other were the bodies of two men slightly decomposed and mutilated to make them fit the limited space. They were taken to the morgue, where they await the action of the coroner to-day. Dr. Carslaw is under arrest. The barrels were consigned from Baltimore to "Fawcitt, Barnes & Co." Chicago, and were received by the American Express Company Tuesday over board.

MISCELLNEOUS.

General Gordon has arrived at Berber.

Yellow fever is raging at Rio de Janeiro.

Mount Ætna is in a state of eruption

The False Prophet, is reported to have captured Ravina, a Red Sea port.

The reduction in the U. S. revenue by the Morrison tariff bill is estimated at $33,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, has died of heart disease in South Africa.

General Gordon has been heard from, and is reported safe.

A rebellion against Turkish exactions has broken out in Crete.

It is said in Quebec that the business of the rubber works there is to be moved to Montreal.

The British admiral at Suakim has refused to permit the landing of French and Italian sailors.

Terrible suffering is reported from Wheeling, W. Va., caused by the floods. In Cincinnati the water is higher than the flood of 1832.

The Imperial Government is reported to be taking measures for the despatch of an Anglo-Indian force for the suppression of the Sudan revolt.

The Court of Queen's Bench has disallowed Mr. Bradlaugh's suit against the Sergeant-at-Arms for ejecting him from the House of Commons.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the French bishops deploring the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Europe.

The French Bishop of Tonquin writes that over two hundred Christians have been massacred and many mission houses destroyed by the natives.

The steamer Republic, which arrived at New York on Sunday reports passing a burning vessel, which sank before the Republic reached her.

The vote in Prince County, P. E. I., on a proposition to repeal the Scott Act resulted as follows:—For, 933; against, 2,552; majority against, 1,646.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Bradlaugh advanced to the table of the house and administered the oath to himself, but was afterwards excluded, on motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

From the Saskatchewan *Herald*, published at Battleford, we learn that coal is being delivered at Edmonton at three dollars a ton.

Denver young ladies who escort the young men to leap year balls are themselves escorted by District Telegraph messenger boys.

A New York Assemblyman has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of cigars or cigarettes to boys under seventeen years of age.

In the matter of immodest costumes at balls in New York this winter young married ladies are said to be the chief offenders.

It is believed Gen. Wood will be sent to Assouan to strengthen the garrison.

MUNITIONS FOR EGYPT.

Orders have been received at Chatham to ship to Egypt immediately 2,500,000 cartridges and a large quantity of nine pounder shells.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 10.—Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to London, has been instructed to inform Earl Granville that the Porte declines to indicate a basis for the exchange of views regarding Egyptian affairs, preferring to leave the initiative to Earl Granville.

AN UNEASY LIFE.

The Khedive appears to be in a deplorable condition. He labours under the delusion that a plot is on foot to poison him, and sends his wife to the kitchen daily to inspect his food.

El Mahdi has sent 300 pounds to the guardians of Mahomet's grave at Medina.

The Porte is sending troops to El Hedjaz, Arabia, where the emissaries of El Mahdi are fomenting an agitation.

The French government has made a proposition to land troops at Suakim for the relief of Khartoum.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., has published a pamphlet attacking the Irish Orangemen for their recent demonstrations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Manyunk, which cost over $1,000,000 has been carried away by the floods.

Voting on the proposal to repeal the Scott Act in Prince County, P. E. I., took place on Thursday, the act being sustained.

U. S. Senator Sherman has written a letter strongly opposing the proposition favouring reciprocity in coal and iron ore with Canada.

From reports just issued it appears that $65,000 was raised by the New York committee for the defence of O'Donnell and the Phœnix Park murderers.

LONDON, February 8.—Advices from St. Paul de Loanda, the capitol of the Portuguese Province of Angola, West Africa, are that an attack has been made upon the whites by the Muculla natives. During the fighting an explosion of gunpowder killed forty natives.

ROME, February 8.—The Pope has despatched a corner stone and marble alter slab for the Chapel to be erected at Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, in memory of Daniel O'Connell.

Jablouski, one of the asserted assassins of Col. Sadeikin, has been poisoned by the Nihilists.

The Pope is said to be taking an interest in the suppression of the Monte Carlo gambling-tables.

On account of socialist agitation martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Vienna, Austria, and trial by jury suspended.

At Newport, Ky., a third of the city, comprising 1,000 houses, is under water. The distress is great. People of the country are requested to send substantial aid.

The Paris *Ecknement* tells a story of the school days of Ferdinand de Lesseps. The future engineer, who was studying at the Lycee Louis le-Grand, had obtained a *demi-bourse*. One day, during play hours, one of his comrades taunted him with his poverty. "*Va donc, boursier!*" he exclaimed with an air of disdain. Young Ferdinand sprang at the upstart collegian, and gave him a sound thrashing. Just then the father of the crestfallen youth arrived upon the scene, and on learning what had occurrred, highly applauded the prompt action taken by the hero. The Duke of Orleans—for the visitor was no other than the future King of the French—not only corrected his son for his boyish insolence, but generously made up Ferdinand de Lesseps' entire scholarship.

On Friday night an American gentleman who is staying at the St. Lawrence Hall, went up to the masquerade at the Victoria Rink, and while in that building his pocket was picked of a valuable gold watch, and $200. Detective Kellert has offered a reward of $75 for information that will lead to the discovery and conviction of the thief.

At Louisville it has been raining again heavily, and people are much alarmed. The river is very high, and still rising rapidly. Eagle Creek, Salt River, and other streams are flooding the interior of the state, with disastrous results. The situation is deplorable.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The Senate went into exeutive session to-day, and on the doors being opened a message was received from the house announcing the passage of a resolution appropriating $300,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. The senate passed the joint resolution and adjourned.

LONDON, FEB. 11.—The British steamer Sirrocco arrived at Liverpool yesterday and landed five men of the crew of the barque Champion, abandoned in mid-ocean. The survivors had been clinging to the rigging for four days and were starving and badly frozen. The captain and seven of the crew had been washed over board.

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.

$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 old 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.

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 Street,
n1 1y MONTREAL.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A NOVELTY IN PARLOR FURNITURE,

And the only one in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, being the original idea of this firm, viz:—A very rich design of Sofas, Black Walnut and Gilt, finely engraved and carved figures supporting the back, which is 7 ft. 6in high, with a richly upholstered back, finely upholstered in centre and half-moon panels, with a quarter circle corner panels covered in three colors of fine embossed silk plush, viz: Old Gold, Crimson and Peacock blue, with reclining cushions covering each end, reversible, and having four large rich tassels with very rich tassel fringe in front. The following piece of furniture will fill a want long felt in the furniture line, viz: a beautiful Sofa and Bric-a-Brac with shelves above the upholstering work, and capable of being made with rich ornaments, one of the richest pieces of furniture for a parlor or dining room yet introduced to the public and admirably adapted for a room where there is no mantle piece.

The above, together with the so much admired Horn Chair in our windows, are attracting unusual attention, and in fact our stock of fine Parlor, Dining Room and Library Furniture is now acknowledged the largest, best and cheapest, quality considered, in the city. The entire change in our business during the past two years, by having made the finer grades of Furniture a speciality (strikingly exemplified at the late exhibition) has secured for us the largest trade connection in our line in the Dominion, and possessing the manifest advantages of purchasing goods for nett cash, enables us to offer a better article at a much lower price than any in the trade. We intend to forward the above named new productions with a few select articles of our stock to the Boston Exhibition if ready in time.

Our Parlor Sets at $100, $200, $300 and $350, and our Chamber Sets, in various styles, at from $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $450, and the first prize set of last fall at $750, are not only the best, but acknowledged the cheapest yet offered, even at

OWEN McGARVEY & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms, the oldest in the line in the city.
7, 9 and 11 Notre Dame Street West, Corner of McGill Street.

NEW Fall AND Winter Goods

NOW OPENING OUT AT

Todd & Scholefield's

CONSISTING OF—

Black Cashmeres,
Cobourgs,
Dress Goods,
Knitting Yarns,
Fancy Flannels,
Grey do.
Scotch Tweeds,
English do.
Hosiery and
Under Clothing.

Groceries always new and fresh,
Teas a specialty,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Sole Agents for Riche's Liquid Blueing.

Try a Bottle, only 15 cents.

All kinds of produce wanted in exchange for goods.

TODD & SCHOLEFIELD.

Lachute Mills, Oct. 1st, 1883.

Christmas Goods!

JUST received at St. Philippe, Central Store, a new and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE, LAMPS,
CROCKERY and
GLASSWARE

for the CHRISTMAS TRAED.

Valencia Raisins, Sultana do., Malaga Raisins in boxes and quarter boxes. Fresh ground Mocha and Japan Coffee. Sago, Tapioca, Gelatine, &c. Syrups, Molasses and other groceries of best quality.

TEA SETS from $2.75 to $6.00.

LAMPS from 30c. up; a fine line with illuminators and shades @ $1.75.

A good assortment of SLEIGH BELLS, PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS, TEA & DESERT SPOONS.

About thirty kinds of plain and fancy CANDY, BON-BONS, &c. fancy prices from 5c. to 50c. each.

Come in time and be sure to get what you want.

H. ROBERT

St. Philippe, 10th Dec., 1883. 1f

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A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT

SITUATION

Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References required. Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper.

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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.

PRIZES 1883!

Being almost daily in receipt of Enquiries regarding the Prizes awarded the

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS

at the various Exhibitions held in Canada during this year, the "DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO.," of Bowmanville, Ont., beg to call the kind attention of their patrons to the following List of Prizes, proofs of which are always open for inspection at their office:—

St John Provincial Fair—First Prize on Pianos (no Organs shown).
Hamilton Central Fair—First Prize on Church Organs, first prize on Cabinet Organs, first prize on Parlor Organs, (no Pianos shown).
Simcoe Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pinos shown).
Chatham Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Bowmanville Fair—First and second prizes on Pianos and Organs.
London Western Fair—First Prize on Pianos and Organs.

Uxbridge Fair—First Prize	do	do
St. Thomas Fair—First Prize	do	do
Escott Fair—First Prize	do	do
Alliston Fair—First Prize	do	do
Lindsay Central Fair—First Prize	do	do
Whitby Fair—First Prize	do	do
Markham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Stouffville Fair—First Prize	do	do
Scarborough Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brougham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Barrie Fair—First Prize	do	do
Orillia Fair—First Prize	do	do
Forest Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brampton Fiar—First Prize	do	do
Cookstown Fair—First Prize	do	do
Acton Fair—First Prize	do	do
Belleville Fair—First Prize	do	do

Toronto Fair—No Prizes awarded for Musical Instruments.

Over One Hundred Instruments

IN OUR SALEROOMS IN MONTREAL, AT FACTORY PRICES.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

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SHORTEST,
QUICKEST,
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Route to the West, North-West, South-West

INTENDING SETTLERS FOR THE PRAIRIES OF

MANITOBA AND DAKOTA,

Will find this the only legitimate route

Through to CHICAGO without Change

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Through tickets to all points East and West at the very lowest rates, and Baggage checked through.

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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.

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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 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.

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.

A FARM situated in Lachute Parish, about one mile from the Depotand Post Office, containing about 90 acres of land under cultivation and bush, with house and outbuildings. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

W. ARMSTRONG.
Blacksmith
Lachute, Nov 10th 188. 11-tf-

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO, ONT.

NATIONAL PILLS

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 2 pills is a dose.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

Ears FOR THE Million!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

HIGH UP IN A BALLOON.

A Thrilling Adventure in the Wilds of the Sierra Nevada.

Late on a clear autumn afternoon of 188– the well-known "Woodward's Gardens," in the city of San Francisco, could scarcely contain a surging crowd come together from all quarters of the city to witness the ascent of a monster balloon. In that ascent our artist and the faithful reporter were directly interested; nor was the flight into ether which they and the captain (an experienced aeronaut) of the undertaking proposed by any means a common-place affair, being no less than an attempt to cross in mid-air the mighty range of the Sierra Nevada, and land far on the other side of that tremendous palisade in Salt Lake City itself.

It is hardly necessary to state that this aeronautic feat had never been accomplished. Undertaken, the truthful writer regrets to confess, it had been, and by the same venturesome trio, who, sitting in shame on the roof of the cow shed where they had collapsed at the very outset of their trip, railed at the brick chimney which had wrecked their air ship, endured the jeers of the throng below with humility, and vowed to repeat the attempt within a week. A charity picnic afforded an excellent opportunity. The balloon had been patched, the temper of the trio restored, and once again the immense swollen bag toppled in air, pulling upward with all of its 34,000 cubic feet of gas.

Our party were fairly prompt. We took our places amid the cheers of the crowd. Every thing was looked to quickly. "Are you ready!" rang out the question. "Ready; let go!" assented the captain. The cables were jerked off; with the sweep of the hurricane our aerostat shot up into space. The ground, the crowd, the buildings surrounding the gardens, the tallest treetops outlying us, dropped like enchantment below—still further below—far beneath. Our undertaking was well begun.

So much has been said of the impressions which the air voyager derives during the first half hour of his ascent that space may be saved here. The thrill of intense excitement as all connection with earth seems sundered; the upturned faces and black coats in the concourse of spectators becoming black and white dots; the universal "fore-shortening" of all creation as one looks down upon it—all combine to produce a feeling that can never pall. The fascination of floating at so vast an altitude as a balloon can soon attain is delicious. Few persons are troubled by giddiness. Confused sounds rise lullingly to the ear, one scarcely distinguishable from the rest. A kind of intoxication steals over the navigator. To live and move thus seems a rapture. Small wonder that the man who "balloons" once will "balloon" again and again, each time becoming more infatuated in tempting fate.

Our evening was perfectly serene and cloudless. A gentle breeze wafted us northward. The earth became a pale green and gray map as we reached the level of 2,000 feet above the bay of San Francisco, which stretched out glimmering toward the horizon. We could discern the city, the Golden Gate, the Farallone Islands. On the east rose Mount Diablo and the Coast Range summits. Northward rippled Sacramento Bay, with a golden dust of cloud hanging over it. The prospect invigorated us, and soda water was appropriately absorbed by all present, stronger beverages being interdicted.

Sunset came on. We had been gradually reaching the speed of ninety miles an hour. Not that it was possible to perceive the fact without scientific help, Even if a hurricane be blowing, there is still the endless sensation of floating, floating; for the air current and the airship keep exact pace. Thanks to the pieces of tissue paper which were flung out lavishly from time to time, and to the gauze streamers fluttering from our cordage we could ascertain the direction of the wind. Even a few handsful of sand thrown out from the ballast bags hanging over the rail caused us to rise perceptibly, for the best and most delicate scale in the chemist's laboratory cannot register the fractions of an ounce as does the balloon. The sun went down Dusk advanced. "We must descend and put up for the night, friends," said our captain. With the vault above turning to a deep indigo, we sank gently, and skirted along the country from which the Coast Range rises.

We were just in time to attract the attention of a number of farm hands returning from work through the fields. With much shouting back and forth our dragging ropes were caught and made fast. "Tie it to anything from a gate post to a steeple," suggested our artist, in a series of whoops worthy of a calliope. After a stiff battle, in which some of our kind assisters were pretty severely pulled about, we found ourselves on *terra firma*, and on the way to a neighboring farm house. There we made light of a famous supper, washed down gayly with superb California wine. Our first stage was accomplished, and we slept the sleep which it would be a great pity for only the just to enjoy.

"Daylight already!" was the common exclamation when our vigilant captain administered sundry shakings to each of us. In an hour breakfast was over, and we were retracing our steps through the fields. The anchors were loosed after hearty handshakes with our hospitable hosts; once more the delightful sensation of boundless freedom and buoyancy. "Isn't this rising early in the morning with a vengeance!" queried one of the fraternity, as the Captain announced us to be overtopping sixteen thousand feet.

"The man who will make a joke of that character under such matutinal circumstances deserves to be thrown out of this conveyance," responded the Captain grimly. But our atmospheric conditions were not long favorable to joking. The cold grew intense. Our voices seemed mysteriously muffled, and it was necessary to shout instead of chat. Ears tingled, and the rush of blood to the head foreshadowed the sudden nose bleedings that followed. Our Captain, prudent sailor, thoroughly approved of husbanding the ascensional powers of his craft. We dropped apace to a warmer and more normal level, where life was livable at lower pressure.

By this time our second day was well begun. The morning mists evaporated around, above, and below us. The west wind spun us toward the gigantic peaks of the Sierra Nevada, which finally mounted the eastern sky in full sight. We greeted them with cheers.

"Ah, old fellows, we will be on the other side of you soon!" cried one of the party.

"Take care," responded the Captain, smilingly: "you are by no means there yet."

Beautifully penciled in green and black, the forest slopes extended to our view. "Look over there," ejaculated the Captain. "Do you make out the track of the Central Pacific? See! There is a train climbing up that grade!" Our artist did make out railroad and train, and contrived to sketch the same. In a little time we passed nearly over both, and caught the rumble and roar of wheels and the sight of a flutter of saluting handkerchiefs from the car windows. But our mighty air ship could not delay for courtesies; the lightning express fell far behind. Steadily, wind and all else favorable, we rose and swept forward. With a fresh cheer we saw the highest peak of the lofty mountain wilderness lying 3,000 feet beneath us. "At this rate we shall be on the other side, and asleep in Salt Lake City to-night," cried two of us.

Alas! this boast was scarcely uttered before its punishment came upon us. Streaks of cloud suddenly appeared above the great Nevada table lands. The wind veered to the north. Its speed and ours increased. Our Captain's uneasiness grew evident. A moisture like dew began to freeze over us. We began to sink rapidly. Clearly we were in train for experiences of a most unexpected sort.

"Throw out the ballast!" called our Captain. Rising once more, we darted into a dense cloud, and there drifted with lightning speed still northward. Water froze upon our cordage. There was only one thing now to do. "Over with all the ballast!" commanded our leader. It was in vain. We shot down perpendicularly with the speed of a bullet—1,500 feet in each second. Presently the whizzing of the gale in the tree tops of the mountain summits became terribly audible. To land under such conditions was impossible. Everything we possessed was tossed overboard—our spare clothing, our provisions—still to no purpose.

A moment or two later, with a series of crashes and bounds and leaps that made us hold on like grim death itself, our basket was dragged through the thick-set pine tops. Who could fitly describe the frightful sensations that ensued? With all visions dissipated of success in our expedition, and possible reaching Salt Lake City or anywhere else alive, we crouched with clinched hold and set teeth in the wicker car. Occasionally, as we were borne across some depression in the mountains' sides, we were free from collisions, and were swept somewhat upward. I well remember that during one of these intervals our Captain, finding the rope of the escape valve had become entangled above, with masterly address clambered the network of the bounding globe, and, clinging tightly to what slender hold he found, adjusted it. It was a feat to tremble at in recollecting. In less than ten minutes after it had been accomplished we struck the tree tops again, and were hurled more mercilessly than ever among their creaking branches, until with one tremendous shock our basket struck the stronger limbs of a mighty forest giant and held firm. To pull the ripping rope was the work of a second. With a crack a whole seam of the balloon parted. The gas fell about us in our wretched situation, nearly choking us. Our late tyrant collapsed and hung suspended from its colossal peg, the pine tree. We were safe.

Upon the remaining adventures of that luckless day neither reporter nor artist is disposed to dilate. Our valiant Captain, being inured to such untimely ends to all the pomp and circumstance of glorious ballooning, was subsequently seen to smile over the affair.

With vast difficulty we managed to glide down the slippery trunk of the pine, whose only branches, among which we were perched, grew eighty feet from the ground. We had landed on the summit of a spur of the Sierras. By compass we took our bearings, and set out for shelter. Around us rose the wilderness pure and simple. There was no trace of road or habitation, and we were forced to fight our way through the dense undergrowth until nightfall. Without provisions, and utterly exhausted, our little party threw themselves down under the thicket's shelter, and slept till the pallid dawn. A second day of such fruitless wandering meant something so nearly approaching to death that we hardly cared to contemplate it as we trudged onward.

By noon of the second day the strength of one of the party had given out entirely. The other two were manfully preparing to carry him between them when a roaring brook was struck, and feebly followed with reviving hope. It was scarcely a quarter of an hour before the expected flume was discovered, at the foot of a steep declivity. A solitary Chinaman stood beside it plying a spade. We made our way toward him. At first our haggard appearance and scarcely understood tongue made the suspicious Celestial little disposed to listen to us or have aught to do with us; but, speedily becoming convinced that we had no designs upon his claim, he lent a very wondering and compassionate ear to the narrative which our Captain communicated, and presently summoned all his pigtailed fellowship to hearken and aid us. We were, in truth, very kindly cared for by our yellow-faced friends during the two days which we found we must pass in that lonely camp before mules and wagons and men could be summoned from Nevada City, fifty miles distant.

When they arrived the balloon was looked up, and, ripped apart, forwarded to Reno. The overland train was finally taken, and our trio speeded to San Francisco, in defeat, but with thankful souls.

The Address Nuisance.

Some of our Canadian "National Societies" seem determined to distinguish themselves by the presentation of addresses, if in no other way. While Lord Lorne was in Canada he was constantly beset by corporations or societies determined to perpetrate an address on him if such an infliction appeared among the possibilities, and the poor man had to grin and bear it. There seemed no escape for him. When at Quebec, before leaving for England almost every spare moment was demanded to listen to or answer some body's "address," assuring him and the Princess of continued esteem for themselves personally and continued loyalty to the Queen. We don't know how often some societies took it on themselves to present some such assurance, in some varied phraseology during the five years' reign of the Marquis. It is reported that he ventured to hint, before leaving, that these national societies, at any rate, might as well consider themselves *Canadians*, and avoid separate addresses. It is not probable that many have taken the hint, however. It is now reported from Ottawa that one of the National Societies of that city intends to send an address after the departed Marquis to assure him how glad they are of his safe arrival at home. Where can such a man flee to escape the infliction of addresses?

A statement was lately made in a public meeting in London that in some establishments twopence halfpenny, or about 5 cents, is paid for the complete making of a lady's ulster, which means nearly a day's work! One contractor pays his men a penny a ton for discharging coal from vessels.

Sincerity is an opening of the heart. We find it in very few people; and that which we generally see is nothing but a subtle dissimulation to attract the confidence of others.

Run Along Now.

The evening was bitterly cold. Two children—a boy with a manly face, and an expression of matured concern, as though someone had ever been dependent on him, and a pale faced little girl—wandered around the streets of a Western city. They had been left by an immigrant train, having fallen asleep in the barn-like waiting room, and, owing to the hurry incident upon departure, no one thought of them. They begged the station-keeper to allow them to remain by the fire, but he discredited their story—declared that they had not been left by a train; that they lived in the city, and were only "hanging around" to steal something. Everybody hurried along. No one had a kind look for the waifs. They went into the warm corridor of a hotel, but a man said:

"Run along now. You don't want to be stopping here."

"We are nearly frozen," the boy replied, "and we want to get warm."

"Children ought to be at home such weather as this. Your mother ought to know better than to send you out."

"Our mother is dead, sir. She died two weeks ago, and we came away with people that are going south where its warm, but the train has left us, and the man won't let us stay in the depot."

"Very good story, young fellow; but run along home. Parents that would send their children out to beg such weather as this should be punished."

"We are not begging."

"Run along with you," and he opened the door and they passed out into the cutting wind. The fierce blast seemed to blow the darkness close up to the lamp; the tired teams seemed to blow chilling mists from their nostrils; and the heavy waggon wheels seemed to sink deep into the darkness and pulverize the gloom. The children went into a drug store.

"Run along there."

They went into a restaurant.

"Run along there."

They went into a saloon where merry revelers sang wild songs, and where the maudlin man dropped a tear in his glass.

"Run along there," said the bartender. "This is no place for children."

"Let us warm ourselves," implored the boy, and he repeated his story.

"That's all very well, young man but haven't I seen you around the streets, begging, many a time?"

"No, sir."

"I think I have. I'll bet you haven't taken no less than $10 home to-day. Run along."

Again they went in the freezing gloom. "Oh, where will we wake in the morning?" came from the saloon and died on the cold air, as the boy and his sister turned a corner.

"Don't cry, my little pet."

"I'm so cold."

"Yes; but we may find some place. Let us go back to the depot, and may be we can get on a train."

They wandered around in the blinding sleet.

"We are a long time getting there," said the girl.

"I believe we are lost," the brother replied. "Let us turn in here," and they went into a narrow alley and crouched down by a wall.

Ah, Mr. Humanity, because you have been a few times deceived; because you have shown pity, and afterwards found that it was ill-bestowed, you have hardened your heart.

Ah, Mr. Churchman, whose knees press the soft velvet at the time of prayer; you who are suffering with dry eyes, and read, with moisture, the "simple annals of the poor," scratch from your Bibles the heart-warming sentence, "Suffer little children to come unto me"—scratch it out, or you are a hypocrite.

"If I could smell the dog-wool blossoms by the porch, I wouldn't be so cold," said the little girl.

"It will be a long time before they bloom again, my pet."

"Will this cold weather kill the tree?"

"No, but it will be a long time before summer comes."

"Can people in Heaven look down and see people on earth?"

"Yes, I think so."

"I wish they couldn't."

"Why, pet?"

"Because, if mamma looks down and sees us, she wouldn't be happy any more."

He drew her close to him. The neighboring lights went out one by one. The sleet seemed to be conquering everything. The dog that had barked over on the hill was silent.

* * * *

A cheerless, freezing morning broke. In an alley sat two rigid forms. The boy was in his shirt-sleeves. He had put his tattered jackat around his little sister.

Miffin's Terrible Gun.

On the floor in one of the rooms of the Norwalk Iron Works Company is a long, heavy cylinder. Its length is about twenty-eight feet, and the diameter of the bore is about four inches. In another department men are at work constructing an air compressor. When the latter is completed it will be connected with the tube mentioned above, and what the inventor confidently believes will be a most tremendous engine of war will be completed and ready for trial. Several years ago, while in Washington, a gentleman from Ohio heard a naval officer say that if a gun could be constructed that would throw dynamite it would thoroughly revolutionize modern warfare. Mr. Miffin—that was the gentleman's name—proceeded at once to invent such a gun, and he has reason to believe it will be a perfect success.

It would not do to use powder as a propelling power, for its sudden action would explode the dynamite cartridge at the start and blow the gun to atoms. Compressed air, at a pressure of about 300 pounds to the square inch, will take the place of powder, and the gun now in South Norwalk is expected to throw a three-pound cartridge a distance of two miles. Imagine the effect of a cartridge of even so small a weight striking the side or deck of a vessel, or the ramparts of a fort. The explosion would be terrible in its results. If the gun is a success others of a size sufficient to throw 100 pounds of dynamite ten miles will be constructed. The gun, loaded with sand instead of dynamite, will be tested in South Norwalk at an early day in the presence of naval officers, scientific men, and others.

Twelve million clocks were manufactured last year in the United States.

Lotta, and Minnie Palmer, although undoubted successes in London, are voted irredeemably vulgar by the "tony" Londoners. The *Observer* adds insult to injury, and declares that Lotta is "old and disgusting." Poor little Lotta! She is no chicken, but it was too bad to tell her so to her face.

Try to be happy in this very present moment, and put not off being so to a time to come; as though that time should be of another make from this, which is already come, and is ours.

AGRICULTURAL.

Tame Grasses in the West.

In the prairie regions of the great est, for some time after the country is settled, only native grasses are needed. The conditions of a settled country are not congenial to the wild grasses, and while they do remain they are not quite equal in value to the tame grasses. As a rule, tame grasses furnish feed about a month earlier in the spring, and the same length of time later in autumn, than the wild grasses. When the wild grasses begin to dry up in the fall they are tougher than tame grasses with the exception of the buffalo and bunch grass of the arid region along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. There is no kind of forage which will fatten cattle faster than our native prairie grasses during the growing season from the middle of May to the middle of August.

Tame hay is more nutritious, but stock usually like good prairie hay bettsr. Tame hay must be made at a season when rains are frequent; while the best time to make prairie hay is in the month of August and the early part of September, when, as a rule, but little if any rain may be expected.

Eastern farmers, when they first come west, think that they could cut their prairie hay in July, as they have been accustomed to cut tame grass. Wild hay made early in July, is of poor color and flavor, as well as lacking in nutritive qualities. All the valuable wild grasses here are late in blooming. At the time of writing (September 17), Blue Joint and Indian Grass, or Wood Grass, which are considered by farmers two of our most valuable native grasses, are still in full bloom. However valuable the wild grasses may be, the tame grasses are also needed. on the latter part of the growing season tame grasses furnish a better quality of feed than the wild sorts.

The first and simplest mode is to sow tame grass seed, especially Timothy and blue grass, on the native prairie, when it first begins to fall from tramping or too close feeding. This seeding should, if possible, be done early in the spring, on one of the late snows. If the soil, when soft, be well scarified with a sharp harrow, it will increase the chances of a catch. With good seed down in this way, success is almost certain.

The only kinds of tame grasses that have been extensively tested west of the Missouri, are: Timothy Kentucky blue grass, and orchard grass. Only red clover and white clover have been grown on a scale sufficiently extensive to justify absolute confidence. Red top has been tried in a few instances with success, but only, so far as the writer is informed, on low and moist land. Of the first five-named grasses, by far the best to stand dry weather is orchard grass. Of twenty kinds of tame grasses sown on the Nebraska Agricultural College farm one very dry spring, orchard grass was the only one that grew. This grass starts early, keeps through the hottest weather, and is good until hard freezing comes. It is not specially valuable for hay, as it is rather coarse, yet stock seems to like it. —*Professor Thompson, of Nebraska, in American Agriculturist.*

Against Mice in Orchards.

The presence of mice in orchards is a very serious cause of destruction in cold weather—sometimes unsuspected, if as Mr. Duper, of the Warsaw, Ill., Horticultural Society, says, "they often burrow about the trunk and among the roots when the ground is loose, completely girdling them out of sight," In such cases "winter-killing" is mistakenly held responsible. Another speaker declared that the sharp-toothed rodents "kill more than freezing;" another that they "kill thousands." Several preventives were suggested. By burying near to the trees wheat-grains soaked or boiled in arsenic water, Mr. Ames succeeded in driving the pests from his premises. Mr. Piggot mentioned as successful the plan of removing the soil about the stem, thus forming a basin which, after the ground freezes, retains ice; Mr. Hammond repeated the reminder that a mound of earth is quite sure; he is particular to remove in the fall all grass and weeds around the trees, and finds this generally sufficient in his own experience. Mr. Walker, after losing a number, tried rubbing the bark with blood, and mice and rabbits now give him no trouble. Tramping the snow hard after each storm or drift is advised; another plan is binding dead bent bark about the stems, or the coarse ends of cornstalks set upright.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Farm Items.

Artichokes have been grown for swine several years at the Michigan Agricultural College. The method of management has been to have a small patch of artichokes convenient to the swine pens, upon which the breeding sows were turned early in the spring, and allowed to harvest the roots for themselves. The crop is thus grown with very little labor, since it require no harvesting, the roots remaining in the ground all winter, and it furnishes succulent food for the sows just when it is most needed and most difficult to obtain from other sources. Professor Johnson, Farm Superintendent, is so well pleased with the results of this management that he is enlarging the artichoke plantation,

A Printer's Dream.

A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly around him crept; and sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that even a cow-bell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered about among the shades that smoke and scoreh in the lower hades, he slowly observed an iron door, that creaking hung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red hot bar, and Satah himself stood peeping out, and watching for travellers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke: "Come in, my dear, it will cost you nothing, and never fear, this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums; for though in life they may escape, they will find when they're dead it is too late; I will show you the place where I melt them in with red hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if, of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red hot grindstone to grind down his nose, and the red hot rings to wear on his toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I sew up their mouths with red hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm, while I roll them over to cook to a turn."

With those last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke, but still at times so real did it seem that he cannot believe it was all a dream, and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin of the fate of those who save their tin and never pay the printer.

[A Yankee] Skipper in China.

We left Hong Kong by one of the huge American paddle boats which ply night and morning between the English fortress and the Chinese city of Canton. The steamer, built in Glasgow, was constructed on the American river pattern, and seemed to be made of cardboard, rather than of wood. Its captain, a Yankee, assured me she was so light he thought she could go over land in a shower of rain. She certainly drew very little water indeed.

As we prepared to start at evening, a thick fog came on, so dense that only a part of the vessel could be seen at a time. I thought this would induce our skipper to stay awhile, for I knew the river was full of boats, barges and junks; but I did not then know the gentleman. He, sitting astride a rail, smoking a huge cigar, was swinging his legs backwards and forwards, and spitting across the deck, when I, having deposited my bag in the cabin, went to ask him if he thought we should start that evening. "Guess so," was the prompt reply. "But the fog is very dense," I replied. "Yes, but that don't amount to much," said he, "we shall let her rip," and his looks quite bore out this assertion.

There were at the moment hundreds of Chinamen coming aboard. As they did so, two clerks pounced down upon them for money. Most could pay, others could not; but where a man was short of cash, he quietly gave up his bedding, or his coat and shoes, in consideration for his voyage, to be either redeemed eventually or sold, as the case might be. The cash went into a box, the clothes or bedding, made up into neat bundles, duly docketed and entered, being carried away. There was no noise, every transaction went on quietly; the giving up of wearing apparel as fare was evidently the most ordinary circumstance; when a man objected, he was, to use the Yankee skipper's parlance, "fired out;" that is, set ashore. By seven o'clock the last Celestial was aboard, and we were moving off in the fog. Darkness of night, added to the dense mist, made the track appear impenetrable to my unaccustomed eyes, but the two Chinamen who held the wheel, and who I was told were very experienced pilots, were evidently quite at home.

In vain I tried to descry the shore of the river, or see any object twenty feet ahead—on went the steamer; the American was "letting her rip," as he said, and we were evidently on the right track. Twice I felt the craft bump against something, but no shade of surprise ever crossed the faces of the imperturbable Celestials at the wheel. They had their orders—like Mark Twain's cabmen, who once drove Horace Greely—and they swerved for nothing. And these were "only Chinamen," whom Europeans choose to look down upon. I question whether any Englishman could have found his way through that fog. At length, after four hours, the cloud lifted and we could see our way. The flat uninteresting country stood out clearly in the moonlight, and we flew by at a great speed. Now and then a junk or a boat would get in our way, but they had to get out of it as best they could; our pilots were not inclined for trifling, and we moved straight on. We could hear the occupants of the junks saying something which did not sound like compliments, but that did not matter; their good wishes affected neither our captain nor his crew—the steamer stopped for nothing.—*Canton Letter in London Telegraph.*

A right mind and generous affection has more beauty and charms than all symmetries in the world besides, and a grain of honesty and native worth is of more value than all the adventitious ornaments, estates, or preferments; for the sake of which some of the better sort so oft turn knaves.

At Bacup, in England, recently, a girl, aged seven, died from inflammation of the brain, brought on by overwork at school. The medical officer, in reporting the case, strongly condemned the practice of making young children do home lessons at night. He said it worried them and made them restless at night.

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.

Mme. Modjeska's new play, by Maurice Barrymore, is called "Nadyezda" (Hope). She plays the mother in the prologue and the daughter in the following three acts. It is profoundly tragic, and she expects it to equal her performance of *Camille*.

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A. P. 163.



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Graham's Pain Eradicator
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, 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
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

On all female servants in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine who have uninterruptedly remained in the same family for forty years, the German Empress confers a Golden Cross, with an autograph diploma, and between the 1st of January, 1877, when the order was founded, and the end of December last, the distinction has been bestowed on no fewer than 1,027 persons—a creditable and interesting fact.

The way to grow strong in Christ, is to become weak in yourself. God poureth no power into man's heart, till man's power is poured out.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. VII. LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1884. NO. 25

Deacon Tidd Explains his Conduct in the Horse Trade.

He seemed innocent, childlike, confiding,
That youth who swapped horses with me;
But I've known of such mild manners hiding
Duplicity frightful to see.

And a horse trade's a horse trade. Each party
Is always supposed to intend
To be crooked. I therefore was hearty
In trying to keep up my end.

And he lied like the mischief, I knew it,
About his brown five-year-old mare;
Why, I wondered sir, how he could do it
With such a frank, innocent air!

For my own part, I make no pretension
That all that I told him was true;
What is more, I neglected to mention
Some outs my horse had that I knew.

But a horse trade's a horse trade remember!
The day is supposed to be cold,
As the coldest we get in December,
For him who turns out to be sold.

Well, we traded, and would you believe me?
I've found out by driving that mare
That the youth didn't try to deceive me.
But told the thing honest and square.

I had best him like blazes Howbeit
My conscience is clear, understand;
If I lied you have got to agree it
Is just what our customs demand.

But I've pondered a deal for a week on
The matter. I'm anxious to see
Just what particular sort of a deacon
That youth has discovered in me.

CUPIDITY AND CRIME

CHAPTER XIII.—(CONTINUED.)

"Oh, my dear!" The fine-featured old face lost all its healty color, the kind eyes filled with dismay, the darning was quickly laid down, and Mrs. Beaupre came over to her son's side with all her innocent happiness struck dead and all her vivid fears awake. "My dear"—she laid her hand upon his shoulder and spoke with a wistful pathos that went to the man's heart—"I thought, I hoped that you were not thinking of that poor girl to-day."

He drew down the kind head and pressed his lips to it; he held it still fondly clasped while he answered quite calmly and steadily—

"I think of her always, mother. Would you have me forget so lightly and so soon?"

"No, no; but, Arthur, you are very weak still. Can you bear to speak of that dreadful time yet?"

He shook his head, and answered, with a sorrowful smile—

"I am not such a coward as you think me. Silence was the hardest of all things to bear. I have borne that patiently—now let me speak."

The upraised eyes seconded the prayer eloquently. Mrs. Beaupre sighed, but made no further protest. Perhaps Arthur knew his own case best—any speech might be less painful to him than this strange unnatural silence that had endured so long. She could not tell; one thing only was clear to her—she could resist his pleading no more.

"Well, my dear, ask any questions you like, and I will answer them."

"Sit down then. No—where I can see you, mother. It is so good to know that I have you still."

Mrs. Beaupre obeyed, flushing with pleasure at this little outburst of tenderness from her undemonstrative son—not that she had ever doubted his affection, but he was not wont to put it into words.

"Mother, who followed Nora to the grave?"

He turned to meet her eyes; but she fixed them resolutely on the table, as she said, in a low voice—

"Every one here — the whole parish."

"Ay, as a show, a spectacle!" he cried with a look of bitterest pain. "But was there no one there to—to mourn her—no one who had ever cared for her or seen in her more than a murderess who had slipped through the hangman's hands?"

"Yes, Arthur; there was one."

Arthur turned quickly at the low-toned answer.

"Who was it, mother—her father, Mrs. Bruce, or Vance?"

"No, my dear. I followed her."

Arthur's pale face flushed; his blue eyes kindled with a sudden grateful fire.

"You, mother! Heaven bless you for the charitable thought! You did not even know her."

"My dear, I know how well you loved her, and, poor unhappy girl, how she had loved you only too well. It was only right that your mother would stand beside the grave — your mother, who should one day have welcomed her home."

"Thank you!" Arthur said simply, but there was a world of unuttered eloquence in the look that accompanied the brief phrase. He did not speak again for a few minutes, but sat dreamily staring with dim unseeing eyes into the fire.

Mrs. Beaupre waited a second or two for the questions that did not come; then, thinking it best to conclude the subject that bristled with painful complications, and would act as a perpetual irritant to her son's mind, she went on to volunteer information.

"You know that Captain Bruce is dead?"

Arthur turned his face round from the fire.

"I did not know that, though Cristine told me——" He paused; the mention of Cristine's name touched too sore a spot in his remembrance. "Poor old man! I hope he died before——"

"Yes, yes," Mrs. Beaupre interposed quickly; "he never recovered consciousness, and died on the third day after the stroke."

"And Mrs. Bruce—and her daughter?"

Mrs. Beaupre's face flushed now, and the clear blue eyes that her son had inherited flashed with indignation.

"Where they are now I do not know or care to know, Arthur. The woman seems to be a weak and selfish creature; and the girl—— My dear, when I came here, I found Cristine Singleton established as your nurse!"

Arthur turned round quickly, and there was no misreading the disgust and annoyance of his look.

"She was indeed," Mrs. Beaupre went on, with an emphatic little nod, well pleased that she had at last stirred Arthur from his lethargy—to change morbid grief to honest indignation was nothing less than a triumph in the mother's eyes. "I took an intense dislike to the girl in the first moment of our meeting, though she had played the part of Good Samaritan to you."

"Good Samaritan!" the young man echoed bitterly. "I wonder that I did not die under her hands! Mother, do you know that Nora's step-sister did her best to swear Nora's life away?"

"I know; and, in spite of all her protestations of devotion and unselfishness, I let Miss Singleton see that I rated her true value. When she proposed to share my watch and help to nurse you, I reminded her that her first duty was to her widowed mother; when she spoke, with tears in her eyes, of the close friendship existing between you, I answered that that friendship must be a thing of the past now, as you had loved Nora Bruce too well and loyally to endure the presence of the girl who had volunteered the evidence that must have convicted her."

At any other time Arthur Beaupre must needs have laughed at the picture of Cristine Singleton wasting her wiles and fascinations on the shrewd old Scotchwoman whose perceptions were as keen as her heart was warm and tender. But the mere mention of Cristine's name filled him with horror and disgust.

"Do not talk of her, mother; we have done with her now."

"I think so," Mrs. Beaupre agreed, with perfect placidity. "She went at last, looking very pallid and uncomfortable, and doing her best to leave a sting behind her."

"In what way?"

"Well, my dear, she said that, as a Christian, I ought to appreciate the forgiving spirit which brought her to your side, for, though at heart you really loved her best, you had jilted her for her step-sister's sake."

Arthur stared blankly, appalled by the monstrous fiction.

"I love or jilt her!" he cried savagely. "Mother, it is most wickedly untrue!"

"So I told her; and do not think she liked the information. I said that you had frequently mentioned her in your letters to me as an agreeable partner at the Nettleton balls, and a well-looking, much-admired young lady, but that, from the moment you saw her, Nora Bruce had stolen into your heart; and then——"

"And then?" Arthur echoed eagerly.

"And then she went," Mrs. Beaupre finished, with a little flitting smile. "And as you say, Arthur, I think we have done with Miss Singleton now."

Arthur answered only by a slight motion of the head, and silence again fell on the pair. But watching the sharpened outline of the face so dear to her, Mrs. Beaupre felt, on the whole, well content with her work. The eyes were stern and sad; but the look of dreary apathy had passed away, never, she hoped, to return. Sorrow would still reign supreme in the strong and loving heart, but other feelings were waking into life, and it would rule with undivided sway no more. The blow that had not killed him outright would not crush all energy and manhood out of the strong energetic nature. Her son was given back to her indeed, and for her the darkest hour of life was passed.

So the sunlight pierced the clouds to the mother's hopeful gaze, and, for her sake, her son strove to forget that his life-path lay through that Valley of the Shadow of Death which his lost but unforgotten love had trodden before him.

CHAPTER XIV.

And all this time no one asked what had become of Vance Singleton. Forgotten and overlooked in the preparations for the grand wedding, against which he made, from first to last, a more or less sarcastic protest, Captain Bruce's step-son had not come forward to take part in the terrible scenes that followed, and to no one but his mother did this seem strange.

"If Vance were only here," poor Mrs. Bruce had murmured, in the first bitterness of her widowed grief, "he would help us—he would tell us what we had better do."

"He would share the little that we have, and add his helplessness to ours," Cristine answered coldly. "When did Vance ever help any one, mother, or think of any one but himself?"

The mother answered only by a fresh burst of tears and a murmured reproach to Cristine for her cruelty. The haughty arrogant woman was completely crushed and utterly submissive to her imperious daughter's will.

"There is little enough for us two," the girl added, with a sickly smile. "Let Vance support himself for a while at least; he has left us to bear this shame and agony alone."

"He is not in England, Cristine. You know he told——"

She paused abruptly, choking over the once familiar word. But Cristine calmly finished the sentence.

"Told Nora he should be away, I know. Well, it is only fair that, when he comes, he should find us gone. England is unendurable for us at present. Let us try France and Germany, mother, for a time."

Mrs. Bruce assented as meekly as a child; she had made such disastrous work of her management for others that she was quite content to be managed for the rest of her life. If she rebelled at any arrangement of Cristine's, she rebelled in secret, as she learned at last even to weep for Vance.

And, meantime, where was Vance? Had he deserted his mother and sister in the moment of their bitterest need, with a supreme selfishness of which few men would have been capable, or was he in some remote corner of the earth, still happily ignorant of the tragedy in which Nora's young life had closed? Mrs. Bruce clung desperately to the latter belief; Cristine held to the former with firm undoubting faith.

Between the brother and sister there had always been the strangest tacit enmity; they were as unlike, physically, morally, and mentally, as two children of one mother well could, Cristine, with her chilly temperament and frostily perfect face, being the very opposite of the dark-eyed, dark-haired, reckless impetuous Vance, who openly avowed, from the hour of his mother's second marriage, that he greatly preferred Nora to his own sister, even adding with boyish insolence that he thought her an infinitely prettier girl, which latter declaration Cristine neither forgave nor forgot.

And indeed, up to the time of Arthur Beaupre's reported death, Nora had been the one saving influence of the young scapegrace's life. His step-father's severity, his mother's foolish fondness, Cristine's cold sneers—these were so many incentives to ill; but Nora was always his gentle counseller and friend, patient with his many failure, tolerant with his many backslidings, hopeful always of better things.

"You shall not give yourself up, Vance," she would cry hopefully from time to time—"you have brains and youth and strength; but you must work, dear."

And from time to time Vance promised that he would; but his was a light, careless nature, occupied always with the pleasure of the moment, and he never really took the lesson to heart until the coming of those darkly-shadowed days in which Nora lay longing for the death that would not come, and he found himself adrift, as it were, on an unfriendly sea.

Life at Nettleton had never been very congenial; it grew unbearable then. Captain Bruce was more than usually gloomy and abstracted; Mrs. Bruce oppressed with a conviction that, when things went wrong so generally, someone must be to blame, was fretful even to her darling son; while Cristine's never very amiable temper grew so absolutely fiend-like that at times he fancied she was going mad. Oppressed by his home surroundings, the young man absolutely began to think, and, strangely enough, he did not find the novel occupation a pleasant one.

"You are six-and-twenty," suggested the inward monitor, who, having once been stirred from his long repose, was disagreeably persistent in making himself heard. "You have no profession, because you were too idle to adopt one when your step-father offered you the means. You have squandered so large a portion of his modest savings that he has in all probability neither the means nor the inclination to renew the offer now. Vance Singleton, you cannot blink the fact—you are an ignominious social failure. It is high time you were up and doing, if you can do no more than take the Queen's shilling, and follow the colors around the world, as many a better man has done before you."

It was a fine trumpet-call to duty; but he answered it in rather a lagging fashion. All his senses were confused, and his eyes were somehow dazzled, as though he had passed suddenly into a new and trying light; he wanted to strike a new track, but as yet he could not see his way clearly.

Never, he thought, did man set forth more lightly armed for the great battle of life—never did man enter the great market-place with goods less suited for barter—two helpless hands, a not too brilliant brain, and a sufficiently costly, but exceedingly useless, education. He could not write, he could not paint—it was too late to turn lawyer, parson, or doctor; decidedly his was not a bright or promising look-out. If Nora had been out and about, as usual, ready to administer one of her friendly little lectures, and contradict her scolding words with the overflowing sympathy of her pretty changeful eyes, he would have carried his new weight of cares to her; the two young creatures would have put their heads together, and, ten chances to one, her quick wits would have seen some other way out of the maze. But Nora lay between life and death, absorbed in a sad dream-world of her own, far away from him and his smaller trouble; and so it chanced that, in the utter lack of all home counsel, he carried all his woes to—Nettie Clare.

He never knew how he came to think of telling his woes to the young actress—indeed he did not "think of it" at all. Somehow the dismal tale popped out unawares, and he hardly knew he had spoken on the subject when he found himself listening to Nettie's sagely-given advice.

"So you are not rich, and you have no profession, and you are six-and-twenty years of age," she said slowly. "Dear me, Mr. Singleton, that is rather a desperate state of affairs!"

The words ought to have irritated him; but they did not, falling gently from Nettie's pretty red lips. She looked musingly into his face as she spoke, with frank brown eyes that were a shade graver and less saucy than usual; but he thought them all the prettier for that.

"It is indeed, Miss Clare," he said gloomily. He was in a specially gloomy frame of mind on that day, for Captain Bruce had discovered outstanding debts, and Vance's conscience had echoed every word he spoke. He had wasted all his opportunities, he was a burden on his step-father. It was high time that he did something for himself; but what—oh, what was that something to be?

"Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," Miss Clare said quietly. "What do you propose doing now? For of course Captain Bruce is right: you must be a drone in the hive no more."

There was a pretty decision in her tone which at once shamed and comforted him; evidently she did not think much of what he had hitherto done, evidently she thought there was hope of his doing something still.

"Enlist perhaps—or perhaps try the Colonies, that modern Tom Tiddler's ground of the impecunious," Vance answered, with rather a forced laugh—for he felt that he was poor indeed when he could not pretend to be even the owner of a plan.

But Nettie waved both sketchy suggestions away with a peremptory movement of her little hand.

"Enlist? Nonsense! You cannot seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, because I do not think we are at war with more than half a dozen nigger chiefs; and you would hardly care to lounge away your life in country quarters, flirting with all the nursemaids in the town—now would you, Mr. Singleton?"

"Emphatically no!" the young man said, with a smile at the little creature's ready energy and desperate earnestness. Which of Nettie Clare's numerous admirers would have suspected her of talking so long without one jesting word or laughing look? "But you forget the other alternative, Miss Clare."

"The Colonies!" she laughed at last, but it was in very genuine scorn of her companion's simplicity.

"You foolish boy, do not you know that immigration means only another and heavier drain upon the paternal purse? No, no! If you want really practical advice, I could give you some; but"—with a shake of the little close-curled head—"perhaps I had better not."

"Do!" he cried eagerly, for there was something so business-like in the little creature's look that he felt certain she had pondered some real project. She was certainly some five or six years Vance's junior, but so much wiser and more practical that there seemed nothing incongruous or absurd in the patronizing "You foolish boy!" or the semi-maternal tone into which she had unconsciously slipped.

"Give me your advice, Miss Clare; I promise to prize and take it!"

"Not quite so fast!" she interrupted brightly. "Now prepare for an electric shock, Mr. Singleton! Why do you not join us?"

He stared at her in blank amazement. This was an electric shock indeed.

"Join you!" he faltered feebly. "Go on the stage! Act! Oh, Miss Clare, I am quite sure I could not do it!"

"Without a great deal of coaching you certainly could not," she answered calmly. "It is only in novels that Juliets and Romeos appear on the inspiration of the moment and take the town by storm. I do not propose any such dazzling feat to you. But I am certain that, with ordinary diligence and attention, the stage would be more than a decently lucrative career to you; and I am not alone in my opinion that your natural qualifications are first-rate. I do not know a better judge than mother, and she was saying only yesterday what an ideal lover you would make!"

Vance felt himself blush, forgetting the purely business point of view from which the girl and the mother appraised him.

"Mrs. Clare is very kind," he murmured rather foolishly, at which Nettie shrugged her shoulders, with a droll little laugh.

"Kind! You do not suppose she meant to flatter you?" she asked, so evidently amused by the idea that he colored again, this time with vexation and disgust. "No; she meant simply this, that you are tall and good-looking, have a handsome face and a soft sentimental look, that you speak well and clearly and carry yourself like a gentleman, and that the demand for such qualities as these is at present much greater than the supply. Now do you understand my suggestion, Mr. Singleton, and will you consider it?"

She spoke with absolute simplicity, without the faintest change of color or tinge of embarrassment in her bright frank manner; the vainest man alive could not have fancied her personally interested in the subject; and the conviction that this was so piqued and wounded Vance, though he did his best to hide what he knew to be a stupid and ungrateful feeling.

"You are more than kind to think of me at all," he began stiffly. "I am most grateful; but——"

"But you are offended all the same," Nettie interrupted quickly; and for the first time there came a little flush of color to the creamy-tinted skin, a slight ring of mortified feeling to the clear pretty voice. "Forget that I was so foolish as to talk to you seriously, Mr. Singleton. Look on my advice as an excellent joke, and seek a more dignified adviser next time."

"Never!" Vance cried hotly, feeling sure that the extra sparkle of the bright brown eyes was a lustre born of tears, and hating to think that any foolish words of his had pained this generous and warm-hearted little friend. "Nettie—Miss Clare, you do not think me such an ungrateful ass! You are joking now!"

He caught her hand and held it closely. Such a pretty soft little hand it was, as soft and white as Nora's or Cristine's, and yet it kept that modest household together. This slim slight creature was the bread-winner of a family — while he——

With quite a new sort of disgust Vance hated himself sincerely at that moment, and began to see Nettie's suggestion in quite a different light.

"Joking! Indeed I am not," she said, turning round an April face and quietly releasing herself. "I was very foolish to make such a suggestion; please forget it."

"I will do nothing of the kind," he said decisively. "If you really think that I can make an honest living on the stage, I will take to it to-morrow."

"Really?" she asked, with sparkling eyes. "You mean what you say? You have no prejudice against the profession? You do not fear the loss of caste, or dignity, or——"

He could not help it—Vance laughed aloud, cutting the thread of her speech in twain a little rudely; but she did not mind that.

"My dear Miss Clare, what dignity have I to lose?" he asked sincerely. "The dignity of loafing about in a house that does not belong me, and sponging on a step-father who has already wasted on me more than he can afford? No, caste and dignity may go overboard at once—besides, it seems to me that actors are rather swells nowadays."

"Oh, yes," Nettie agreed readily, drawing up her small person with a quaint little air of pride, "the old vulgar prejudices are fast disappearing! Actors go everywhere now."

"But they must learn to act," he said, with a smile at his pretty monitress; "and I have not a rudimentary notion of the art."

"Oh, as for that, people must walk before they can run!" Miss Clare said sagely. "You do not want to become a 'star' all at once, I hope?"

Having but the vaguest idea of what a "star" might be, but guessing from the severity of the tone that the aspiration was an improper one, Vance answered humbly that he had never entertained it.

"Then all the rest will be easy enough. Mother and I will 'coach' you; you can get a small engagement with us, perhaps, and then——"

"We must trust the rest to fate," the young man rntwered gravely; "and whether it gives me failure or success, Miss Clare, I shall never forget my debt of gratitude to you."

"Oh, hush!" she cried, with a look of genuine distress. "We do not say much about it, Mr. Singleton; but do you think we can ever forget—mother and I—that we owe you Jenny's life? We could not pay that debt, though we assured you the fame of an Irving to-morrow."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Facts about Scotch Fife Wheat.

The *Northwestern Miller*, which has been making fight for Scotch fife wheat as being the best in the world for making good flour, says: "It is a well established fact that the high reputation gained for Minnesota flour in former years was attained by using hard wheat exclusively in its production. This gave it its great strength over all other brands in the markets. When the middlings purifier first came into general use here, the value of Minnesota flour took a long stride ahead of any other brands then produced, ranging in price in the Eastern markets from $1.50 to $2 per barrel above the best winter wheat flour. At that time Minnesota was raising a purely hard wheat (the old Scotch fife), and the extra value in the flour then was evidently the result of using this hard wheat exclusively in its production." Fife is the wheat that first gave Minnesota its reputation for large yield. It is the hardest of all wheats, in respect to injury from excessive moisture. The Manitoba authorities admit Scotch fife for seed free of duty, and the Canadian Pacific road transports it for seed free of charge, making full rates on soft wheat. There are a few sections in Minnesota where the farmers have stuck to fife ever since it was introduced, and their crop this year was as large and the quality as fine as the first season that they raised fife. It is true that they have not grown wheat on the same ground every year. They have given the soil an occasional rest, sometimes for two or three years, first by pasturing it, and then by planting something else, so that it had recovered what it had lost.

The figures from five counties taken from a group in which Scotch fife had been raised almost exclusively, are given to show the results in 1882:

	Total acreage.	Total yield.	Average per acre.
Scott	40 175	718,186	17.87
Wright	26,690	636,181	17.31
McLeod (1883)	41 721	667,520	15.97
Hennepin	40,941	653 884	15.97

The figures cannot be equalled by any similar group of the purely soft wheat counties, and even if they could, there would remain against the soft wheat the all important difference in price—10 to 20 cents per bushel less than No. 1 hard fife. One thing is certain, and that is the reputation of the hard wheat section and of the Northwestern flour is maintained, it can only be by the exclusive use of fife wheat for seed. All of the softer sorts, for which larger yield is claimed, must be discarded. Rotation of crops and better modes of securing the grain when ripe are necessary. The North-western farmer must learn this lesson well, and if he would avert all danger of smut, discard soft wheat for seed and stick to fife.

Farm Items.

Premonitions of spring,—the Annual Catalogues of the seedsmen, now falling upon our table as thick "as leaves in Vallambrosa."

It is asserted, on good scientific authority, that the soja bean, which has recently been imported into Europe from Japan, is a very valuable fodder, being exceedingly rich in fatty ingredients.

It is said that if common salt be added to poultry droppings it will prevent its burning up plants when applied to them; the theory being that the great affinity of salt for moisture prevents the drying of the droppings.

A farmer is mentioned by the Chatham *Courier* who, upon first turning a horse into the field, leads him along the wire fence and brings his nose a few times in contact with the barbs. After that experience the intelligent animals keep at a safe distance, and none have been injured.

Mr. Samuel Miller, Blufftown, Mo., tells the Germantown *Telegraph* that if fresh fodder corn is stacked with straw—wheat or oat—in alternate layers of a foot of the latter to three inches of the former, there is no danger of spoiling, as the juices of the corn are absorbed by the straw, and the latter is rendered so palatable that cattle eat it all greedily without waste.

asked the six best substances for destroying insects above ground, Professor C. V. Riley mentioned tobacco, soap, helebore, arsenic, petroleum and pyrethrum. The first three are well-known; but it has only lately been learned that the vapor of tobacco is not only effectual in destroying insects wherever it can be confined, as in green-houses, but that it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says castor oil is his resort whenever he finds a fowl is affected by any internal disease, and he finds it uniformly successful. When a chicken has symptons of roup, he shuts it up in a warm, dry, ventilated coop, sprinkled with air-slaked lime, and gives it a teaspoonful of the oil, more or less, according to the length of time the fowl has been ill, repeating the dose two or three times a day, and keeping the coop, feed-dishes, etc., absolutely clean. The fowl soon recovers.

Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, wheat bran, shorts or middlings, oil-meal—these are all good food, says the *National Live Stock Journal*, for fattening sheep. But it is a good plan to give a variety. The writer says the best ration he ever knew was composed of equal parts by weight of oats, corn, peas and millet, and to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flax-seed, and all ground together. Two pounds of this with hay gave excellent results.

Winnipeg *Siftings* is telling unpleasant truths about the quality of the coal found in the Saskatchewan country. It says of the coal:—"It gives out immense heat, and that is its only virtue. It is frightfully dirty, it burns the stove to such an extent that the purchase of a new one every year looks very probable, and it burns away very fast." It is evidently a soft bituminous coal, such as is found so abundantly in Nova Scotia, and only well suited to open grates. In a country, like the North-West, where the thermometer stands for days and weeks together at 40 degrees below zero a good quality of coal for fuel is a prime necessity.

They say dogs can't reason, but no one will doubt that a dog tries to reach a conclusion when he chases his tail

FUN FOR THE MASCULINE.

The medical student is always ready to cut an acquaintance.

"No one knows more of the ups and downs of life than I do," says our elevator man.

An eagle carried off a small boy at Waco, Tex., and the city authorities are agitating the question of hatching eagles as an important local industry.

A Massachusetts paper says that all Texas citizens wear their hats over their ears. How do you suppose they would look if they wore them under their ears?

A decline in the price of copper is noted, but a small boy should not repine thereat. His mother's copper kettle will still sell for the price of a circus ticket.

A society young lady told her illiterate, but wealthy, lover that she was going to give a german, and he said he'd be sure to come, as he was very fond of beer.

"I thought," remarked Jones, "that the weather prophets told us we were going to have an open winter." "It is open," remarked Brown—"open to criticism."

A small boy, who stood gazing wistfully at a large candy man in a city confectioner's window, suddenly exclaimed: "I could lick that fellow with both hands tied behind my back."

"You promised to have my trousers done a week ago," said the exquisite youth to his tailor. "Yes, I know it," was the reply; "but until you pay your old bill they still remain breeches of promise."

It is all well enough to advise a man to keep his hands out of his pockets; but how in the world is he going to do it if he has a wife who wants a new bonnet and a silk dress every week, to say nothing of caramels, ice-cream, and a box at the opera?

Here is a fair sample of a small boy's diary, as given by an exchange:—"Got up and washed me—had breakfast—slid down hill—had a fight with Will Smith—we won't speak any more—wore a hole in the toe of my new boot steering my sled—eat supper—pa spanked me about the boot — went to bed — bully good day."

Every man has his favorite story, and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower tells the following: "One day an old negro clad in rags, and carrying a burden on his head, scrambled into the executive chamber, and dropped his load on the floor. Stepping toward the Governor, he said, 'Am you de gubner, sah?' Being answered in the affirmative, he said: 'If dat am a fac' I'se glad ter meet yer. Yer see I libs way up dar in de back ob de country, and is a poor man, sah. I h'ar dar is some pervishuns in dis cons'tution fer de culled man, and I am har to git some ob 'em sah.'"

ODD STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Benedict, Md., has over 100 inhabitants, of whom 70 are sick with typhoid fever.

The wife of a driver of a street car at Chamberlain, S. C., is worth $300,000. Her name is Mrs. Osman Boiety.

Some enthusiastic hunters in Waco, Tex., chased an animal for several miles, thinking it a wolf, but it proved to be a yellow dog.

In a French cemetery the following epitaph appears: "I await my husband, Oct. 10, 1820." Below is this: "Here I am, Feb. 7, 1880."

Tulare Lake in California is rapidly drying up. A few years ago it was 33 miles long and 21 miles wide. Now it is but 15 miles long, and has an average width of less than 8 miles.

Sidney L. Greenshaw, of Jacksonville, Ill., while drunk, attempted to pull off his coat as he sat on the bed. He fell backward, and, striking the foot rail of another bed, broke his neck.

A wild duck took a direction parellel to a locomotive leaving Tarrytown, and it was a close race for two miles, but just before reaching Irvington the bird forged ahead of the engine.

Samuel Fogely, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, put a heavy load of powder into a log, and, as the fuse failed to fire it, he went up and sat astride the log. Then the charge exploded, and Fogely will die.

A gold watch with a bullet in the back of the case, where it lodged after running through the timepiece, belongs to W. R. McGunnigle, of Saginaw, Mich. It saved his father's life during the war.

Reed and Pearce at Emporia, Kan., have been sentenced to remain in the penitentiary one year, and, at such time thereafter as the Governor shall fix, to be hung within the prison walls.

A flock of wild turkeys walked around the public square of Perryville, Mo., apparently without fear, but were gone again before the people recovered from their surprise and could capture any of them.

The champion woman pedestrian is Mrs. Hannah Barnes, who has just reached Milwaukee after a tramp of 300 miles on foot, carrying her fourteen-month-old child. She left Ashland, Wisconsin, on Dec. 2.

A butcher of Wymore, Neb., put a handsome fat pig, ornamented with rosettes, on the Christmas tree for his pastor. He was very angry next day when he saw the pig in a rival shop, where the dominie had sold it for half the market price.

The anti-Chinese agitation goes on still in British Columbia, but the facts look as though the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway across to the Pacific would put an end to the prospects of success for such an agitation. It may turn out yet that the people of British Columbia have a great deal to gain instead of a great deal to lose out of the Chinese immigration. The New York *Witness* says:—"Chinamen are buying blocks in Victoria (Vancouver Island) at high prices, and intend to make it their headquarters for the business of importing Chinese laborers for North America as Hong Kong is the headquarters of exporting them, both depots being under the British flag. As Chinese labor is in great demand all over the continent for out-door and house service, and it is impossible to prevent Chinamen from sifting across the boundary line, there will doubtless be a thriving business done, both by ocean steamers and the Canadian Pacific Railway in transporting them."

George Thompson, of Ray County, Mo., found that wild turkeys were visiting his corn crib. By fixing a string to the door, and hiding some distance away, he captured thirteen fine birds when they next visited the crib.

Christian content opens all lawful avenues of enterprise, bids us use all our faculties and make the most of them, and, when we have done our best, gratefully accept the results God sends.

A Wyoming man recently blew out his brains because he had the rheumatism. If he thought that his rheumatism was caused by too much brains he must have been badly mistaken.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line 1st 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, FEB. 22, 1884.

Canada Pacific and Grand Trunk Rys.

The all engrossing topic of discussion just now is the contension between the managers of these two rival railway lines. The Grand Trunk using every means within its power to frustrate Parliamentry help being given to the Canada Pacific Railway, to enable the Company to complete the line within a couple or three years. Mr. Hickson even going so far as to threaten that the Grand Trunk influence will be used to prevent the Canadian Government negotiating a loan in the British money markets on behalf of the Canada Pacific. The bold imprudence of the Grand Trunk Official is without a parallel, and more especially as the Grand Trunk itself is indebted to the Government some thirty-five million dollars, including interest advanced them by this country to enable them to complete their line and carry on its working —and now in the face of this indebtedness to threaten the country, and destroy its credit, because they want to get out of the way a successful powerful rival, is unprecedented presumption.

Mr. Hickson in his *modesty* wants the Canada Pacific to transfer over to the Grand Trunk the Ontario and Quebec line, and give them the whole of the Ontario traffic, and they will *magnanimously* transfer to the Canada Pacific the North Shore railroad, which they have no earthly need for—but purchased it lest it should fall into the hands of the Canada Pacific, thus giving the latter Company a continuous line from ocean to ocean. Could they have accomplished this they would then control the whole of the Ontario trade—treat her merchants as they liked and charge what rate of freight they liked. The London *Free Press* (Reform) in an able, clear and unanswerable article exposes the grasping selfishness of the Grand Trunk, and accuses its managers of charging Western Ont. merchants on freights to Montreal about double what they charge for similar freight from Chicago to Montreal, and repeatedly refused to take freight because it interfered with their Chicago business, thus creating a loss to Canada business trade. For this cause the *Free Press* urges that assistance should be given to the Canada Pacific, and that no one line should be allowed to monopolize the whole business of the country —and in this we agree with the London *Free Press*.

The Grand Trunk carried on a similar war with the Great Western to that now waged against the Pacific with the hope of being able to gobble it up as it finally did the Western. In fact nothing will satisfy its voracious maw but the control of the entire lines of the Dominion. It opposed the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, the Toronto Grey and Bruce, and the Toronto and Nipessing, and gave determined opposition to the Credit Valley road to prevent its going into Toronto and getting to the water front.

Mr. Hickson will consent (how magnanimous) to assistance being given the Canada Pacific provided they will consent to withdraw from Ontario—but this the Canada Pacific will not consent to do, and so it is now war to the knife between them. The House of Commons we are sure will grant the Canada Pacific the aid asked for—leaving the Grand Trunk to do its worst—but should the English directors try to influence money lenders from negotiating Canada bonds, the Government should put on the screws and force them to pay their indebtedness to Canada, and seize upon the road and hold it till it is paid.

Mr. Curren in his speech in the House on the Railway resolutions, spoke of the disasters to the country that would follow even a temporary halt in the building of the Pacific road, quoting the opinions of leading mercantile men in Montreal, with whom he had spoken, as to the injury that would be done all business interests unless the work is uninterruptedly carried forward to its conclusion. The question of the security obtained for the loan was fully considered. For the loan of $22,500,000 Mr. Curren pointed out that the government obtains assets and investments in the shape of branch lines equipment, lien on the extension from Callander to Brockville and Montreal, South-Eastern bonds, the fleet of steel steamers, real estate, workshop, etc., aggregating a value of about $25,000,000, all of which is outside the line contracted for by the company. On the main line proper an expenditure of $23,000,000 has been made, which goes in as security; 21,000,000 acres of land are retained and $35,000,000 of capital stock locked up. In addition to this security, it was pointed out that every dollar of the increased cash subsidy and of the proposed loan, less the amount required to pay off the floating debt of the company, goes into the road and becomes a security against itself, and that the company must keep ahead of the loan under the resolutions, or, in other words, expend the money itself before it can be claimed from the government. The security under the contract of 1881 was contrasted with that now obtained. Then the only security for the completion of a portion of the road was a million dollars in cash, and five million acres of land, while the new arrangement gives as security every asset of the company and 21,000,000 acres of land, one-half of which has already been earned. For this vastly increased security the government pays $22,500,000 Mr. Curren admitted, but, taking the land at $1.50 per acre it in itself will more than repay the country for the loan.

THE SOUDAN.

We copy the following interesting article in reference to the Soudan Country and General Gordon, from the last *Christian Guardian*, which we commend to our readers:—"The interest of the whole world has been recently turned to the Soudan. The country is fertile and capable of supporting a large population. A good deal of feeling has been evoked in England against the policy of the Government, in abandoning this region to the False Prophet and his followers. Sir Samuel Baker, who knows the country well, is strongly against the British Government giving it up, and the Conservative party think the Government is allowing the honor of the country to be tarnished by their present course. Since 1820, the country has been under the nominal sovereignty of Egypt; and now that Egypt has become virtually a British province, it lowers the prestige of England that this region should be lost to Egypt at this juncture. The defeat of the illstarred expeditions under Col. Hicks and Colonel Baker has also told against England; but though these expeditions were so feeble as to invite defeat, and the officers who led them went on a forlorne hope, they were nevertheless regarded by the enemies of Egypt as defeats of British enterprises. Now that the Government feels that Egypt must be sustained, it may be that the policy of abandoning the Soudan may be changed. Though much may be said against a foreign aggressive policy; yet it is undeniable, the extension of British influence means the spread of Christianity and civilization. We have often noticed that people from the United States, who have had a good deal of jealousy of England when they saw how closely the spread of English influence is identified with civilization, become as British in their feelings as Englishmen. The sending of General Gordon to the Soudan has given great satisfaction, though it is only to carry out the policy of evacuation. He is a true hero. His first military service was rendered in the trenches before Sebastopol. His bravery and generalship vanquished the Taeping rebellion, and saved the Chinese Government, by a succession of brilliant victories. He refused all remuneration for his services. After service in Ashantee, he succeeded Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of Upper Egypt. He remained in the employ of the Khedive six years. He was sent to the Soudan by Ismail, and knows the country well, and it is well known to the native tribes. He devoted himself to winning the confidence of the blacks, in conciliating hostile tribes, in suppressing the revolts of slave-hunters, in surveying and exploring new lands, in opening a cordon of stations to the Equator, and in alleviating the miseries of the people. He is as modest and unselfish as he is brave and energetic."

We also copy the following interesting particulars in regard to this wonderful man from *Home and School*:—

GORDON'S name is held in honor over the length and breadth of two great Empires; he is the only Christian for whom prayers are offered year by year at Mecca; he is a Mandarin of the highest order in the service of China, and has been a Pasha in the service of the Porte. Two travellers, who recently came from Central Africa, say that tribe after tribe implored them to send back the good Pasha to his children. But in England he is a sort of stranger. Abroad he has been successful in ruling nations; at home he is only an officer of Engineers.

The active career of the great soldier of fortune began in the Crimea, where he toiled in the trenches and endured many dull hardships. Colonel Chesney says: "Gordon attracted the notice of his superiors by a special aptitude for war. We used to send him to find out what new move the Russians were making." So strong did the young subaltern's ability impress the officers under whom he served that when the war was over he was sent to help in the work of laying down the new frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Roumania. In 1858 he went as commissioner to Armenia, and after his work there was done he proceeded to China, where he arrived just in time to see the sack of the Summer Palace. At that time the Chinese Empire was tottering to its fall. During the wild disorder which prevailed when the Opium War of 1842 was ended, a village schoolmaster, named Hung-tsue-schuen, suddenly proclaimed himself as a prophet of vengeance and freedom. He said that his mission was to exterminate the Manchoo race, and he found hundreds of thousands to believe in him. Gradually the "prophet" gathered a great army, and gained one victory after another, until at last he stormed Nankin and established his throne there. His troops ravaged the country, and the Imperialists could do nothing against him. The starving peasants were reduced to canibalism; business in the coast towns was paryzed, and the rebel who caused this desolation and suffering bestowed on himself the title of King. In despair the Chinese Government asked that a British commander might be appointed to the Imperial forces, and Gordon was chosen. He went very warily to work. First of all, he completed a military survey of the country for 30 miles around Shanghai, and then he began with the training of troops. His force was about four thousand strong; the men were very poorly armed, and the officers were adventurers from almost every State of Europe. But officers and men alike found in Gordon their master; rigid discipline was established, and the Englishman at last took the field with an army that recognized him as a real ruler. Gordon struck at the very heart of the rebellion; he was as swift and decisive in his operations as Napoleon himself; and the Tai-ping Generals never knew when and where his next blow would fall. Stockade after stockade, town after town, were stormed by the Imperialists, and every attack of importance was led by the Commander-in-chief in person. He never carried any weapon; he went into action with a tiny cane, which he handled jauntily, and he used to stand amid the hottest fire, pointing quitely with this little rod, which the soldiers called "GORDON'S WAND OF VICTORY." He crushed the rebellion and then left China without taking one penny of reward. By promptly ending a cruel civil war he had rescued an immense population from starvation and misery. After saving an Empire he settled soberly down at Gravesend, worked on the Thames fortifications, taught in Ragged Schools, visited the sick and the poor, and remained in obscurity till the fame of his exploits had almost passed away. But he was fated to rule yet another Empire. In 1874 he was requested to take service under Ismail as Governor of the tribes in Upper Egypt. The Khedive offered him ten thousand pounds a year, but Gordon refused to accept more than two thousand. His own Government had paid him two thousand a year, and he would take no more from a foreign Power. Excepting for one short break, Gordon ruled the Soudan during five years, and his task was harder than that of any other Governor known to history. The Province is as large as Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany put together; the slave traders were in revolt; settled government had ceased, and the widest anarchy prevailed. The Governor-General had to face a deadly climate, bestial savagery, and ruthless fanaticism; he had everything against him and he was alone. But he began his task cheerfully, with a superb self confidence which is astonishing and admirable. In one year he rode over five thousand miles, ruined the slavers, delivered the natives from oppression, restored order and established the terror of his name, just as he did among the Tai-pings. He once rode alone into an encampment of chiefs who had sworn to kill him. He ordered these would-be assassins to meet him, and they went away from the interview awe-stricken and humble. His task was performed amid constant opposition from Cairo; but he triumphed over all obstacles, and left an empire where he had found a chaos. We know how weaker men have contrived to render his labor as nought. Gordon's one failure in life came when he tried to impress the authorities at Cape Town with some of his notions of abstract justice; but of that episode we need say little. Common praise becomes an impertinence when applied to such a career, and we prefer to let the inspiring facts speak for themselves. In spite of all that despairing philosophers may say, there are thousands of Englishmen who despise showy attractions and who admire gallantry, unselfishness, and modesty. To such men no story can give higher thoughts than the life of the recluse who is now quietly living by the side of the Mount of Olives. Gordon has just been sent to the Soudan again.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for the Province of Quebec, met this year in the town of St. Johns, Quebec. There was a pretty full meeting of members. In the absence of Grand Master Gymer, who through sickness and death in his family was prevented from attending, the chair was worthily filled by Bro. Dr. McConnell, Dept. Grand Master. The members of the Grand Lodge on assembling in their Lodge room were presented with an address of welcome by the St. Johns Lodge (Miriam Lodge, No. 10.) The Grand Lodge transacted a large amount of important business relating to the welfare of the Order. The Brethren expressed themselves well pleased with their visit to St. Johns. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in the city of Montreal. The following are the Officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year:—

DR. J. B. MCCONNELL,	Grand Master.
DR. J. H. GRAHAM,	D. G. M.
WM. BOUTELLE,	G. W.
E. J. FISH,	G. S.
L. A. LAVERS,	G. T.
A. J. M. TENNAY,	G. C.
F. G. VAREY,	G. M.
F. GILLESPIE,	G. H.
D. KERR,	G. C.
W. PATERSON,	G. G.

We have have received the annual report of the Minister of Militia and Defence for the year 1883, from which we copy the following items:—

The amount voted by Parliament for Militia services for 1882-83 was $760,350. The expenditure from 1st July 1882 to 30th June 1883, was $734,354.25. The amount voted for Civil Government salaries was $36,350, and the expenditure was $34,985.70. The Committee of Staff Officers were appointed to test the qualities of the cartridges Manufactured in this Country and those imported from England, and their unanimous verdict was in favour of the Dominion Cartridges. We also have received a copy of the estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883.

Tobogganing Accidents.

Saturday was fruitful of accidents on the city tobogganing slides. On the Montreal hill a young lady was seriously bruised about the head by a collision with a toboggan. At the Tuque Bleue one gentleman had his collar bone fractured and another his nose broken, and at the Lansdowne another gentlemen was completely disrobed although no bones were broken. Carelessness was the cause in each case.

Great Excitement.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

Notes from Cobourg.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

The saved army, as many of your readers may know, originated in Kingston. Their methods differ from the Salvation army mainly in that they do not use drums, Tambourines &c., and secondly in that they recommend their converts to join some of the churches, not regarding themselves as a seperate organization.

A detachment has been working successfully in Cobourg since before Christmas. Some nights they must have a thousand or more of a congregation. They have gathered in quite a number of recruits. Various of the Ministers lend them a helping hand, but of course they preside over their own meetings. For some nights past a young married lady has had charge. They preach no sermons; they relate experiences, exhort and sing simple hymns to tunes lively, and time much faster than that of ordinary sacred music, multitudes of the congregation joining with them in pieces that have now become familiar.

REV. DR. WILSON.

This, now famous clergyman of the Church of England, gave an excellent address at the saved army meeting last week to a large and interested audience. Dr. Wilson presents a tall and very good figure, wears side whiskers, has a high and slightly receding forehead, speaks fluently, but without excitement, and yet with the fervency of an Evangelist. If the testimony of men who claimed to be moved in a spiritual sense could be taken as evidence of fruit, then the past twelve months of his life had been more fruitful than all the other years of his ministry taken together. He only wished that his brother clergymen in the Church of England were as happy as he. He related the account of several striking conversions in Kingston. Said he "if I were to tell you all that God has done through the Salvation army and the Saved army in Kingston, I would keep you here, not till morning, but till some day next week." But he was speaking not to glorify the Salvation army or the Saved army, but for the glory of his Master alone.

He was now on his way to his former pastorate in Kingston—thence to another city, indeed he had no continuing city, but he knew whom he had believed and said he I am certain that He is able to keep that which I have committed to his charge. He spoke in the strongest terms of the possibility of Christian assurance and urged his hearers to seek this sure and certain hope. "Bless God," said he.

"The worst man here may wear a Crown." Happy would he be if he should discover in the future that any word of his had been the means of saving one. Dr. Wilson is evidently a man of large sympathies, a lover of souls.

S. H. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Egyptian council of state has been abolished.

The Merv tribes have taken the oath of fidelity to Russia.

Mr. Gladstone was assaulted on his way to the House of Commons on the 14th.

The garrison of Tokar has supplies to last till the end of the month.

Fifty fishermen have been carried out by an ice floe on the Caspian Sea and perished.

A largely attended meeting at Sheffield has denounced the government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Ira Morgan, reeve of Osgoode, has recovered his gold watch, which was awarded him when warden of the county, and stolen when attending the Montreal carnival.

News of the despatch of British forces to Suakim is said to have had the effect of causing the rebels to disperse.

It is estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 people have been driven out of their homes by the floods in the vicinity of Cincinnati

OTTAWA, FEB. 15.—Mr. Matthew Arnold who arrived here this evening, will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General during his visit to Ottawa.

LONDON, February 18.—Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected president of the National Conservative Union. This indicates that he will succeed Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the conservatives.

Matthew Arnold while in Boston heard that a farmer's wife, who had read all his works, had driven in five miles to hear him lecture, expressed a desire to see him, saying that he doubted if any farmer's wife in England would drive five miles to hear a lecture on Emersion or Carlyle.

REV. DR. RICE, in his discourse at Kingston on Sunday evening, is reported to have said that the schools of Egypt when Moses was a boy were far in advance of our Public schools at the present day.

BRADLAUGH is evidently sick of long continued struggle to occupy a seat in the House of Commons. He yesterday applied for, and was granted, the Chiltern Hundreds. A writ for a new election for his constituency will be issued.

It is expected that before the middle of summer Calgary will have a population of several thousands, and that Silver City, which now has five hundred inhabitants, will have a like phenomenal growth. The former place is now petitioning for incorporation as a town.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General, in acknowledging his thanks to the Mayor and citizens of Montreal for the hospitable reception accorded him and Lady Lansdowne on the visit to the carnival, generously sent a cheque for five hundred dollars for the poor of the city.

It was again found necessary to postpone the winter races at Ottawa which were to take place yesterday. The weather continues soft, and the probability is they will not take place now.

THE TAY CANAL.—The sum of $100,000 has been placed in the estimates for the construction of the Tay Canal, to be spent during the financial year commencing on 1st July 1884. This is in addition to $75,000 voted for the current financial year.

Latest News about Lord Tennyson is that he cannot take his seat in the House of Lords, his peer's robes having gone astray, and it has been suggested that he should appear in wideawake hat and antique cloak which he has worn with so much effect.

The public debt of Canada between 1878 and 1883, increased eighteen million dollars. During the period the Reformers were in power, from 1873 to 1878, the debt increased forty-one million dollars, and there was very little to show for the increase.

"Oh, yes," said the eldest Miss Culture at table d'hote the other evening. "I breakfasted with Mrs. Brainwait and we enjoyed a delicious repast—excellent coffee, superior bread, and pascatorial globes done admirably." "What f'asked her friend, "Piscatorial globes," repeated the Boston miss. And what under the sun are they?" "I believe," said Miss Culture, drawing herself up stiffly, "I believe uncultured people call them fish balls."

Cooking the food in cold weather is more nourishing than the old plan of feeding wholly upon raw grains. It tends to make the stock more thrifty, and assists in increasing their steady growth. When improper and unnecessary work is forced upon the digestive organs, diseases in its various types, particularly indigestion, is sure to follow, and as it is in our power to assist nature in modifying these changes, a good full breakfast, and fresh is the best way of giving the morning meal in cold weather to our fowls.

Mr M. W. Renaud has entered an action for $10,000, on behalf of Miss Ann B. Howard, of Montreal, against Mr. Simon Howard, a merchant, of Eganville. The damages are claimed for alleged breach of promise of marriage made to the plaintiff. The defendant was married to another lady a few days ago, and on arriving in town on his honeymoon received the novel wedding present of a writ for this action.

CORNWALL, Ont. Feb 14.—An avalanche of ice and frozen snow fell from a building on Second street about 5.30 p. m. to-day. There were passing on the sidewalk at the time Mrs. R. W. Macfarlane and Mrs. John McIntyre. Mrs. Macfarlane escaped uninjured, but Mrs. McIntyre was buried to the waist. She was unconscious for some time, but not thought to be seriously injured.

KHARTOUM, February 18.—On Gen. Gordon's arrival here, thousands crowded to kiss his hands and feet, calling him "Sultan of Soudan. Addressing the people, Gen. Gordon said, "I came without soldiers, but with God on my side to redress evils. I will not fight with any weapons, but will mete out justice. There shall be no more Bashi-Bazouks." The populace say that Gen. Gordon is giving them more than El Mahdi could give. Gen. Gordon is sending copies of his proclamation in all directions.

The last new idea of combining charity and gayety is the Albert Hall peasants' fair. It will be very brilliant. Various ladies, dressed in the costumes of the peasants of all nations will preside over the stalls. Miss Mary Anderson will assist at a stall. The proceeds of the fair are to be divided among the hospitals. America is to be represented by Lady Wolsley Mesdames Hallett and Sartoris. It is suggested that one of the ladies should appear as an Indian squaw. The stalls are to be gotten up so as to give a kind of scenic effect to the idea. There is to be a Dutch interior, a Swiss chalet, a Turkish harem, and I suppose a log hut as representing the far West. Duchesses will serve glasses of beer, and, as the entrance fee will be moderate, a great crowd is expected, and the hospitals at all events will benefit.

DEATH.

BARLEY.—At Chatham, on Feby. 16th Mary Turner, the beloved wife of the late Thos. Barley, aged 77 years, 3 months and 17 days a native of Lincolnshire, England. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.



Notice to Mariners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Examiners of Canditates for Coasting and Inland Certificates as Masters and Mates will meet at the office of the Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, at 3 p. m., on Wednesday the 20th inst., to commence examinations, which will continue until the following Saturday at 4 p. m. The Examiners will also meet at the office of the Agent of this Department, in the city of Quebec, on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 a. m. to commence examinations, which will continue until the following Thursday at 4 p. m. Candidates should bring their Certificates from former employers with them.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy of the Minister of
Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine & Fisheries,
Ottawa, 15th February, 1884.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Attorney to collect in the debts due to the estates of the late Mr. Wm. Vart, and of the late Mrs. Jackson, and that all parties indebted are required to settle immediately and all parties having any accounts against said estates, are requested to file the same right away.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Attorney.
25-3in.

General Attention to the Trade

New Spring Goods!

JUST OPENING AT

F. X. BERTRAND'S

WEST END.

HAVING bought my goods in due time I can now offer at reduced price dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, hardware, wall-paper in newest style, groceries such as teas, sugars, molasses, syrups, currants and raisins, dried apples, paints and oil, glass cut to order, &c. My stock of Tweeds this year are at ten per cent cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, cottons and prints as special y. All my winter stock will be sold off at cost price. A early call will prove to your satisfaction the quality and cheapness of my goods

At the Crooked Sign,
West End, Lachute.

F. X. BERTRAND.

Tweeds! Tweeds!

WE are getting in a new lot of real SCOTCH TWEEDS, in suits only, and no two patterns alike. We are going to make this line the leading one the coming season, and request parties in need of suitings to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. We have on hand a large stock of

Canadian Tweeds,

IN DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

Which we are offering low to clear them out.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

R. BANFORD & Co,

WEST END CASH STORE

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

We beg to call the attention of the Public to Our New Stock of Ostrich Feathers, in Black and Colors. Best value we have ever had in stock.

J. & A. LOWE

EAST END, LACHUTE.
Lachute, Feb. 11th, 1884.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

THE undersigned begs to call attention to the superior quality of his BREAD. Fresh every day. ROLLS, BUNS, &c., &c., delivered by obliging Drivers. Orders left at the Store will be promptly attended to. Cakes of all kinds, Pastry, Crackers, Candies, always fresh and choice assortment. Figs (new), Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, &c., &c.

J. HOPE,

Baker and Confectioner,
Market Square.

Boarding House & Resteraunt.—The House formerly occupied by F. W. Allan, opposite the Station.

LOGAN & DUFORT.
22-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that by Acte before JULES H. BERTHELOT, Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, of date the second day of February instant, he was duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER, *alias* JAMES WILSON, in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District.

Geneva, February 6th, 1884.
WALTER G. SHARMAN,
Curator.

Lachute Advertisements.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

CHEAP STOVES.

NICKEL PLATED COAL STOVES.
COOK AND BOX STOVES FOR COAL OR WOOD, an immense stock on hand.
PLOWS AND PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

GREY'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, undoubtedly the lightest, strongest and best in use.
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAWS, &c. &c.

McOUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Sept. 20th, 1883. 1y

J. W. HUTTON.

PRACTICAL BUILDER, BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER, is now prepared to Execute all kinds of work as Building, Bricklaying & Plastering. Parties requiring work of a first-class order, and at moderate charges would do well to communicate with him.

Boiler and Oven Building a Specialty.
All Work Guaranteed—Estimates Given.

Address J. W. HUTTON,
Care of J. HOPE, Lachute

REFERENCES.—Dr. Bell, Montreal General Hospital, Mr. Montgomery, St. Lawrence Hall Montreal, J. M. Aird, Baker, 63 St. Joseph St. Montreal; F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute Mills J. Miller, Esq., L'Original, Ont.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes this means of notifying the public that he has opened a Livery Stable next door to Chapman & Drysdale's Door and Sash Factory, Lachute.

15-6m BAPTISTE ST. JEAN.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Great Northern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an act to amend its charter so as to allow the head office of the Company to be removed to alter the mode of issuing its debentures, to extend their line to or near the city of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 11th December, 1883.
LACOSTE, GLOBENSKY,
BEAULLON & BROSSEAU,
Solicitors for the applicant
20-5-in.

WILLIAM CAUTION & SON,

ST. ANDREWS, P.Q.

Carpenters, Joiners and Undertakers. Coffins and Caskets always on hand—cheaper than anywhere else in the Dominion.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Cyrille, Hector Hand grave alias Andgrave dit Champagne will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorise the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of the profession of Advocate and Attorney.

C. H. H. CHAMPAGNE,
St. Eustache, 7th January, 1884. 19-6

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainity, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.



National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.





$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. 13 1y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition will be presented by the Undersigned to the Judge or prothonotary, at the Court House at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, praying that the Curator appointed to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER *alias* JAMES WILSON, be authorized to sell certain immoveable property belonging to said estate, and to wind up the same.

All creditors of the said estate, or persons interested therein, are hereby notified to be present, and give their advice on the premises.

Montreal, February 6th, 1884.
TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
28-3in Attorys., for Petitioner

St. Andrews Advetisement

A CHEAP LOT

—OF—

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

SPECIAL VALUE IN

FOULE WOOL DRESS GOODS.

NEW CARPETS

—AND—

FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

JUST OPENED OUT AT

C. T. WALES & Co.

ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. W. & Co., sell the WANZER sewing Machines in Instalments, and old machines taken in exchange.

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
Rainer & Co.,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	26 tf

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to

Campbell & Co.,
NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,
LACHUTE.

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 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.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 1283, 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.

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, Moulis, 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. 27 1y

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Notice to Mariners.—Wm. Smith.
General Attention to the Trade—F. X. Bertrand
Public Notice.—Thomas Jefferson.
Tweeds! Tweeds!—R. Banford & Co.
Notice.—Alex. Paul & Co.
Bardley's Column.

LOCAL.

SHINGLES.

Pine, Spruce & Cedar, from the best makers. For Sale by R. CRESWELL. Those requiring to purchase would do well to leave in their orders early. R. C. 21-tf

Hope in Hopeville.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle.

On Monday last Mr. J. Stewart, Butcher, of this place purchased a large number of fat cattle and Pigs so that our citizens may expect to be supplied with a superior quality of meat.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms.

NOTICE.

All the unsettled accounts belonging to us not settled before March 15th will be placed in other hands for collection. Your attention to the above is asked and it may save trouble, as we are winding up the business.

ALEX. PAUL & CO.

Brownsburg, Feby. 20th 1884.

Health is a duty, Disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all billiousness or liver trouble; 25 cents will buy a bottle.

The gospel will be preached in Christie's Hall Lord willing on Friday Evening 22nd, at 7 o'clock.

—A mass meeting was held in London on the 15th under the auspices of the Patriotic Society was attended by 20,000 persons, the Lord Mayor presiding. The meeting condemned the Egyptian policy of the Government and the control of Egypt by Egyptians, which had caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives. It declared that a revival of the slave trade must be prevented and the trade route to Central Africa be restored.

She Declares it Saved Her Life.

Mrs F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

At the annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge, held in the Orange Hall, Lachute, on Feb. 5th 1884. The following officers were elected for the present year. Capt. Jas. Smith. C. M. Lieutenant Wm. Pollock, D. C. M. Alex. Calder, Chap. E. Robinson, Sec. Alex Lyster, Treas. Malcolm McCrea. D. of C. John Rodgers, C. Lecturer.

Proof Positive.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

PROGRESS OF LACHUTE—We heve learned that Mr. Pierre Rodrique proprietor of the well known Argenteuil Hotel has entered into a contract for the enlargement of his premises, which shall be raised to three stories in height, with a length of one hundred and ten feet. It will contain fifty good bed-rooms, a spacious dining-room, with also good sitting rooms and commercial travellers rooms.

PROF LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan &c.

Mr. P. Campbell of Lachute Mills, this week started running a pair of New French Burr Mill Stones of a superior quality, and his customers may expect their work done (if it possibly can be done) better than ever.

A Certain Result.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

—Vanderbilt's capital of gold is greater than all the gold there was in the world in the reign of Agustus Cæsar. 200,000,000 dollars in gold is his fortune, and thirty-five freight cars would be required for its transportation. Let this gold be turned into ten dollar coins, lay them in a circle, edge to edge, and the ring would have a circumference of over three hundred miles.

FIREMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

—Ten thousand copies of the first edition of the Queen's diary was sold the first day.

—General Gordon telegraphs: "I have formed a committee of defence with well to do families of Berber. Precipitate action may throw them into the arms of the enemy. Patience alone is requisite." He asks the authorities at Cairo to send arms and ammunition for the Berberines. The Rebels killed at Sinkat two hundred women and a number of children. Yemen in Arabia is in full revolt.

NATIONAL AILLS acts promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

—The Pope commenting on the hostilities in Tonquin and Soudan exclaimed; "The Church has small cause to thank the great western powers for their services on behalf of religion and civilization. When Africa and Tonquin are pacified we shall be at the point where we were half a century ago."

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues, healed and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted.

—Spies report that the rebels are fully aware that the English troops are coming. They are mustering in great force. Osman Digma, whose camp is pitched 18 miles south-west of Suakim, has proclaimed that he will obtain Tokar before the British can possibly arrive and that he will then capture Suakim.

—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons on the 15th that England would defray the expenses of the British expedition to the Soudan.

St. Andrews.

A very successful Parlor Social was held at the residence of Mr T. Davis on Thursday the 7th inst., it was one of a series of socials, to be given, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Congregation, once a fortnight, in the different homes of the members.

A Public Meeting of the rate-payers was held in the Town Hall, last week, to consider the wisdom of building an iron bridge over the North river here. A report of meeting will appear next week.

At a meeting of the council held in the Town Hall on the 4th inst George Simpson Esq. was reelected Mayor by acclamation.

A BRILLIANT CARNIVAL OFFERING.

We are in receipt of the Carnival Number of the Moutreal *Herald*, with its magnificent four-color illustrations of the Ice Palace and the Snowshoers' Arch, two artistic gems which alone are worth the twenty-five cents paid for the entire number. Then we have full page illustrations of Dominion Square, Montreal, showing the Palace from another point of view, the Windsor Hotel and other fine buildings; and skating, tobogganing and curling scenes, all beautifully done; the whole number of finely executed pictures, being not less than twenty-five. This is not all that the Carnival Number contains, since it includes the most complete, reliable and graphic description of the Carnival games, scenes, balls, etc., that was given to the public by any Canadian newspaper. This description makes twenty-two pages, or one hundred columns each eighteen inches in length, and is a model of successful newspaper reporting, covering every event and incident of importance which transpired during Carnival week.

A Child's Sacrifice.

A young man who had been on a three day's debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel where he was well known, sat down and looked moodily into the street. Presently a little girl about ten years old came in and looked timidly about the room. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each one begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece, and she went to the gentleman spoken of and asked for a penny adding:

"I haven't had anything to eat for a whole day."

The gentleman was out of humor, and he said crossly:

"Don't bother me. I haven't had anything to eat for three days."

The child opened her eyes in shy wonder, and stared at him for a moment and walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then after hesitating a few seconds, walked up to him gently laying the five cents on his knee, said with tones of true girlish pity in her voice:

"If you haven't had anything to eat for three days you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get more somewhere."

The young man blushed to the roots of the hair, and lifting the child in his arms kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the other persons in the room, and those in the corridor and office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over forty dollars, and sent the little girl on her way rejoicing.—*Philadelphia Call*

Mrs. Murphy's Idea of It.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye, Mrs. Moriarty."

"The same to ye, Mrs. Murphy. How's all the family?"

"All well tank God, but Mary Ann, and she's got but a headache owin' to bein' over the river late last night to a chamber concert, I believe it is they calls it."

"Faith an' phwat kind of a concert is a chamber concert?

"Troth an' I dun know; I niver axed Mary Ann. But I suppose its the making of music wid chambers. They're gittin' to make music these days wid almost anything that's got a sound to it."

AMUSING ANECDOTE.—The C. P. *Central Canadian* tells the following:—Rev. Mr. Reynolds related an anecdote on Monday evening in the Methodist Church to this effect: In the good old days when Methodists laid special value on the emotional in nature, an aged lady of that denomination attended a Presbyterian meeting. It was no doubt a cold place for a Methodist to get into, but the mercury soon began to move in her; and she shouted out in moderate tone: "Glory." An Elder appeared, and said: "Such loud conduct is not encouraged here; you must put in a stopper." But as the meeting progressed Methodist fermentation began again to operate, the stopper flew off, and out in strong and startling tones came the heated exclamation: "Hallelujah." The Deacons and Elders held council together, and decided that the Methodist should be expelled; her yeast was not capable of assimilating with the Presbyterian dough, and it would not do to permit another effort of that kind. A couple of officers thereupon seized her by force, and throwing her unresisting body over their shoulders, carried her forth. When nearing the door, she prepared her lungs for one great final outburst of triumph, and in piercingly distinct and glowing expression she shouted back her victorious cry: "Glory hallelujah, my Saviour was carried along the street of Jerusalem on one donkey, but I have the satisfaction of being carried out on the backs of two donkeys!" Rev. Mr. McDonald, who was present, burst into uncontrollable laughter. It was some time before he could get into his normal condition. It was the same with Rev. Mr. Scott; while the large audience was quite as long in subsiding. "Bravo, old woman," was possibly the heroic thought in every mind.

A Slumbering Demon Aroused.

The following startling account appears in an English journal: A man who had been a drunkard for many years was induced to sign a pledge of total abstinence, which he kept inviolate through all temptation. At length, while superintending some repairs on a hotel, the landlord offered him a glass of beer. This he declined. He was urged to drink, but he still refused. Continued urging only made his refusal more peremptory, while he claimed the right to do as he pleased. But for some reason the landlord chose to tempt him further, and watching for an opportunity, tiped the glass so that some drops of beer fell upon his lips. This taste was sufficient to rouse the demon of appetite that had so long slumbered. The glass was seized and drained of its contents with an eagerness which startled all who witnessed it. Work was abandoned directly, and a family which had rejoiced over the rescue of a husband and father from a fate worse than death, were prostrated with grief. Many efforts were afterwards made to reclaim him, and often did he promise never again to touch the destroying drink, but these promises were quickly broken. He had lost all power of self-control. He lived to become a miserable vagabond, wandering from place to place, wretched and despairing, dying at last in a public almshouse, and all because of a glass of beer.

A challenge of a somewhat singular character is published in a West of England contemporary. It emanates from a "novice" who challenges Mr. Gladstone to a match at tree-chopping. The trees to be cut down must be selected by an unbiased referee, and must be of equal girth. The novice agrees to pay Mr. Gladstone's expenses, third class fare, to Cardiff, or to take his own expenses to Hawarden. The gate money is to be equally divided between the two contestants. As the novice is slightly younger than the Premier, being only in his 70th year, he will give Mr. Gladstone one minute's start. The novice adds that "he means business and not bragging." The challenge has not yet been accepted.

THE DISCUSSION over the Canadian Pacific Railway loan here is rapidly resolving itself into a wrangle between the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway sympathizers. It is not unlikely that the Provincial Treasurer may have had something to say in his budget speech to-morrow about the loan, the demand of Quebec for better terms and the *quid pro quo* which must be demanded for Ontario if Quebec gets anything.

The first amendment to the Pacific Railway resolutions moved by Mr. Cameron of Huron was defeated on Tuesday night.—yeas 62, nays 132.—

Warning.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the granduler system.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

His Infirmity Repeated in the Experience of a Leading Public Man—Truths for the Aged.

(*Syracuse, N. Y., Courier.*)

"How long has he been in public service?"

"Before the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

"And he has kept his name untarnished during all that period?"

"Absolutely!"

"He is a man I should like to meet."

The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose record and qualities were being discussed. To trace the history of public men, who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those politicians were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street.

Mr. Alvord, who has been and is, familiarly known as "Old Salt," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed he was endowed by nature with an unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel most peculiar sensations. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail him. He felt unaccountable nausea almost constantly, accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoleon the Great while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manner as the terrible troubles that overcame Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer Mr Alvord said:

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the assembly, with symptoms identical with those I felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advanced years, for I had always counted that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence river. I experienced a painful sense of fulness in the lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaustion. Those who have reached my years can appreciate my sensations."

"And did neither yourself nor the physicians understand the cause or nature of these troubles."

"It seems not entirely, for the physicians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back and this was only temporary."

"But you are looking well and strong now Mr. Alvord. How did you bring about the change."

"By using a remedy which is very popular and which I have found wonderfully efficient—Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over me. I believe in it and therefore commend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down when there is no necessity and whose lost vitality and manhood remind them of their increasing years."

The interview then drifted to other topics, but as the reporter gazed at the man whose experience is so ripe and who has seen so much of the different phases of life he could not but wish that those who are suffering from the various forms of physical ailment, and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believer in the efficacy of the remedy that cured him. There is no excuse for shortening life as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for "breaking down" early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless and men or women who permit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

NEW YORK February 12.—Specials from London to the press referring to the Queen's new book say the entire book is devoted to domestic and family affairs; political allusions are only incidental. The illustrations are numerous, and include portraits of the Queen and of the Princesses Helena, Louise and Beatrice. There is also a portrait of Grant, the Queen's body servant, and one of her attendant, John Brown. There are pictures, too, of the Queen's collie dogs, Sharp and Noble, and several views of scenes in the Highlands, from sketches by the Princess Beatrice. In the preface the royal authoress says:—

"Remembering the felling with which our 'Life in the Highlands,' was recieved, the writer thinks the present volume may equally evoke sympathy, as, while describing a very altered life, it shows how her sad and suffering heart was soothed and cheered by the excursions and incidents it recounts, as well as by the simple mountaineers, from whom she learned so many lessons of resignation and faith in the quiet of the beautiful High lands."

After the dedication the diary opens with the building of the memorial cairn in honour of the Prince Consort. It reads as follows:—

"We started off in a little pony chair, led by Brown, Bertie (the Prince of Wales), Helena and Lonis on ponies, and the two little boys, Arthur and Leopold. I actually drove in the little carriage to the very top of Craig Lowrigan, Grant and Duncan pushing the carriage behind. Sweet Baby Beatrice we found at the top. The view was so fine the day was so bright, the heather so beautifully pink; but no pleasure, no joy—all dead. Here at the top is the foundation of the cairn to be erected to my precious Albert. I and my poor six orphans all placed stones on it, and our initials are to be placed on stones all round it."

Several succeeding entries in the diary mention other visits to the prince's cairn, along with family records, and remarks of the donaties. The following may serve as an example of the latter:—

"When near the cairn, Grant said:—I thought you would like to be here to-day, on his birthday,' so entirely was he of the opinion that this beloved day, and even the 14th of December, the anniversary of his death, must not be looked upon as a day of mourning. There is so much good and strong faith in these simple people!"

When making the first visit to Glassalt Shiel Mountain lodge in 1868, the diary describes the house-warming as follows:—

"Brown came to say that all the servants were ready. There were present Louise, Arthur, Jane, Lady Churchill, a number of domestics and the policemen. We made nineteen altogether. Five animated reels were danced in which Brown himself joined. After the first reel, whiskey toddy was brought round for every one, and Brown begged I would drink to the fire-kindling. The merry, pretty little ball ended at eleven but the men went on singing in the steward's room for some time, all very happy. But sad thoughts filled my heart, both before dinner and when I retired to rest. I thought of my darling husband, whom I fancied I must see, and who always wished to build here. Then the sad thought struck me that it was my first widow's house. But I am sure his blessing rests on it."

In 1871, the Queen witnessed the Scotch communion service one Sunday at the Crathie Church, near Balmoral. She writes:—

"The communion is most touching and beautiful. It impressed and moved me more than I can express. It is impossible to say how deeply we were impressed by the grand simplicity of the service. It was all so truly earnest. No description can do justice to the perfect devotion of the whole assemblage. I longed much to join it. To see all these simple, good people, in there nice, plain dresses, including an old woman in her mutch, so many of whom I knew, and some of whom had walked far, although they were in deep snow, was very striking. 'Since 1873,' the Queen adds, 'I have partaken of the communion at Crathie every autumn.'

On October 3, 1870, the Princess Louise became engaged to the Marquis of Lorne.

"The event took place during a walk from Glassalt Shiel to Dhu Loch, where Louise had gone with Lady Ely, the Lord Chancellor, and Lorne. Louise, on returning at night, told me Lorne had spoken of his devotion to her, and had proposed to her. She had accepted, knowing I would approve. Though I was not unprepared for this result, I felt painfully the thought of losing her. But, naturally, I gave my consent, and could only pray that she might be happy."

The sole reference to events in France in 1870 occurs in speaking of a sermon which she heard in the church at Balmoral. She says:—

"Doctor McLeod gave such a splendid sermon on war. Without mentioning France, he said enough to make everyone understand what he meant when he pointed out how God would punish wickedness and vanity and sensuality. The chapters he read from Isaiah xxviii., and from Ezekiel and Amos, and the Psalms, were really quite wonderful for the way in which they seemed to describe France. It was all admirable and heartstirring. Then the prayers were beautiful, in which he spoke of the sick, of the dying, the wounded upon the battlefield, and of my son-in-law and daughters."

In June, 1879, the Queen records the receipt of the news telling of the death of the young Prince Imperial:—

"Brown knocked and came in. He said there was bad news. When I, in alarm asked what, he replied, 'the young French prince is killed.' I could not take it in, and asked several times what it meant. Beatrice then came in with a telegram in her hand, and said, 'Oh! the Prince Imperial is killed.' I feel the thrill of horror now while I write the words. I put my hand to my head and cried out, 'No, no, it cannot be true.' Then dear Beatrice, who cried very much, as I did too, gave me the telegram. To die in such an awful way. Poor, dear empress Her only, only child, her all, gone. I was quite beside myself. Brown was so distressed. Everyone was so quite stunned. Little sleep did I get, thinking of the poor empress, who did not yet know it. The Prince was so good and so much beloved. To think of that dear young man, the apple of his mother's eye, born and nurtured in the purple, dying thus, is too fearful, too awful; and it is inexplicable and dreadful that the others should not have turned round and fought for him.

One section of the diary gives recollections of "My dear value friend, Dr. Norman MacLeod," Scotch chaplain to the Queen, who is "so clever, so agreeable, so kind and good."

Dr. MacLeod is greatly alarmed for the Established Church of Scotland, as he fears the attempt will be made to pull it down, though, thank God, should this happen, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians with the present Established Church would become one very strong Protestant body. I asked him about Lord Lorne, and he said he had a very high opinion of him."

During her excursions the Queen's privacy was greatly troubled by reporters. When visiting Glencoe, she writes:—

"The day was most beautiful and calm. I sat down on the grass for luncheon. Then I sketched. Even, however, in this complete solitude, we were soiled on by impudent, inquisitive reporters, who followed us everywhere. One in particular, who writes for some Scotch paper, lay down and watched us with a telescope, dodged me and Beatrice when we were walking about, and was most impertinent when Brown went to tell him to move. He went away at last. Brown came back saying he thought there would have been a fight, for when Brown said the Queen wished him to move away, he said he had quite as good a right to remain there as the Queen had. Brown answered strongly. Other reporters came up and advised the man to come away quietly."

The concluding page is devoted to the death of John Brown. It contains these sentences:—

"His loss to me is irreparable, for he deservedly possessed my entire confidence. He served me truly, devotedly, unfailingly. To say that he is daily, nay, hourly, missed by me, whose lifelong gratitude he won by constant care and devotion, is but a feeble expression of truth."

So far as its political interest is concerned, all the Queen's remarks have a direct relation to personal emotions. In her allusions to the Egyptin campaign and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, the diary says:—

"On the eve of the attack I prayed earnestly for my darling child, and longed for the morrow to arrive."

The next day she gets a telegram announcing the great victory, and reporting that the duke was well, and had behaved admirably Whereupon she says:—

"I felt unbounded joy and gratitude, I showed the telegram to Beatrice, and embraced her warmly, saying, 'What joy and pride and cause for thankfulness we have to know that our darling is safe, and so much praised. I feel quite beside myself with joy and gratitude though grieved to think of our losses."

Mr. Barnum's piebald elephant, which vies with Mr. Henry George in being the most conspicuous of recent failures, is to be treated in a manner corresponding to his sacred nature, according to all accounts, when he arrives in New York. A car is being prepared for him, by the side of which all other cars yet built will shrink into insignificance. The exterior of the car is white bordered with mirrors, adorned with crystals and precious stones and heavy carvings thick with beaten gold. The windows are of stained glass; within the car are a wealth of vessels of gold tapestries and rugs, and the walls are cushioned with satin. Nor are the attendant Buddhist priests forgotten. Their boudoirs, which are situated at each end of the car, are equal, in luxury, to the finest Pulman car apartments, and are profusely decorated with all the gems of a raby and ind. What will Jumbo think of his rival? He will, doubtless, wish that he had been born with pink spots on his proboscis.—*Belfast News Letter.*

TENNYSON'S HOME LIFE.

How England's Poet Laureate Spends His Days in the Bosom of His Family.

Aldworth was built some dozen years ago, when Mrs. Tennyson had been ordered change, and Freshwater was found to be unbearable and overcrowded during the summer months. It must be borne in mind that, to hospitable people, there are dangers from friendly inroads as well as from the attacks of enemies. The new house, where for many years past the family has spent its summers, stands on the summit of a high, lonely hill in Surrey and yet it is not quite out of reach of London life. It is a white stone house, with many broad windows facing a great view and a long terrace, like some of those at Siena or Perugia, with a low parapet of stone, where ivies and roses are trained, making a foreground to the lovely haze of the distance.

Sometimes at Aldworth, when the summer days are at their brightest, and high Blackdown top has been well warmed and sunned, I have seen a little procession coming along the terrace walk, and proceeding by its green boundary into a garden, where the sun shines its hottest upon a sheltered lawn, and where standard rose trees burn their flames.

MR. TENNYSON IN HIS BROAD HAT

goes first, dragging the garden chair in which Mrs. Tennyson lies; perhaps one son is pushing from behind, while another follows with rugs and cushions for the rest of the party. If the little grandsons and their young mother are there the family group is complete. One special day I remember when we all sat for an hour round about the homely chair and its gentle occupant. It seemed not unlike a realization of some Italian picture that I had somewhere seen, the tranquil eyes, the peaceful heights, the glorious summer day, some sense of lasting calm, of beauty beyond the present hour.

No impression of this life at Aldworth and Farringford would be complete, it besides the parents, the sons were not seen, adding each in his own measure to the grateful sight of a united household. Hallam, the eldest son, has been for years past the adviser, the friend, and companion of his father and mother at home; and Lionel, the younger, although living away in London in his own home, all the same holds fast to the family tradition of parents and children closely united through the chances and changes of life, and trusting and supporting one another. Mr. Tennyson works alone the early hours of the morning, and comes down long after his own frugal meal is over to find his guests assembled round the social breakfast table. He generally goes out for a walk with a son and a friend, perhaps, and followed by a couple of dogs. All Londoners know the look for the stalwart figure, and the fine face and broad-brimmed felt hat as he advances.

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Lachute, May 3rd, 1880. Agent.

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Lindsay Central Fair	First Prize	do
Whitby Fair	First Prize	do
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The Town of Khartoum.

The following description of Khartoum is taken from some notes by Lieut.-Col. Stewart, in February, 1883, on the town, its population, position, manufactures, trade and education: The town of Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, and chief trade emporium for the whole country, is built on a barren, stoneless, wide plain, on the western bank of the Blue Nile, and about a mile above its junction with the White Nile. Its river frontage is about one and a half miles; its depth inward from the river about a mile. As its site is somewhat lower than the point reached by both rivers when in flood, a dike fifteen to twenty feet in height has been made along the banks of the Blue Nile, and another, somewhat lower, immediately at the back of the town, to protect it against the overflow of the White Nile. When at their lowest point both streams are from six hundred to eight hundred yards in width, and have several islands, which are cultivated. The White Nile is unfordable, except in one or two places far up the river, but the Blue can be forded in many places above the town. When in flood the White Nile increases its width to a very great extent, but not so the Blue Nile, as its banks are much steeper. Around Khartoum are several small villages. Both above and below the town are small plantations of date palms and plantains, also a number of vegetable gardens. According to an old custom or privilege none of these gardens pay any taxes: with the exception of the river banks the country is bare and treeless.

During the hot season, which lasts from the beginning of April till the middle of November, the heat is severe, averaging from 90 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. The rains generally begin about the middle of July, and last till September. They are, however, said to be very irregular, and sometimes there is little or no rainfall. In the rainy season the barren ground stretching between the two rivers is covered with grass, affording very good pasture. The rivers begin to rise on the 1st of June, and reach their highest point about the beginning of September. They remain stationary at that point till the 15th, and then begin to fall. The cold weather begins about the middle of December, and lasts till the middle of February. From November to March high north winds prevail, and during the remainder of the year south. In winter the thermometer sometimes goes down as low as 46 degrees Fahrenheit: except in the regular rainy season there is no rain. The unhealthy season is during the months of June, July, October, November, when typhoid fevers and dysentery are prevalent. The winter is the healthy season.

The resident population is generally estimated at from 50,000 to 55,000 souls, of which two-thirds are slaves. There is also a floating population, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 souls, and consisting of Europeans, Syrians, Copts, Turks, Albanians, and a few Jews. The free resident population are mostly Makhass, or aborigines; Dongolawees, from Dongola; Shaghiyes, from a district along the Nile, north of Khartoum, and Rubatat, a district north of Berber. The slaves belong mostly to the Nuba, Dinka, Shulook, Berta, and other negro tribes. Both the free population and the slaves are Mohammedans, of the Maliki school of divinity, and are also followers of either the Rufai, Kadri, Hamdi, or Saadi sect of dervishes. They are very superstitious. Their political creed is to side with whichever side is the strongest. The free inhabitants are mostly engaged in trade or commerce, and the slaves in agriculture, or else hired out as daily laborers by their masters. But few are employed as domestic servants. It is said that a master always makes a point of marrying his slave as soon as possible, partly to attach him to the place, and partly from the profits he will derive from the children. It is also reported that slaves born in the country improve greatly in appearance as compared with the parent stock. Of the floating population the Copts are mostly employed in government service or trade. The Turks, Albanians, etc., are generally irregular soldiers or loafers. The European element is represented by about one hundred individuals, mostly Greeks. There are also some Italians, French, Austrians and Germans. The chief export and import trade is in the hands of the Europeans, Copts, and Syrians.

Except the manufacture of mats, cotton cloths, a rope made of palm leaves, and some filigree silver-work, there is no manufacture worth speaking of. The bazaar is of considerable size, and is tolerably well supplied with Manchester goods, cheap cutlery, etc. The export and import trade is considerable, and, besides numerous caravans, is said to employ over three hundred boats of various size. A considerable trade in grain is also carried on with Senaar and Karkotsch. These districts are practically the granaries of the Soudan.

In shape the town is very irregular. Its appearance is also poor and miserable. Except the government house and one or two other buildings, there is hardly a house worthy of the name. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried brick, generally without an upper story, and nearly all surrounded by court-yards with sand walls. To prevent these houses crumbling away during the rains they are every year plastered over with dung before the rainy season commences. This plastering process is doubtless the cause of a good deal of the illness. As the town is low there is no drainage, and the consequence is that during the rains the whole place is deep in water, and it is almost impossible to move about. As there is no stone throughout the whole district, the streets are full of dust during the summer and mud during the rains. The chief buildings are: (1) Government house and offices, large brick buildings on the banks of the Blue Nile; (2) arsenal, with smithy, carpenter's shop, smelting furnaces, stoves, etc.: attached to this arsenal are fourteen steamers for the navigation of the rivers, and also boats of various kinds; (3) a large commodious hospital built by Col. Gordon: (4) a mosque or jami built by Khurshid Pasha; (5) a sibil or small mosque, provided with a well, and some rooms for the convenience of travellers and poor people; (6) a large barrack of mud without an upper story and large barrack square: (7) powder magazine and workshop for the refilling of cartridges; (8) a large Roman Catholic misfionary building, established in 1848; stone building, with garden, church, etc.; (9) a small Coptic church.

As to the attitude of the population, Lieut.-Col. Stewart wrote on Jan. 16, 1883: Of the 50,000 or 55,000 inhabitants (including 30,000 slaves) of Khartoum, if I am to believe what I hear, I must consider the majority as unfriendly to the government. I have been assured that many government employees, and nearly all the native traders, are secret partisans of the medhi, in the hopes that he will re-establish the slave trade. It is questionable how far these statements are justified, but perhaps I shall not be far from the the truth in saying that the majority will take whichever side they see is the strongest.

The pawnbroker always takes a great interest in his business.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Beauty and Talent

All women, even the ugliest, says the London *Queen*, feel that beauty is a weapon on their side in the battle of life; like to see it exert a force, and whn it is great, and, so to speak, beyond criticism, admire it with genuine heartiness—heartiness as real as that which men show in their admiration for strength manifested in any conspicious way. Let any one of the thousand cynics now lounging in London ask himself whether an English prince who made a mesalliance for money or for beauty, would be sooner forgiven, or whether the love match of Napoleon III. was not one main cause of that popularity with English women which outlasted everything but his surrender. They thought he should have performed the impossibility of "cutting his way through."

To this very hour the deep feeling of English women for the French empress, though founded, of course, on pity, is greatly assisted by the recollection among the middle aged of a triumph so conspicuous and so visibly owing to personal charm. This kind of female interest is universal, and extends in a more languid degree to the men, who find in any national appreciation of beauty not only the charms which spring from any kinship in taste, but an excuse for a secret imbecility—a powerlessness in presence of the attraction which they all resent and feel. We wonder if, besides all this, there is a residuum of the old Greek feeling that beauty was a clear good in itself—a harmonious something which indicated that the gods of nature were essentially, and at heart, hostile to man.

The next prince who ascends a throne anywhere will have his praise and qualities hymned on the European wires, but if he were an Apollo or a Jove the bulletin-makers would feel instinctively that to say so would be regarded not as adulation, but as ridicule. It is for women to be beautiful, for men to be dignified—the latter a credit arising from a different order of ideas, the idea of harmony between place an appearance in the world. We should doubt if beauty were admired in the abstract very consciously, but that the interest excited by beautiful women rivals the interest excited by beautiful scenery, and this among those who never see either, except in pictures, we have no doubt whatever.

The Mistress and the Cook.

M. E. Soyer writes to the London *Standard*:—"Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig never raised themselves and their class to the level of the clever and competent nurses who now come to us in sickness. It was reserved for a gentlewoman, Florence Nightingale, to do this. But when she startled the world by her self-denial, courage, and ability, other women, as well born and delicately nurtured, soon stepped into the gaps where they were so greatly needed. The "craze," as it was first called, never died out, and to that one woman we owe our present valuable trained nurses and sisters. These women now come from every class in society, but the movement was begun by the high, and is now descending to a lower class. With cookery it has always been different. The national School girl becomes first the scullery, then the kitchen maid, finally the cook, to which post her aim points, not from any love in her art, but as a means of gaining higher wages and larger perquisitie. These are the so-called 'professed cooks' in large establishments; but in middle-class houses things are much wo se, for there the maid-of-all-work turns into the 'plain'—ye gods, how plain! —cook and torments us by spoiling and wasting about half the food that passes through her hands. This is mainly caused by the total ignorance of mistresses as how things should be done.

"Imagine a merchant's business, where the sole knowledge of the principal was to draw checks. In spite of having some good and honest clerks, must he not in time inevitably drift into bankruptcy! Yet in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the young mistress of the house knows no more about kitchen management than this typical merchant does of his business. Does she know the weight of flour, lard, and butter required to cover every pie or tart dish in her house, the quantity of meat for the dish of cutlets that appeared on the luncheon table? Not one of these questions could she answer; hence the waste and extravagance that go on in English households, and the miserable meals that appear on the tables of people with a limited income.

Shop Girls as Wives.

A Lancashire bachelor complains in a local paper that all the "nice girls" are sent nowadays to assist in shops. Having but a limited income, he wants a wife who has some knowledge of household management and work, whereas these "young ladies" are only accomplished in the art of selling goods across the counter. Would it not be better, he asks, for their mothers to keep them at home, instead of hiring servants to do the work which they could quite as well perform? That would, no doubt, save the wages of a domestic, but a shop assistant receives considerably higher pay, and some loss of income would, therefore, plainly result from adopting this plan. On the other hand, it is incontestable, says the London *Globe*, that the domestic sphere of employment would afford much better training for future wifehood. We do not attach much weight to the argument that the shop assistant is exposed to more temptation than if kept at home. In society, as present constituted, there are plenty of pitfalls for "nice girls" in every direction, and those disposed to tumble into them will find a way in one place as well as in another. But the complaining bachelor makes out a strong case for reform when he declares that young ladies who have been assistants at shops do not make thrifty and helpful wives for men in narrow circumstances. They are more ornamental, no doubt, than the home-trained damsels, but that superiority does not count for much in promoting domestic comfort.

Prosperous Women in Dakota

An instance known to our readers, says a Dakota paper, is that of a young widow who came to Lisbon, took a preemption claim to 160 acres, proved up and got a title to her land, and then took another claim under the homestead law of possessor of 320 acres of the richest soil upon God's footstool, she is of course considered worth having, and several bachelors in the vicinity are glaring at each with fire in their eyes and hatred in their hearts toward their rivals.

In Lisbon there are not a few servant girls who have taken up claims and intend to cultivate them by contract. Probably any one of them could realize from $500 to $750 each for their land. One young lady, who is clerking in one of the stores in town, is the possessor of a number of town lots in addition to several quarter sections of land. The land is worth probably $25 an acre, but she came into possession of it by taking advantage of the pre-emption homestead, and tree-claim law. Her town lots were bought when prices were low, from the proceeds of her salary, and have now advanced to nearly ten times the price she paid for them.

Another young lady who took up a pre-emption claim last fall has the satisfaction of knowing that a railroad survey has since been made across it, and it is not at all improbable that she may yet become the owner of a town site worth from $50,000 to $100,000. It is a very poor town site that is not worth the former sum, 250 lots at $200 each making that amount; a quarter section of land will make about 600 ordinary town lots, allowing for streets and avenues.

The instances above recited are those indigenous to Ransom county, and every county in Dakota has a similar number of cases to record. If the thousands of hard working girls at the east could only be helped to emigrate to Dakota, they would find plenty of employment at high wages, besides having an opportunity of taking up land that in a few months will make them small capitalists.

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

A Notable Illustration of Scientific Dogma.

"As to the project which was announced in the newspapers of making the voyage directly from New York to Liverpool, it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical, and they might as well talk of making a vogage from New York or Liverpool to the moon." These are the memorable words in which Dr. Dionysius Lardner, addressing a Liverpool audience in December, 1835, condemned as impossible and absurd the project of establiahing a line of steamers between this country and the United States. The learned doctor afrerward retracted; he declared that he never stated a steam voyage across the Atlantic to be a physical impossibility; what he meant was that a line of steamers would not pay. He had better have held his peace. The truth is, he had gone into calculations to prove the "physical impossibility" of a steamer crossing the Atlantic by instancing the quantity of coal she would have to carry with her, and, not satisfied with this, he predicted that the vessels which would ultimately be found the best adapted for the voyage between this country and North America would be those of eight hundred tons, which would carry machines of two-hundred horse-power, and would be able to stow four hundred tons of coal. The value of prediction of this kind lies in showing us how unwise it is to prophesy, unless, as the American humorist says, one waits until the event has happened. Oft-quoted as Dr. Lardner's assertion has been, there is no chance of its becoming stale, for every year freshens it as a joke converted into delightful irony by the stirring march of science. It is no doubt hard upon the distinguished doctor that his emphatic assertion should be "writ large" under his historical portrait, and that he and it should come down to posterity together, very much as though what he had uttered in 1835 was as wise a thing as any eminent man ever said. At all events, in mitigation of his little mistake let it never be forgotten that during a period of forty years all the wise men of the successive admiralties had, to use the language of the historian, "declined even to consider the benefits to be derived by the application of steam," and that "when everybody except themselves had become alive to its advantages they refused to apply this new and now mighty power to our war-ships of the line." Dr. Lardner was not alone; but then his dogmatism, which might be called his "cocksureness," gives a pleasure to the recollection of his assertion which is not imparted by forty years of admiralty obstructiveness. It is a very defined finger-post set up by a learned man, and it is not only amusing to inspect, because it points the wrong way, but because it enables us to take what nautical men call a "a departure," when, as students, we sail into that broad ocean of maritime science which has been opened out to the world since the days of the Savannah, the Royal William, the Sirius, and the Great Western.—*London Daily News.*

Curiosities of Instinct

In their dealings with the dull-nosed biped, some of our game-birds have found it the safest plan to rely on their protective colors. They have learned to distinguish between dog-allied and single hunters, and at the approach of the latter variety, they "flatten" themselves and remain motionless, at the risk of being trodden to death. In taking wing they do not delude themselves with the hope that swiftness of flight would save them from the dynamic properties of gunpowder. They go in a zigzag, or, rather, in a combination or irregular movements. In East Virginia, where sportsmen do much of their hunting on horseback, it has been noticed that if a member of a mounted hunting party turns suddenly back, he is apt to come across all kinds of game that hasel dued his companions. The only explanation is that as soon as the baying of the hounds, and other symptons betray the march-route of the hostile force, Renard hastens to get in their rear, and even follows them, in order to out-manœuvre the flank movements.

At the headwaters of the Tellica river, in Monroe county, Tennessee, wolves still find a refuge in a trackless wilderness of rocks, spruce, pine and laurel thickets, and have so exactly ascertained all the passes by which their stronghold can possibly be approached, that they baffle even simultaneous raiders, by slipping through between their lines of march. On their own raids they will make their way across any series of obstacles, rather than approach a beaten road, unless they can cross it by following the bed of a water course. By the remorseless law of natural selection, the apitude for such tricks increases with the necessity of their exercise, and it is probable that only animals whose bulk defeats their attempts at concealment, will ever be wholly exterminated.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Cardinal Manning is evidently a good man as well as a great one. Probably no man in England wields a greater influence, by virtue of the exalted position he holds in the Roman Catholic church, and it seems his evident desire to use his position and his abilities for the benefit of humanity. Few men are as earnest in their efforts to promote temperance among all classes, and to remove the temptations of the drink traffic. He does not hesitate to associate intimately with men of all churches and all creeds in this important work, and in this he is setting a capital example to some from whom more liberal things might be expected. Cardinal Manning has just very truly said that, "effort to improve the condition of the suffering poor is of more value than any endeavor to build a second Westminster Abbey would be." It is evident that he practically recognizes the truth of this saying in his work.

"I had hardly entered the room," said he, with a tremulous voice, "when a mist suddenly gathered before my eyes, I was unable to see an inch in front of me. I heard the murmur of voices, and then ——" "You fainted!" quickly put in his friend. "No; I wiped the frost off my glasses."

Ships.

BY A SHIP BUILDER.

Ships are the *antennæ* of civilization: says a great writer—and this is no doubt true, for they have at present so much to do with our prosperity and progress (as they have had in the past) that one can scarcely wonder at the volumes of poetry and sentiment that have been sung and written in the maritime interest.

"My Bark is on the Sea."—"Oh, speed my Bark!"—"A Life on the Ocean Wave," &c.,—besides all Dibdin's songs, and numerous others, prove how deep rooted is our love and veneration for ships.

The skipper of an ocean-going steamer is now monarch of perhaps the least rebellious of all subjects (and pretty numerous they are sometimes) that ever king or dictator ruled. His governance is absolute, but as he is generally amiable, gentlemanly and skillful, and has at his disposal "fathoms five" for recalcitrants (ships included), conspirators are sweetly cowed from overt acts of disaffection.

A captain loves his ship, especially if she is a good sailer, taut, dry and obedient to her helm; and here is a very curious fact—that two ships built from the same model will sometimes vary in excellence and speed like race-horses of the same parentage.

Well, skippers are lauded, and even the ships themselves, like the "Bellerophon" and the "Saucy Arethusa," receive no end of adulation; but how few seem to have a word of praise for those who build them!

I suppose Nelson trod the deck of the "Victory" with not only the courage of a hero but also with something of a seaman's love for his trim ship of forest oak, that would weather a gale or fight a foe; but it is a question if the claims of the builder on his gratitude affected him at all.

If after the battle of Trafalgar, the builder of the "Victory" could have stood on her deck, how his heart would have glowed with love and pride in his handiwork!—like a father who has sent a well-cultured son into the world, and meets him on his return disciplined but not dishonored.

It is surprising how a man loves a ship he has helped to build, and few would imagine what a long and intricate process the construction of a large vessel is. Say the Liquid Lightning S. S. Co., (limited) determine on building a new steamer. Some ship-builders are interviewed, plans are drawn, a model of the hull is made in miniature, and a very pretty toy it looks. Of course much careful calculation is necessary as to speed, draught, tonnage, &c.; and when all is decided, her fore and aft body are laid down on the floor of the "mould loft" and the work begins in earnest. And a pretty lively business it is from the time her keel is laid until she is ready for sea.

The "Himalaya," launched in a tributary of the Thames in 1853 was, when she was built, the largest vessel as an iron passenger ship that had been constructed. We worked on her during the dismal days of November and the keener temperature of the following months—during the bright and cheerful days of spring, and the fervid summer, when the heat reflected from her upper deck was like a furnace, only relieved by the pleasant breeze of evening laden with the odour of new mown hay lying on the distant marshes. The launch of this vessel is impressed on my mind fram a rather curious accident that occurred—harmless indeed in itself, but startling enough to those who suffered. On a bank on one side of the stream were crowded a number of spectators—ladies predominating—patiently awaiting the ceremony of launching the ship. At a given signal the dog shores fell, and away glided the majestic vessel, plunging into the water, and with an impetus gathered from an incline of "three-quarter to the foot," rushed down the narrow stream at a terrific rate. Now, as a body occupies space equal to itself, the displacement of water assumed alarming proportions, and befor the masculine Hurrah! had died away, a scream from the ladies on the bank drew all eyes in that direction. There was a momentary view of a mighty wave and floating drapery on the bank—it passed in an instant, and the crowd took the involuntary footbath with exemplary good humor. I have made some calculations in weight, bulk, and displacement, but never could ascertain the height of that wave.

Water Drinking.

Is is somewhat surprising that in a country in which rain falls every day in large or small measure the use of pure water as a drink is not better understood than it is. Even now that the sway of temperance is well established, and continues to extend, we should be surprised to learn that a majority of Englishmen do not habitually discard the use of the natural beverage for one or other in which it is compounded with foreign ingredients. Yet its very purity from all but a salutary trace of mineral matter is what renders it capable of exactly satisfying, and neither more or less than satissying, the needs of thirsty tissue, and of assisting by its mere diluent and solvent action, without stimulation or other affection of function, the digestion and excretion of food. No other qualifications are necessary. Given digestible, solid food, and fair—that it, normal—digestive power, water alone is all sufficient as liquid. During the feebleness consequent on disease or overwork everything is changed. There is blood, though impoverished in quality, to receive and convey nutritive material, and there are tissues to be fed, but the *vis tergo*, the driving power of the heart, resides in a languid muscle, and the alimentary canal, itself but poorly irrigated from the centre of supply, receives what food is taken only to prove its incapacity to utilise it. Nature is flagging, and a stimulant alone will make ends meet in the circle of tissue-building processes. As a general rule however, abstinence holds the first rank, both in theory and practise. We do not assert that the man who regularly, and in strict moderation partakes of a slight stimulant —claret, for instance—may not, especially if he is equally regular in regard to out-door exercise, live comfortably to the full term of human life; but what we say is that the more simply the man fares, the more he employs such adventitious measures for actual physical uccessity, the more he will gain in health, in life, in working power, and in aptitude to benefit by stimulation when strength is failing from disease or from decay. But if water be the drink, how shall it be drunk? The means must have regard to the end required of them. To moisten food and prepare it for digestion it is hardly necessary to say that it should be taken with a meal; a couple of tumblersfull at dinner is not an excessive quantity for most persons. For thirst-quenching properties nothing can surpass this simplest of drinks, and all which approach it in efficacy owe their power almost entirely to it. As to temperature, however, there is no real ground for supposing that one should not drink a sufficiency of cold water when the body is heated by exertion. The inhabitants of hot climates have no such objection. Some tropical wells are dug so deep that the water within them, even in hot seasons, is as cool as that of a European spring. In fevers, too, the use of ice in quantities sufficient to allay thirst is a part of rational and legitimate treatment. The shock which has to be avoided in all such states is not that which cools the mucuous membrane, but that of sharp chill applied to the surface of the body. Some persons, however, find it convenient and beneficial to imbibe a certain amount of warm water daily, preferably at bed-time. They find that they thus obtain a bland diluent and laxative, without even the momentary reaction which follows the introduction of a cooler fluid, and softened by abstraction of its calcareous matter in the previous process of boiling. This method, which is an accommodation to jaded stomachs, has its value for such, though it is not great even for them; but it affords no noticeable advantage for those of greater tone. The use of water as an aid to excretion deserves some remark. In certain cases of renal disease it has been found to assist elimination of waste by flushing, without in anyway irritating the kidneys. Everyone is probably aware of its similar action on the contents of the bowel when taken on the old-fashioned but common-sense plan of drinking a glass of water regularly morning and evening without any solid food. Whatever may be true of harmless luxuries, enough has been said to show that health, happiness and work find stimulus enough in the unsophisticated well of nature.—*The Lancet.*

WALKED FIVE THOUSAND MILES.

The Horrible March of Exiled Russians.

No less than 165,000 human beings have been transported to Siberia during the past ten years—a very highfigure of criminality, indeed, for a population number ing 72,000,000, if all exiles were "criminals." Less than one half of them, however, crossed the Ural in accordance with the sentences of the court. The others were thrown into Siberia without having seen any judges, by simple order of the administrative, or in accordance with resolutions taken by their communes—nearly always under the pressure of the omnipotent local authorities. Out of the 154,184 exiles who crossed the Ural during the years 1867 to 1876, no less than 78,676 belonged to the last category. The remaining were condemned by courts; 18,582 to hard labor, and 54,316 to be settled in Siberia, mostly for life, with or without loss of all their civil rights.

Twenty years ago the exiles traversed on foot all the distance between Moscow and the place to which they were dispatched. They had thus to walk something like 4,700 miles in order to reach the hard-labor colonies of Transbaikalias and 5,200 to reach Yakutsk. Nearly a two years' walk for the former, and two years' and a half for the second. Some amelioration has been introduced since. After having been gathered from all parts of Russia at Moscow or at Nijni-Novgorod, they are transported now by steamer to Perm, by rail to Ekaterinburg, in carriages to Tumen, and again by steamer to Tomsk. Thus, according to a recent English book on exile in Siberia, they have to walk "only the distance beyond Tomsk." In plain figures this trifling distance means 2,065 miles in Kara, something like a nine months' foot journey. If the prisoner be sent to Yakutsk he has "only" 2,940 miles to walk, and the Russian government having discovered that Yakutsk is a place still too near to St. Petersburg, are sending them now to Verkhoyansk and Nijni Kolymisk (in the neighborhood of Nordenskjold's wintering station), and a distance of some 1,500 miles must be added to the former "trifling" distance, and we have again the magic figure of 4,500 miles—or two years' walk—reconstituted in full.

A Long Sleep.

A certain famous historical desert-snail was brought from Egypt to England as a conchological specimen in the year 1846. This particular mollusk (the only one of his race, probably, who ever attained to individual distinction) at the time of his arrival in London was really alive and vigorous, but as the authorities of the British Museum, to whose tender care he was consigned, were ignorant of this important fact in his economy, he was gummed mouth downward, on a piece of cardboard, and duly labeled and dated with scientific accuracy, *Helix desertorum*, March 24, 1846." Being a snail of a retiring and contented disposition, however, accustomed to long droughts and corresponding naps in his native sand wastes, our mollusk simply curled himself up into the topmost recesses in his own whirls, and went placidly to sleep in perfect contentment for an unlimited period. Every conchologist takes it for granted, of course, that the shell he receives from foreign parts have had their inhabitants properly boiled and extracted before being exported; for it is only the mere outer shell or skeleton of the animal that we preserve in our cabinets, leaving the actual flesh and muscles of the creature himself to wither unobserved upon its native shores. At the British Museum the desert-snail might have snoozed away his inglorious existence unsuspected, but for a happy accident which attracted public attention to his remarkable case in a most extraordinary manner. On March 7, 1850, nearly four years later, it was casually observed that the card on which he reposed was slightly discolored; and this discovery led to the suspicion that perhaps a living animal might be temporarily immured within that papery tomb. The museum authorities accordingly ordered our friend a warm bath (who shall say hereafter that science is unfeeling?) upon which the grateful snail, waking up at touch of the familiar moisture, put his head cautiouly out of his shell, walked up to the top of the basin, and began to take a cursory survey of the British institution with his four eye-bearing tentacles. So strange a recovery from a long torpid condition, only equalled by the seven sleepers of Ephesus, deserved an exceptional amount of scientific recognition. The desert-snail at once awoke and found himself famous. Nay, he actually sat for his portrait to an eminent zoological artist, Mr. Waterhouse, and a wood-cut from the sketch thus produced, with a history of his life and adventures, may be found even to this day in Dr. Woodward's "Manual of the Mollusca," to witness if I lie.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

During last year Sheffield, England, turned out armor for one Russian ironclad and for the Italian ironclads Italia and Lepanto. Compound armor has been also supplied to France. It supplied plates also for the Warspite, Collingwood, and Edinburgh of the English fleet, and now the firm of Cammel & Co., of Sheffield, have concluded a contract with the Russian Government under which works are to be set up at Kolpino for the manufacture of Sheffield armor required for the next ten years, to be turned out half at Kolpino and half at Sheffield, so that in the event of a naval war Sheffield can look on with impartial eyes.

Why are young dudes like very new wheat? Both are too green to thrash.



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"What is it?" she asked breathlessly.

"Why, George and his friend, Mr. Smith, of New York—that delightful gentleman we met last evening, you know—have invited us to take a sleigh ride to-night."

"Am I to ride with Mr. Smith?"

"Yes."

"But he has only one arm."

"That doesn't make any difference. George says he is accustomed to horses, and can drive with one arm just as well as he can with two."

"It makes a great deal of difference," said the young lady from out of town. "One cannot find any pleasure sleighriding with a one-armed gentleman, unless"—and here her face lighted up hopefully—"she drives herself."

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The temptation to stop aside "just once" from the straight and narrow way comes not infrequently to the young Christian. If Satan can but gain our consent to one departure, he knows that succeeding steps in the wrong direction will easily follow.

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A.P. 164

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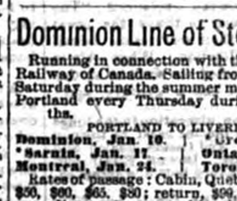
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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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ITEM a Boston clergyman who recently impressively remarked that, "men thought at all others mortal but themselves," and he added with considerable solemnity that "they frequently looked in the newspaper for the record of the deaths of friends and acquaintances, but never once thought of looking in the papers for the announcement of their own decease."

If you have a fondness for telling bad things, begin with yourself; if for repeating good deeds, begin with your neighbor.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. VII. LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, FEB. 29, 1884. NO. 26

A Reverie.

BY DR. MULVANY.

Is it dusk or is it day
In your bower, love, far away?
Day or dusk will hide your bower,
It is love's most longed-for hour,
Love that, free or fettered, still
Bids his time nor wants his will.

In that bower what *should* love see,
Were his fiery wings but free?
What interest joy or pain,
Could his heart know once again,
Might on wild hour once fulfil
Love's unfettered utmost will?

Love, what sense of sight or sound
Should that place of tryst surround?
Only the soft amplitude
Of the world shut in our room,
And your voice blest with the free
Far susurrus of the sea!

In that hour, love, would you share
Love's reward, were love but there?
And nor scorn nor shrink to give
All for which he cares to live,
And be his who comes to thee
Far-abiding by the sea!

CUPIDITY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER XV.

From that day Nettie Clare's suggestion and Nettie herself occupied a prominent place in Vance Singleton's thoughts. She had at least offered him one way of escape out of his difficulties, and, though he did not much relish the thought of an actor's life, anything was better than that he was at present leading; and then, little by little, he began to see that any occupation which brought him and Nettie together would sooner or later grow easy and congenial to his taste.

They were not old friends. Six months back he hardly knew Miss Clare by name, and it was the purest accident that brought thosetwo together—the accident, first, that made him useful to the little lame sister in whom the girl's heart was wrapped up, and afterwards the idleness that allowed him to drift into any intimacy that led him away from his dismal home.

The rescue to which Mrs. Clare and her daughter attached an heroic importance, and of which Nettie spoke with such exaggerated gratitude still, seemed to the young man but a simple affair, costing him only one jerk of the muscle and a muddy coat-sleeve—neither more nor less than that.

He happened to be standing outside Victoria Station one very wet and windy night, waiting for a man who had promised to meet him there, and idly watching the proceedings of the people who were fighting over their luggage and for the cabs around. A train from the country was just in, and the usual scene of bustle and confusion was proceeding.

A little to his left, upon the crowded platform, stood a small slight girl whose movements he found himself following with amused attention. She was quite young, and looked half boyish in her close-fitting ulster and round felt hat, with her close-cropped curly hair; but she was a thorough little woman of business, and superintended the moving of her numerous boxes and basket-trunks with cool-headed promptitude and decision.

Beside her, clinging closely to her arm, and looking nervously around, stood a pale large-eyed child, warmly dressed in black velvet and fur, with pale yellow hair falling loosely over her shoulders, perhaps to conceal the slight outward curve of the spine. Her face had the wistful peevish look born of incessant pain, and her voice, which was clear and sharp, had a certain fretful ring.

"Where is mother, Nettie?" she said, as the two followed the now completely laden trunk to the station door; and, watching them, Vance saw that one small foot dragged in a pitifully helpless fashion. "Mother said she would come."

"But it is such a wet night, dear, mother is much better at home getting some nice tea ready for us," the elder sister answered cheerfully. "Come, Jenny, get in; you need not wait for the boxes."

She held the cab door open; but the child drew away her hand pettishly, and, screwing up the pale peakish face as though she were about to cry, said, in a sharp accusing tone—

"Mother said she would come; we must wait for her, Nettie. Ah, there she is!"

Forgetting her lameness, she sprang out into the muddy roadway, only to reel and fall right in the track of a heavily laden omnibus, at that moment starting from the station door.

The driver, high perched, and blinded by the thick steaming mist that lay like a veil over all things, saw nothing of what had happened, and really thought the young man drunk or mad when he stopped his plunging horses with a jerk that nearly flung him from his seat.

He swore savagely at first; but, when he saw Vance pick up the unconscious child, his ruddy face grew almost pale.

"Lor' save us! I have not killed her!" he asked, in a husky whisper; and, though Mr. Singleton knew that the horses' hoofs had not even touched the yellow tresses, he could not with any degree of certainty say that the child still lived. She lay like a dead thing in his strong arms, so white and cold and still.

However, she did not die; nor in two or three days' time was she any the worse for the accident, though it was and will always remain a marvel to Vance that the mother and sister did not expire of sheer fright. Jenny Clare was not an attractive child from an outsider's point of view, being peevish and exacting even beyond the privilege of a confirmed invalid; but she was just the light of life to those two lonely women.

Their gratitude for the service rendered them was painfully earnest and sincere, and Vance grew to hate the subject of Jenny's rescue, and half made up his mind to see no more of the people who made so much of a bit of cheap heroism but it was easier to form the resolution than to keep it, as he soon found out, and most afternoons found him listening to Mrs. Clare's gentle chatter, Jonny's querulous complaints, or the shrewd laughing philosophy of Nettie herself.

He did not understand the fascination that shabby London lodging had for him nor how he came to listen with such exhaustless interest to Mrs. Clare's oftentimes long and rambling anecdotes of their strange and chequered existence, to bear so patiently with Jenny's whims, to feel that all his troubles and vexations became lighter when he poured them into Nettie's sympathising ear.

The simple family history was soon told. Mrs. Clare, a faded pretty woman, with a clear soft voice, and the bright brown eyes that Nettie had inherited, had been an actress before her marriage with the young surgeon Robert Clare; but she had abandoned the stage, and settled down to her wifely and motherly duties without regret—though she had never severed her connection with her old friends—a fact that stood her in good stead in the time of her trouble; for, when, after sixteen years of quiet, struggling happiness, poor Robert Clare died quite suddenly in the prime of his manhood, leaving his widow and her two young children totally unprovided for, these warm hearted unconventional friends rallied unanimously around them and did them yeoman's service.

Jenny was, and always would be, a helpless cripple; Mrs. Clare, though still comparatively young, was too broke in health and spirits to return to the scene of her modest triumphs; but Nettie, with her pretty saucy face, her clear birdlike voice, fresh, tuneful, and strong, her pretty graceful little figure—everything might be hoped for Nettie in her mother's old profession.

So, being carefully drilled, taught, and brought out under most favorable auspices, Nettie in due time made her appearance, took the public fancy in a small way, and became, after a brief apprenticeship, the bread-winner of the small family.

Not a little proud was Miss Nettie of her important position; and, though Mrs. Clare often wondered and doubted whether Robert would sleep quietly in his green grave out on the northern hill if he knew the burden that had been laid on his little girl's slender shoulders, and the fashion in which she bore it, she could not but share the girl's unselfish exultation in her own success.

"You shall be so comfortable, mother, you and Jenny, by-and-by!" the clear young voice would cry, with a little thrill of triumph. "I am quite a 'star' in the provinces already—and presently I mean to be one here."

Perhaps this utter and unselfish absorption in the family interests kept Nettie safely shielded from the baser influences of her strange new life. Certain it is that in an atmosphere in which nine out of ten girls would have deteriorated she kept her brave, frank simplicity of manner, her honesty of speech and thought, absolutely intact. A little harder and shrewder in driving a bargain, a little more independent in action, than if she had grown up a little home-keeping maiden in her father's care, the family bread-winner perforce became, but in no other way did she suffer from contact with the rough outer world. The little actress dropped her tinsel robes to play at home with heart-whole energy the part of loving daughter and devoted sister-nurse.

She was returning from a brief seaside engagement on the momentous evening of her first meeting with Vance, having taken Jenny with her, thinking that the fresh salt breeze might benefit the delicate town-bred child.

"But for you Mr. Singleton, that journey would have had a terrible ending," Mrs. Clare declared one day for the twentieth time, pressing her handkerchief to her eyes; "but for you we should have lost the very light of our existence."

Vance felt as stupid as a man always does feel when he is desperately overpraised for a thing that cost him little or no exertion, and wished he could think of some civil way of "cutting her short." The rather gloomy-looking "light of her existence" came to his assistance by announcing that Nettie had just turned into the street. It was pretty to see how the worn, unchildlike face brightened, and how furiously the fair head nodded its greeting.

Every incident of that by-gone time, of their first meeting, and the quiet fashion in which his chance acquaintance with the Clares had cemented itself into a steady friendship, passed before Vance Singleton as he meditated over Nettie's proposition.

After all, why should he not try the life she led—at least for a while? He was not troubled with shyness; he had a good memory and a strong voice. His young Mentor assured him that these were the only absolutely necessary qualifications for a stage career. There were prizes, she assured him, in this queer profession, and in every other he seemed to draw a hopeless blank. Well—he drew himself together with sudden resolution—*coute que coute*, he would try this.

Nettie was delighted when he told her his determination, and Mrs. Clare admitted, after some slight demur, that she thought the choice a wise one. They both agreed that, until he had achieved at least some measure of success, it would be well to say nothing at home of the bold step he had taken.

"People are so prejudiced," Nettie said, with a sage shake of her crisp brown curls and a little scornful pout of her cherry-red lips that made her look very like a naughty defiant child and more bewitchingly pretty than ever.

"And very wise and good people too, dear," her mother interposed, in mild correction. "Your own father, I fear——" Her voice faltered, and she bent her head a little to hide the dimness of her eyes, Vance thought; but, before either of them could speak, she went on quickly, "I think Mr. Singleton is quite right, Nettie; prejudice apart, it will be a much easier and pleasanter thing to say, 'I have succeeded in my profession,' look at the solid results!' than merely to mention that he intends to adopt a mode of life utterly unknown to them, and held by their world in very slight esteem."

"Exactly so," the young man agreed, with grateful eagerness—it was delightful to have his own vague floating ideas so charmingly put. "And, if I make an utter failure, it will be so much easier and pleasanter not to mention it at all."

"Ah, but you will not fail!" Nettie said, with consoling decision; and so the bond was signed and sealed, and the most important step in Vance Singleton's life was finally taken.

After this, he was very little at Nettleton until the end came. He had never really worked at anything before; but under Mrs. Clare and Nettie's instructions he worked like a Trojan. Perhaps to the uninitiated it may seem that the life for which he was preparing was such more child's-play that his exertions were superfluous and unnecessary. Never was greater mistake made. Unflagging exertion, inexhaustible patience, and an attention that never wandered from his task—all these his instructresses exacted, and all these he tried to give, with the satisfactory result of pleasing them at last.

"A short country engagement, and then for town and fame!" Nettie said, with real triumph in her tone; while Mrs. Clare added, as her quota of the reward of merit—

"And then you can reveal your secret and astonish the family circle at home."

Vance shuddered a little at the closing words, which were by no means so pleasant as poor Mrs. Clare thought. In his mind's eye the young fellow saw a grotesquely horrible picture of the consternation produced by his words—Captain Bruce's gray pallor, Cristine's icy disgust, his mother's ready tears and wail over the disgrace he had brought upon them all. He could not even count on Nora's sympathy, for, since Arthur Beaupre's death, Nora had grown not hard, but cold and strange and apathetic, so that nothing seemed to rouse or interest her.

When he reached home that night, he fully expected to be questioned as to his long absence, badgered, suspected, and rendered generally uncomfortable: but, for once, no one seemed even to know that he had been away. One absorbing interest pervaded the whole house and swallowed up all other considerations. Lord de Gretton had proposed to Nora, and had been accepted. Vance could hardly believe his ears when, almost before he had time to remove his overcoat or exchange a greeting word with her, his mother told him, in tones that literally trembled with excess of joy and pride, what she called "the great and glorious news."

He stared at her for a second or so; her flushed face, her sparkling eyes, the feverish excitement of her whole manner, forebade the idea that she was simply jesting; and yet, if it were not a joke, what was it?

"How stupid you are, Vance!" she said sharply. "It is well I prepared you. I hope you will be readier with your congratulations to the future Lady de Gretton."

"Lord de Gretton!" Vance repeated slowly—and for once he looked exceedingly stupid; for he could not collect his wandering wits or take in the strange idea at all. "Lord de Gretton! Why, he is as old as the governor, and as wicked as——"

"For shame, Vance!" she interrupted, with an angry frown. "A man should scorn to repeat the gossip of the scandalmongers. Lord de Gretton is a gentleman in the best sense of the word. And, as for the slight disparity of years between them, dear Nora is too sensible a girl not to see that that only enchances the compliment he pays her. It is on the right side, and makes him in every way her superior, as her lord and master should be."

"And Arthur Beaupre—has she forgotten him?" the young man ventured, when at last, for lack, not of words, but breath, Mrs. Bruce came to an abrupt pause.

"Forgotten him? No. But she cannot wail out her life besides his grave. Don't be so ridiculously sentimental, Vance. I cannot argue with a person so absurd."

Vance was not sorry to drop the subject. If Nora's had not been real love and real heart-grief, then woman's tears were worth nothing, and women themselves worth little more. And somehow he was specially unwilling to think ill of women just then. If Nora had forgotten her brave young lover and consoled herself with a battered coronet so cruelly soon, why, Nettie Clare might be less frank and honest than she seemed!

The reflection irrevelant and illogical as it was, vexed and irritated him. He met Nora coldly, and proffered his congratulation with an ill grace that seriously annoyed his mother and delighted Cristine, who was boiling over with spite and envy, and credited him with a full share of her own agreeable feelings.

Nora however did not seem to heed his displeasure. Just as he left her he found her, coldly composed, apathetic, and indifferent, The only change was in the great diamond ring that glittered on her little finger, and the extreme deference and attention with which she was now treated.

When he made the bridegroom's acquaintance, Vance set him down in rough and ready fashion as a supercilious snob, desperately in love with Nora, and prepared for her sake to extend a haughty toleration to all connected with her, even at first to him, though he was unmistakeably the bitterest pill of all. And he hardly wondered at that, for he hated the sight of his lean gray face and cruel crafty eyes, hated the thought that he would take poor Arthur's place; and so he made himself offensive to him of malice prepense. And Lord de Gretton returned the compliment with interest.

Vance understood him, Mrs. Bruce, and Cristine well enough; but Nora puzzled him sorely. If she had frankly shown any pleasure in the costly gifts Lord de Gretton heaped upon her, or any interest in the brilliant future opening out before her, he would simply have scorned and forgotten her. Had she made any struggle to escape her quickly-coming doom, he would have helped her as far as in him lay. But she did neither. The gifts moved her to no more interest or gratitude than an idol shows when such are laid upon his shrine, and she gave no sign of shrinking even when they fixed the wedding-day. Afterwards he knew that he at least should have heeded the warning thus given, and saved the desperate girl from the horror to come—should have known that that terrible calm foreboded as terrible a storm. But he was as blind as the rest, and, like those she had loved and trusted less, he left her to her fate.

CHAPTER XVI.

It was part of the miserable fatality that cut Nora off from all hope and help at that time that Vance saw next to nothing of his step-sister in the weeks preceding her marriage.

His intense instinctive dislike to Lord de Gretton made him very unwilling to cross the threshold of the fine South Kensington house that, though nominally taken by Captain Bruce, he knew was provided by the bridegroom-elect. Moreover, it hurt him to see Arthur Beaupre's promised wife by this new lover's side—for, despite his reckless ways, Vance Singleton was strangely loyal at heart.

And he had plenty to occupy him at that time. The modest engagement of which Nettie spoke had been secured, and, despite the unaccountable nervousness that came upon him at the last moment, his first appearance had been a decided success, and the easily-elated young fellow was filled with glowing hopes for the future, hopes that were not wholly concerned with his professional advancement.

He had played with fire, never dreaming of the result, and suddenly he found that he was scorched He had congratulated himself on his firm friendship with Miss Clare, and found quite suddenly that he was desperately in love.

The shock dazzled him. Their relations had been anything but sentimental. Nettie had been the hard task-mistress, the sage adviser. He had seen her flirt openly with others. Never had she flirted with him; and yet——

It was on the night of his successful *debut* that he knew his fate. His heart beat with disagreeable quickness as he glanced across the room and saw the bright little creature chatting and laughing with a tall good-looking man in evening dress. He was the critic of a powerful daily newspaper, Vance afterwards knew, and had come round behind the scenes to congratulate her on her great success.

Vance thought he might have paid his compliments with less enthusiasm and warmth, and felt the strongest possible inclination "to punch his straw-colored head." But unluckily he could hit upon no pretence for interfering, so he had to content himself with retiring into the remotest corner of the green-room, and scowling at the unconscious Nettie across the parti-colored and ever-shifting crowd.

That is, he thought her unconscious then, for the brilliant hazel eyes never once wandered in his direction, and the girl's whole attention seemed given to her companion's silver speech. But afterwards, when the piece was over and the loungers were gone, when the two young people were walking home through the gas-lighted thoroughfares and quieter moonlit streets that led to her mother's lodgings—when they two were alone together, he found out his mistake.

They walked on in unusual silence for a little time—she because the coolness of the spring air refreshed and revived her after the heated atmosphere of the theatre, and she thought only of breathing it freely; he because an unusual shyness and a somewhat sulky dignity oppressed him. Vance was angry with her, yet so fully conscious that his anger was unfounded and absurd that he did not dare to speak it.

Suddenly Nettie broke the stupid silence with a merry little laugh.

"Do you know you did very well to-night, Vance?" They had long dropped all titles of ceremony in their easy friendly intercourse. "Mr. Burgoyne was inquiring quite anxiously about you."

"Mr. Burgoyne was very kind," Vance snarled.

"Oh, Vance, how ungracious you are," Nettie said quickly, "and"—with the little air of prudent foresight that sat with such charming quaintness on the small girl-face—"how imprudent also. Don't you know that Mr. Burgoyne is not only a critic, but an author? He writes comedies with modern gentleman heroes. Only think, Vance"—opening the big hazel eyes delightedly—"what a chance for you? I am quite sure, when he was talking to me to-night, and you were scowling like a demon at the unfortunate young man, that he was thinking how he could secure you for his new piece."

The innocent pleading tone, the unconscious revelation of her words, went straight to Vance Singleton's heart, thrilling it through and through with the absurdest estacy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How to Reduce One's Weight

A woman weighing 200 pounds called on a physician for advice. He gave her the following instructions:—

1. For breakfast eat a piece of beef or mutton as large as your hand, with a slice of bread twice as large. For dinner the same amount of meat, or, if preferred, fish or poultry, with the same amount of farinaceous or vegetable food in the form of bread or potato. For supper, nothing.

2. Drink only when greatly annoyed with thirst; then a mouthful of lemonade without sugar.

3. Take three times a week some form of bath in which there shall be immense perspiration. The Turkish bath is best. You must work, either in walking or some other way, several hours a day.

4. You must rise early in the morning and retire late at night. Much sleep fattens people.

5. The terrible corset you have on, which compresses the centre of the body, making you look a good deal fatter than you really are, must be taken off, and you must have a corset which any dressmaker can fit to you—a corset for the lower part of the abdomen—which will raise this great mass and support it.

She followed the advice for six months and trained herself down to 152 pounds.

Killed While Playing Football.

Mr. Geotge Herman, 19, younger brother of the last Senior Wrangler, was engaged in a game of football, at Bath, recently, against the Bristol team, and, in a "maul" with the opposing team, received a severe blow on the head. He was removed from the field, but could not be taken home, and died of apoplexy caused by his injuries, after lingering in an unconscious state for several hours. No blame is attached to any one.

At the inquest it was stated that the game, which was played under Rugby rules, was an exceedingly rough one, no less than four men receiving injuries. Deceased was playing three-quarter back, and had numerous falls. He walked away shortly before the match terminated, and suddenly became unconscious. The medical evidence showed that a large artery had given way within the skull, producing apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and strongly condemned the Rugby rules.

He recently led No. 7 to the altar, and, when asked for the ring, replied: "Parson, I've hooked on to six of 'em without a ring, and we kin get along this time. I'll try to remember it in the future, though."

AGRICULTURAL.

Economical Paint.

A paint for floors, which economizes the use of oil colors and varnish, is described at much length in the *Builder*, as a recent German invention. For flooring, two and one-eighth ounces of good, clear, joiners' glue is soaked over night in cold water, and, when dissolved, is added, while being stirred, to thickish milk of lime, heated to the boiling point, and prepared from one pound of quick lime. Into boiling lime is poured—the stirring being continued—as much linseed oil as becomes united, by means of saponification, with the lime, and when the oil no longer mixes there is no more poured in. If there happens to be to much oil added, it must be combined by the addition of some fresh lime paste—about half a pound of oil for the quantity of lime just named. After this white, thickish, foundation paint has cooled, a color is added which is not affected by lime, and, in case of need, the paint is diluted with water, or by the addition of a mixture of lime water with some linseed oil. The substance penetrates into the wood and renders it water-resisting.

New Rope Material.

The manufacture of rope from asbestos is, it would seem, likely to become an industry of considerable importance, being already produced as a commercial commodity in England, the strength of the article being estimated at about one-fourth that of ordinary hemp rope of the same diameter. Rope of this material, of one and a half inch in diameter, is stated to have a breaking strength of one ton, and twenty feet of it are calculated to represent a weight of thirteen and one-fourth pounds. Some of the purposes, as enumerated, to which this kind of rope is especially adapted are theatres, fire brigades, and ready means of escape from dwellings and public buildings—its advantage in this connection being that it will not break and drop its burden if the flame bears upon it. It is made like ordinary rope, and is spun from Italian asbestos thread.

A Winter Garden.

A correspondent of an English contemporary, speaking of the great variety and number of evergreen trees and shrubs cultivated in England, says: "One might make a very beautiful winter garden, full of warmth and color, even without flowers." This is true, not only in England, but in the United States, and it is a pity that so few farmers and others having room for growing trees about their homes ever think of the winter appearance of their surroundings. As a rule, they are bleak, bare, and uninviting in appearance in winter, no matter how elegant or costly the dwelling or outbuildings, in consequence of the absence of the green leaves and graceful forms of evergreen trees. This need not be, because we have an abundance of evergreen trees of almost every conceivable form of growth and shade of color, that will thrive in the Northern States, where they are most needed, not only to improve the appearance of the country homes, but to shield them from the cold blasts of winter.

Vitality of Seeds.

The seeds of some kinds of plants doubtless retain their vitality for many years, especially when buried in the earth beyond the ever varying temperature of its surface. But that there are any seeds which will remain sound for two or three thousand years under any conditions, as is often claimed for the so-called mummy wheat, there is at least much room for doubt, and there is no proof that any such long preserved grain was ever made to germinate. We often hear of strange plants springing up from soil dug out of excavations for railroads or canals, or out of cellars, but we do not know of a single instance of what some persons have been disposed to consider spontaneous generation, and others the sprouting of long buried seeds, in which the plants appearing under such conditions did not belong to some species common in the neighborhood. A few years ago Dr. H. Hoffman, of Germany conducted a series of experiments to determine whether there were any seeds in soil or earth taken from excavations made ten or more feet deep in an old and long settled country, but he utterly failed to find any; hence we must conclude that the idea of seed retaining their vitality for hundreds of years under any conditions whatever is not supported by facts.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Do the duty which lieth nearest.

Embrace wisdom, and he shall be your defence.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

Like a quiet stream, seek less to sparkle than to bless.

If you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

We should work for Christ here that we may rest with Christ hereafter.

The clouds above us can not long conceal the heavens beyond them.

The flowers are God's undertones of encouragement to the children of earth.

A good man and a wise man may at times be grieved with the world, but no man is ever discontented with the world if he does his duty in it.

No man's spirit was ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience' sake, will provide a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, diversion, or company can do for them.

A party of Baptist clergymen were bluefishing off Martha's Vineyard the other day. A question arose as to whether a certain specimen was really a bluefish. "We call 'em Baptists," said a native fisherman. The Baptist clergyman rather eagerly asked why. "Case they spile so soon arter they're taken out 'o the water."

Our bookkeeper, who has taken a lively interest in this Egyptian business, says that the accounts are balanced thus: England—All loss and no profit. Mehdi—All prophet and no loss.

CHIT-CHAT.

"I'd like to give you a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smiggs." "I wouldn't talk of impossibilities, Mr. Smiggs. The article you speak of is too small to be divided."

"My dear," said a dying husband to his wife, "when I am dead will you see that my grave is kept green?" "Yes," sobbed the heart-broken woman, "I will for a little while."

A reporter asked a Chinaman if he expected to marry. The wicked heathen made answer: "Me mallee? No, sir. Mallee no funee; blette funnee single man, allo same Melican man."

One of Wilkie Collins' latest popular tales is entitled "She Loves and She Lies." Wilkie would have shown more familiarity with human nature if he had put it "She Loves and He Lies."

A timid young man has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon two hundred pounds. "My dear," he says to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him; "help the fence!"

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" inquired a gentleman of a lady. "Certainly," she replied; "I don't even know what my own will be a year hence."

Crepusculous. — Amateur tenor (just from Paris): And have you never heard of Gounod's "Crepuscule?" Unmusical young lady: O, dear! no; how dreadful: is it anything like spinal meningitis?

Capt. Webb's widow is now compelled to maintain herself and her family by doing service as a book-keeper in a Boston book store. There is nothing discreditable *to her* in thus earning an honest living by honest industry; it is certainly much more creditable than passing round the hat among her husband's old friends and admirers, but it certainly is not very creditable to the man himself that he should so recklessly jeopardize his own life when he knew the position his wife and family would be placed in should his venture fail, as it did. Men who have given hostages to fortune are certainly not warranted in being reckless about health or personal safety. The unfortunate Captain was no doubt a very plucky man, and many admired him because of his pluck, but now that his wife is a widow the admiration of the world is of but precious little value.

Now that the question of how most effectually to prevent the possibility of railway accidents is receiving so much consideration, suggestions from all quarters are in order. A good deal of stress has been laid on the suggestion that telegraph operators ought to be constantly at their posts at *every* station, great and small. Of course the objection is that the expense of an efficient telegraph operator at all times at every small stopping place, would be very large and probably out of proportion to the actual importance of the work required. We would like to know if the telephone could not be conveniently supplied for many by-stations? The telephone does not require a skilled operator, and in the case of small crossings, the conductors and engine drivers could themselves make all necessary enquiries of those from whom information is needed. The telephone ought to be of great practical value in connection with small railway stations.

The agricultural prospects in England are not, by any means, encouraging in their outlook. Wheat growing is carried on on a much smaller scale than it was years ago. It is said that there are now nearly 400,000 acres less of land under wheat than in previous years, and the prospects are for a further decline. Since wheat growing has commenced on so large a scale in the Western States and transportation has become so cheap, it is not possible for the English farmer, contending against a bad climate, wet harvest seasons, high rent and high taxes, to profitably compete in an open market. Soon the vast wheat fields of the great Northwest of Canada will be opened up to good cultivation and to good transportation facilities, and the farmers in England will find times worse for them than ever before. With unprofitable wheat growing, and cattle raising threatened with serious foot-and-mouth diseases, many of the more enterprising of the English tenant farmers will, no doubt, transfer their homes to Canada. The sooner they do so the better for themselves. English landlords cannot again command such high rents and exacting lease terms as they have heretofore enjoyed.

Now that attention is being drawn towards the preservation of our forests, every suggestion of value ought to receive its full share of attention. The *Week*, our new literary contemporary, well says:—

"Apropos of the important question of the preservation of our forests, Canadians and Americans might profit by the experience of continental forestry schools and from the experiments carried out on the tree farms of Central Italy. Whole districts which had been stripped of timber on the Alps have been reforested, and in the Ardennes woods are systems of forest-farming which not only preserve the trees but make an excellent investment on the operation. A Belgian writer residing near Ardennes says the proprietors found that the land cultivated in trees and cut once in a hundred years—*i. e.*, the trees being selected according to their condition, and cut at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum—paid just as well as raising wheat on the same extent of land. What is wanted, then, in our forest management is the application of a vigorous system of intelligent official superintendence to the cutting of the trees, none but those marked for cutting to be allowed to be cut. This would pay even now as management, and in the course of the not long time which will see all our unregulated forests exhausted, the forests so controlled and policed would furnish an excellent investment for the capital employed in keeping them from present destruction. The lumberers now cut all the desirable trees as they go, littering the ground with an enormous mass of small branches and dead wood, which becomes as inflammable as powder. These never burn, but only scorch and kill the standing trees, and subsist and spread by this litter of the lumbermen, who are utterly indifferent to what happens to the country when they have got their logs out."

Somebody has been taking observations about the men of weak knees against whom so many hard things are usually said. One of the results of his observations is the discovery that some of the men who have a good deal to say about firmness are foremost among the weak-kneed class. Ministers are put down as men of that stamp, generally, and editors might be usually put in the same category. Ministers have certainly very outspoken ways in regard to "sin," and the devil, and a good many other well known individuals whose reputations for wrong doing are well established, but there is often quite another spirit manifest when the corns of some friend of the church or the congregation happen to be in the way. Editors are worse yet. How valiant is the average party editor in denouncing the crookedness and the inconsistency of the members of the other party, but how few editors have the moral courage to breathe the first word of disapproval in regard to the meanest act a member of his own party may be guilty of! "Backbone" is an admirable thing to talk about but so far as we have ever observed, the real inflexible article is rarely to be be found among men of any class. The man who often has most to say about it generally has the least of it in his possession.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line 1st 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, FEB. 29, 1884.

"THE SEAT OF EMPIRE."

Thirty years ago as little was known of this country, as is known of Central Africa to-day. Less than thirty years ago a committee of the British House of Commons reported "That the officers of the Hudson Bay Company were right in affirming that this country was the natural dwelling place of the Red Indian and wild beasts." Less than thirty years ago, Sir George Simpson, who for thirty-seven years was Governor of the territory, assured the people of England, "that Manitoba was a country where the soil was poor, the climate uncertain, and where frequent inundations occurred." With such witnesses as the officers of this Company, supported by men like the Right Hon. Edward Ellice and Sir John Richardson, declaring it the natural dwelling place of the Red Indian, with poor soil and uncertain climate, producing even a denser darkness in the public mind. With the whole knowledge, much or little, of the American Government against us. With the growing generation of Canadians studying the history, geography, and political institutions of the American Union, with our people more interested in settling clergy reserves, popular representation, siegnorial tenure, and half a dozen other popular and important questions, it is not remarkable that this country remained so long in the keeping of the "Red Indians and the wild beasts," but that in so short a time, its expansiveness, its climate, its resources, its arableness, have all been ascertained and vindicated by an accumulation of evidences, so vast as to surprise everything but the last half of the nineteenth century, so conclusive as to render any extended remarks almost unnecessary.

"The fact is that the vastness of this country confounds one. Manitoba comprises an area of 120,000 square miles, which is larger than any State in the Union except Texas and California. "But some of my readers will be surprised when I say that extensive as Manitoba is, it constitutes but a small section of the Great North-West British territory, which represents ample scope for fifteen provinces of equal extent."—*Extract from the report of a Scotch farmer to his neighbours in Scotland.*

Lieutenant Governor Robinson, of Ontario, says:—"The agricultural area is almost unlimited."

In his inimitable style, Lord Dufferin says:—"From its geographical position, and its peculiar characteristics, Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada, emerging from the woods and forests, first gazed upon the rolling prairies and unexplored North West, and learnt, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas, her eastern seaboards of New Brunswick, Labrador and Nova Scotia, her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn land and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half-a-dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and antechambers to that till then undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyors and the verification of the explorer.

"It was hence that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the afflatus of a more imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the banks of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and in the magnitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, the peer of any power on earth."

Doubtless, these are the opinions of those who wish our possessions well, and they might be pardoned if they drew a finer picture than was real, so we quote, our competitors being witnesses. The late Governor of New York, Hon. Mr. Seymour writes: "In short between our north-west line of 45 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes there is a country owned by England with greater grain and stock growing capacity than all the lands on the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean combined." Then the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, late Foreign Secretary (we believe) of the Union, adds this testimony:—

"Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own development. have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in its wheat-fields of the West, its invaluable fisheries, and its mineral wealth, a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire."

Such then, is the vastness of our inheritance, enough for the seat of a great empire, but alone territorial extent is not enough, there must be a people, consequently while our country is extensive enough, is it habitable, or is the statement of the American pamphleteer who writes "the climate of Manitoba" (and of course all the rest of this country) "consists of seven months of Artic winter, and five months cold weather" true? and the country only fit for 'Red Indians and wild beasts."

Among our own people there yet linger doubts on this question. If the writer just quoted is correct, certainly we have the "seat of a great empire" but we never shall have the population to keep it warm. "After (writes Archbishop Tache) thirty-seven years experience, I find the season more pleasant in Manitoba than any other country I ever lived in," (and he continues) "you have seen with your own eyes the magnificent products of our rich soil and you are surely satisfied, as I am, that such a result could not be obtained if we had no summer." Dr. Bryce writes: "The dryness of the climate and clear air are taken advantage of frequently by consumptives who come from other parts of America, and are cured," and then he adds, "I have seen horses which have been born on the prairie, and had reached six or seven years of age without ever being under a roof." Mr. W. R. Cameron of New York writes:—"The climate is bracing and exhilarating beyond any hitherto experienced by me," in another place he writes, "as fine a soil and climate as any that has come under my observation." Lord Lorne says, "When a friend of mine put the question to a party of sixteen Ontario men, who had settled in the western part of Manitoba, as to the comparative merits of the cold season of the two Provinces—fourteen of them voted for the Manitoba climate, and only two elderly men said they preferred that of Toronto."

Viscount Milton says, "We let our horses loose in the beginning of winter at the Bell prairie, although they were then thin, and the snow had begun to fall they became like balls of fat."

I. W. Taylor, U.S. Consul, after an exhaustive analysis of the climate, concludes "It is the crowning feature of the fertile belt" which broadens with reduced altitudes and constant air currants from the Pacific coast, that the immense trapezoid, whose apex is bounded on the Mackenzie, has a sufficient quantity of summer rain for all the purposes of agriculture as organized in the Atlantic and Mississippi States." Here we might leave the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the climate and feel sure of an acquittal, but we add as the key stone the statement of Prof. Macoun:—"The general conclusions which I arrived at from my explorations of 1872, and 1875, were: 1st., That as there was but one flora common to the region extending from eight to twelve degrees of latitude, or as far north as 60°, and as that flora required a high summer temperature for its existence, the thermometer would be found to show a correspondingly even distribution of heat throughout the whole district. 2nd, That exceptional or special conditions must exist to produce that high and even distribution of heat discovered as ranging over so great an area."

Thus we have two of the necessities of 'a great empire' supplied a boundless territory and a health exhilerating climate, yet this is not all we possess, and offer to the weary, desponding, discouraged, downtrodden sons and daughters of a congested and decaying civilization.

"These are the gardens of the desert these—
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England hath no
The Prairies * * * (name—
* * Lo they stretch,
In airy undulations far away,
As if the ocean in his gentlest swell,
Stood still with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless for ever."—BRYANT.

With the territory and the climate, we add the finest, richest soil on earth. It is a rich black loam resting on clay. The sod of the prairie is very tough, but after it is broken the soil is all that can be desired. I visited farms * * * where wheat had been sown, and where crops had been reaped for sixty years in succession without manure being applied."—*Hugh Fraser.*

"I never met a more contented, hopeful lot of men, and well they may be, for they have the finest land under heaven as a free gift ready by nature for the plough."—*Governor Robinson.*

"But most noteworthy is the soil itself—an alluvial black loam with an average depth of twenty inches resting on a subsoil of clay."—*Harper's Magazine.*

"The soil of Manitoba is a purely vegetable loam black as ink, and full of organic matter, in some places many feet thick, and resting on alluvial drift of the Red and Assinniboine river, it cannot be easily exhausted. It is true, in fact, that for several of the first years, at all events, manuring the soil would do more harm than good."—*Prof. Sheldon.*

Besides these theoretical statements, the fruit of the soil is the best test of its productiveness and the result to the farmer of a season's labor, the best indication of the climate.

The London *Times* correspondent says, "he saw a cabbage measuring five feet one inch in circumference, and a cucumber grown in the open air which measured six feet three inches in length." Mr. Cameron of New York says, "I bought some potatoes at Qu Apelle, the finest I ever saw, one weighed 2½ and another 2lb, for soundness and flavor no potatoe could surpass them." "I saw," says Governor Seymour of the same city, "thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing forty bushels to the acre, and weighing sixty three and sixty-five pounds to the bushel."

Harper's Magazine writes, "The average yield of wheat per acre in the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, where the soil becomes heavier and more characteristic is twenty-three bushels. In Manitoba and the Saskatchewan region the average is greater and amounts to twenty-eight bushels. This fact becomes more striking, when compared with results in the district of the wheat supply at present. In Illinois the average is seventeen bushels; in Iowa ten; in Wisconsin less than ten; in Kansas ten; while in Texas it is eight and one half bushels. Nor does the land seem to deteriorate under a course of cropping, as does the lighter soil of the States in the South."

These opinions, by men who have no interest in the advancement of a true knowledge of the Garden of Canada, ought to remove every doubt as to the unquestionable agricultural resources of a territory in which Great Britain and Ireland can be lost, and still enough will be left to form the seat of a mightier empire than that of our parent State.

To be Continued.

Meeting of School Commissioners.

A special meeting of the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, held, 14th Feby. instant.

Present, Thos. Christie, Esq., Chairman, Patrick S. Dunbar, Esq., Jas. Fish, Esq. The above gentlemen forming a quorum of the Board of School Commissioners.

The Secretary, Mr. Gavin J. Walker, read the minutes of last meeting, which were duly approved of and confirmed.

The chairman stated that the object of calling this meeting was principally to meet the Inspector of Schools, for this County, James McGregor, Esq., who he was happy to see was present.

The Inspector then stated that certain rules had been laid down by the Council of Public Instruction, which the commissioners would require to comply with. First was the choosing of certain books from the authorized list of text books, approved of and recommended by the Protestant Committee of the said Council of Public Instruction, a list of the authorized text books being produced.

It was moved by Mr Dunbar, seconded by Mr. Fish, that the following books on the authorized list of text books be accepted as the text books to be used in the Schools of this Municipality—viz.

English Readers, Gage's English Readers; Elocution, Andrew's Dramatic Reader; English Spelling, Morrell's Manual Writing; Payson & Beatties Arithmetic; Hamblin Smith, with Kirland & Scott, as Elementary English Grammar, Bullion's Grammar; Composition, Swinton's school Composition; Geographies, Lovell's series Modern History, Collier's British History, History of Canada, Mile's Child's History of Canada, Mile's School History of Canada; Algebra, Hamblin Smith's Algebra; Geometry, Euclid, Latin, Bryce's First Latin Book, Bryce's Imitative Latin Exercises; Greek, Bryce's First Greek Reader, Bryce's Second Greek Reader; English Literature, Brooke's Primer; French, Fasquelle's Introductory Course, Fasquelle's Advanced Course; Science, Gray's How Plants Grow; Book keeping Beattie & Clare's Book-keeping; Singing, Canadian three part Songs; Maps, Johnson's Series; Drawing, Walter Smith's Freehand Drawing; Art of Teaching, Morrison's Art of Teaching.

The secretary to furnish each Teacher with a copy of the above list, and inform them that after the 1st of July next, it will be imperative upon them to only have the said books used in their respective schools.

The Inspector stated that there had been a course of study prepared by the Council of Public Instruction, a copy of which he produced. This course of study was understood to have been adopted by the Board at a previous meeting for the use of the schools of this Municipality. The Secretary Treasurer was instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the necessary copies of said course of study, and authorized list of text books so as to furnish each school in the Municipality with a copy of them. The Secretary is instructed to have the course of study framed, before sending them to each school. The Inspector stated that it was necessary to have maps of the Dominion of Canada in the schools of the Municipality.

Moved by Mr. Fish, seconded by Mr. Dunbar and resolved, that the Inspector be requested to get a suitable map of the Dominion of Canada, for each school in the Municipality, and to call upon the Secretary Treasurer of the Board for the necessary funds to purchase the said maps.

The School Managers of District No. 4 school having recommended Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, as Teacher for said school, at a salary of $11½ per month, for 10 months commencing 1st July last. It was on motion of Mr. Dunbar, seconded by Mr. Fish, resolved that the recommendation now read, be approved of and that Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, be engaged as Teacher for said District, for ten months at a salary of 11½ per month, her engagement to date back from 1st July, last.

The Secretary stated that he had received the following accounts:—viz. An account of 16.35 from Stewart & Rodrigue, for putting in pipes to furnish water to the school, an account of $11.44 due J Fish, for different articles for West End school, and an account of $5.64 due Geo. L. Meikle, for paper, brooms &c., for centre school. The said accounts having been read over by the Secretary, they were ordered to be paid upon motion of Mr. Dunbar, seconded by Mr. Fish.

The Auditors report was then read over on the financial statement for the past year and approved of, and a vote of thanks given to the Secretary. Meeting then adjourned.

Great Excitement.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Sir Charles Tupper's speech on the Pacific Railway Revolusions, was pronounced by both friend and foe, to have been one of the best of his many eloquent speeches. He handled the Grand Trunk officials without gloves, giving them fits.

—In the British House of Commons on Wednesday night, T. M. Healy, M. P., for Monaghan, called Lord Rossmore "a young pup." If the polite gentleman were to come to Canada he might be able to obtain a position in H. iL Cook's circus.

—Foote, editor of the Freethinker, has completed his year's imprisonment for blasphemy. Bradlaugh, with 2,000 sympathizers, met him at the gate of the prison.

—EMPEROR WILLIAM is renewing his efforts to effect a reconciliation between Prince Frederick Charles and his wife. He has appointed Count Rannitz, in behalf of the Prince, to meet General Blumenthal, in behalf of the Princess, to arrange a basis for a reconciliation.

—THE CANADA PACIFIC LOAN.—The triumphant majority for the Government on the Canadian Pacific loan resolution has given great satisfaction here, and has stimulated confidence in a very marked degree in the future of the country. There was nothing else talked of in the city in all circles, and the feeling is universal that the granting of the loan, whilst it does not practically involve the country, will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity.—*Mail.*

REV. DR. WILSON has addressed a farewell letter to his congregation in Kingston stating that in consequence of the failure of all efforts at reinstatement in his charge on account of his firm refusal to sever his connection with the Salvation Army he has decided to seek another field of labour.

The report of the U. S. commission on the swine industry, estimates the number of hogs in that country at 30,000,000, and thinks there is no ground for the prohibition of the entry of American pork in foreign countries.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

THE March number is, we think, one of the best yet issued of this deservedly favourite magazine. The 128 quarto pages are filled with choice, entertaining and instructive literature; and there are over 100 handsome embellishments, besides a very tasteful colored plate frontispiece, "A Woodnymph" The articles embrace various subjects, and are by popular writers. Soudan and its Complications," "Napoleon's Marshals," "Living Homes," "The New York Negro Plot of 1741," etc., are exceedingly interesting. Etta W. Pierce's serial, "A Dark Deed," is continued, and there are short stories, sketches, etc., by Nathan D. Urner, Isabella Crawford, N. Robinson, Etta W. Pierce, K. V. Hastings, and others. There are poems of great merit, and a comprehensive miscellany of pleasant reading matter. The price is only 25 cents for a single number, and a year's subscription $2 50, postpaid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

The British Commanders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Special cable despatches say most of the recent advices from Suakim indicate great uncertainty in the movement of General Graham's forces at Trinkitat, which is due to the absence of instructions from Home Government. Gen. Stephenson, commander in chief of the English forces in Egypt, who is at Cairo, Admiral Hewitt and General Graham find their operations hampered by the confusion of instructions. Admiral Hewitt holds the chief command at Suakim, General Graham that of the proposed relief expedition to Tokar. But neither the War Office nor the authorities of the Horse Guards have decided whether Admiral Hewitt, Gen. Graham or Gen. Stephenson directs the combined movements of the naval and military expedition. General Stephenson has taken the responsibility of superintending the order for the advance against the rebels under Osman Digma, pending the decision of the question by the Home Government. Refugees from Tokar maintain that Macaur Bey, the civil governor of Tokar, sold the surrender. He has all the while been an advocate of submission to the Mahdi. Macaur sent with his agent a number of malcontent soldiers, to hold a conference with Osman Digma. Macaur himself had had a previous secret meeting with the rebel leader. The party, after feasting with the rebels, took back presents and promises of plunder to the garrison, who thereupon agreed to join the Mahdi. Gen. Graham reports that his force is in splendid condition. He is desirous of attacking the rebel chieftain.

Home-Made Curtain.

Very pretty and inexpensive curtains can be made of cheese cloth, with or without a border. Should the border not be used, turn a hem three inches wide down the front and across the bottom of the curtain. This should be caught down in herring-bone stitch in gold colored silk. The curtain is then embroidered all over with double rings executed in chain stitch with embroidered silk. In each set of rings there should be one of gold silk, and the other of some contrasting shade, such as pale blue, pink, red, green, or brown. The last two colours always contrast prettily with gold. Crewels may be used in place of silk, though the embroidery will then present a heavier appearance. The border may be of darned work. Sprays of leaves make a good design, each spray being embroidered with different coloured silks, cardinal, gold, brown, and green. Draw the stitches from point to stem of the leaf, and then darn back and forth through the silk stitches only from side to side of each leaf, as in darning a stocking, but do not let the stitches come through the material. Then outline each leaf round the edge with the same colour in chain stitch. This shows each leaf in solid colour on the white ground. A straight line of herring-bone stitch on the inside of the border dividing it from the ground work gives a pretty finish to the curtain. They have somewhat the appearance of the Madras curtains so much used, and as the work is not at all difficult one feels repaid when the pretty drapery is hung up at the windows. White lace curtains are now seldom seen except on bedroom windows. Japanese gauze and other thin materials are largely used for portieres in place of the heavy plush, Turkey, and velvet curtains so long in fashion.—*American Queen.*

A FROZEN FISH ALIVE.—A fish dealer down in Salineville Ohio, says that he received a box of frozen fish from Cleveland during the recent blizzard. They were so hard and brittle that they had to be handled with care to keep them from breaking in pieces. He sold one to an old lady who took it home and put it in a bucket of cold water to thaw out gradually. During the night she heard something splashing and flopping around in the kitchen. Supposing it was the cat trying to get the fish she jumped out of bed, seized the broom, and broke for the scene. There was no cat visible, but the fish was making the water fly in every direction. As near as could be learned, these fish had lain out in the cold two nights before being packed in boxes, and had been out of the water more than two weeks.

Temperance Corner.

At the first arrival of the Europeans in America it was not uncommon to find Indians, who were above a hundred years old. They lived frugally and drank pure water. Brandy, rum, wine, and all the other strong liquors were utterly unknown to them. But since the Christians have taught them to drink these liquors, and the Indians have found them but too palatable, those who cannot resist their appetites hardly reach half the age of their parents.

J. W.

NEW TYPE!

We have lately received

IN ADDITION TO

OUR ALREADY EXTENSIVE

assortment of

JOB TYPE,

a large assortment

OF THE

Newest Styles,

AND ARE NOW

PREPARED TO DO

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

JOB WORK

IN THE

BEST STYLE

OF THE

ART.

COUNTRY ORDERS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Simpson & Kerr,

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

Lachute Advertisements.

Lachute, Sept 20th, 1883.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

CHEAP STOVES.

NICKEL PLATED COAL STOVES.
COOK AND BOX STOVES FOR COAL OR WOOD, an immense stock on hand.
PLOWS AND PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
GREY'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, undoubtedly the lightest, strongest and best in use.
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAWS, &c. &c.

McOUAT & McRAE, Ly

J W. HUTTON,

PRACTICAL BUILDER, BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER, is now prepared to Execute all kinds of work as Building, Bricklaying & Plastering. Parties requiring work of a first-class order, and at moderate charges would do well to communicate with him.

Boiler and Oven Building a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed—Estimates Given

Address J. W. HUTTON,
Care of J. HOPE, Lachute

REFERENCES.—Dr. Bell, Montreal General Hospital, Mr. Montgomery, St. Lawrence Hall Montreal, J. M. Aird, Baker, 63 St. Joseph St. Montreal; F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute Mills J. Miller, Esq., L'Original, Ont.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned takes this means of notifying the public that he has opened a Livery Stable next door to Chapman & Drysdale's Door and Sash Factory, Lachute.

15-6m BAPTISTE ST. JEAN.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Great Northern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an act to amend its charter so as to allow the head office of the Company to be removed to alter the mode of issuing its debentures, to extend their line to or near the city of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 11th December, 1883.

LACOSTE, GLOBENSKY,
BEAULIEU & ROSSEAU,
20-5-in. Solicitors for the applicant

WILLIAM CAUTION & SON,

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

Carpenters, Joiners and Undertakers. Coffins and Caskets always on hand—cheaper than anywhere else in the Dominion.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Cyrille, Hector Hand grave alias Andgrave dit Champagne will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to authorise the bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of the profession of Advocate and Attorney.

C. H. H. CHAMPAGNE,
St. Eustache, 7th January 1884. 19-6

$66 a week at home. $5 00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co, Portland Maine.



National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.





$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. 13 1 y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIEEN that a petition will be presented by the Undersigned to the Judge or prothonotary, at the Court House at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, praying that the Curator appointed to the vacant estate of the late JAMES McALLISTER *alias* JAMES WILSON, be authorized to sell certain immoveable property belonging to said estate, and to wind up the same.

All creditors of the said estate, or persons interested therein, are hereby notified to be present, and give their advice on the premises.

Montreal, February 6th, 1884.

TRENHOLME, TAYLOR & DICKSON,
23-2in Attorys., for Petitioner

St. Andrews Advetisement

A CHEAP LOT
—OF—
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

SPECIAL VALUE IN
FOULE WOOL DRESS GOODS.

NEW CARPETS
—AND—
FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

JUST OPENED OUT AT
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. W. & Co., sell the WANZER sewing Machines in instalments, and old machines taken in exchange.

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
Rainer & Co.,	Kahn & Co.,
Heintzman,	W. Bell & Co.
Stevenson & Co.	26 tf

Wanted

From 3,000 to 5,000 GOOD ASH LOGS, Apply to

Campbell & Co.,
NEW STEAM SAW-MILL,
LACHUTE.

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 receipe, 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.

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.

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. n55 1y

LAURENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meets, in VICTORIA HALL, Lachute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Mar. 4, at 8 o'clock sharp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Dress Goods.—S. Carsley.
License District of Argenteuil.—T. Davis.

LOCAL.

☞ The annual Soiree of the First Presbyterian Church, Lachute, (Rev. Mr. Mackie's) will take place on Tuesday, 11th March. Admission 35 cents.

Warning.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the grandular system.

Messrs. G. & M. Simpson, of St. Andrews, will sell on the 19th March next, by public auction, their entire stock of store goods—see bills.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues, healed and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted

This week the weather has been on the whole pretty mild, with a good deal of snow fall.

NATIONAL PILLS acts promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough

SHINGLES.

Pine, Spruce & Cedar, from the best makers. For sale by R. CRESWELL. Those requiring to purchase would do well to leave in their orders early. R. C. 21-tf

Hope in Hopeville.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

PROLIFIC.—Surely Mrs. James McClusky, of the Irish Settlement of Wentworth, has faithfully fulfilled the Scripture addage of "bringing forth and replenishing the earth"—for she has been only twenty years married, and has brought forth in that time nine sons and five daughters—the last weighing 13 lbs. at birth.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Torpid Liver, Billiousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle.

Mr. John Clarke, formerly of Lachute, but now of Crow foot Creek, Oberto, West of Medicine Hat. Manitoba, who returned to Lachute, on Friday last on a visit to his friends here. He brought with him a sample of coal found on his own land which is of a superior quality, and which he has burned all winter in place of wood. Also samples of silver and lead, very good indeed. We congratulate Mr. Clarke on his good fortune.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms.

NOTICE.

All the unsettled accounts belonging to us not settled before March 15th will be placed in other hands for collection. Your attention to the above is asked and it may save trouble, as we are winding up the business.

ALEX. PAUL & CO.

Brownsburg, Feby. 20th 1884.

Health is a duty, Disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all billiousness or liver trouble; 25 cents will buy a bottle.

We desire our readers attention, especially those residing in our Municipality, to the list of books chosen by the Board of School Commissioners, for to be used in the schools of the Municipality. It would be well for merchants keeping school stationery to take a note of the list, and order only such books as have been selected, as after the 1st of July next, it is imperative upon the Board of School Commissioners to see that no other series of books be used in the schools of the Municipality.

She Declares it Saved Her Life.

Mrs F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, known as the "boy preacher," is holding revival services at Centenary M. E. Church where he claims to be converting souls at the rate of thirty-five a day. The church has engaged him for thirteen weeks at a salary of $100 a week and his expenses. The revivalist has somewhat injured his reputation for unadulterated piety by refusing to "inaugurate" gratuitously, with a ten-minutes exhortation, a down-town revival which prominent citizens sought to organize for the benefit of persons living in the central portion of the city. The effort to secure a revival for the lowly has been rather strengthenened by the unexpected refusal, and arrangements are being made to secure a down-town hall and start the good work in the early days of next week.

Proof Positive.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and billary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

OBITUARY.—About forty years ago three children born at one birth, the offspring of Mrs. George Craig, of the Township of Gloucester, named respectively William, Samuel, and George, were presented by the late Hon. Thomas McKay, to the then Governor General of Canada, the Right Hon., the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. By means of their presentation to His Excellency, each of them became entitled to a grant of land. Samuel died at the age of eighteen, George is now living at Montana, and William Craig, the third son, died in this city on the 14th day of Feburry, 1884, and was buried at Beechwood cemetery on the 17th instant. Being a member of an old and respected family in this county, and favourably known in the city of Ottawa, his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. The deceased leaves a wife to lament his loss, and many friends who will deeply sympathize with her in her bereavement.—*Free Press*

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP highly recommended for the cure of Scruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples Tan &c.

A Certain Result

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

Hon. Mr. Ross, the Ontario treasurer delivered his budget speech on the 21st inst. The expenditure for last year exceeded the revenue by nearly $500,000.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

"OUR LITTLE ONES."—For March is received. Jounnie Brown's White Dress is a fine picture, and the same may be truthfully said of all the embellishments in this number, which is an improvement on the February one.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M. P. for Argenteuil, for Parliamentary books and papers, for which we return him our thanks.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Canadian News.

The C. P. R. loan bill passed through committee in the House of Commons on Tuesday and its third reading was ordered for Thursday.

It is estimated that from 300 to 400 lives were lost in the States of Georgia Alabama and North and South Carolina by the recent cyclone.

It is thought in Toronto that the temperance people will be successful in their campaign against the granting of liquor licenses to grocers.

REV. DR. WILSON, late of Kingston, has received the appointment of temporary assistant to Rev. Mr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's cathedral, New York.

Associations will shortly be formed in the Anglican Diocese of Ontario with the object of securing to congregations the right of appointing their own pastors, subject to the Bishop's approval.

The voting on the by-law to abolish liquor licenses to groceries was carried in Toronto on Monday.

GOOD YIELD OF MILK.—Last season Messrs. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., of Brockville, offered a prize for the best average quantity of milk from a number of cows not less than ten, milked between 1st June and 31st October. The competition lay between Mr. Wm. Stafford and Mr. Jesse Easton, both of Elizabethtown. The former supplied to Star cheese factory 39,875 lbs. from 11 cows being an average of 3,625 lbs. per cow; the latter to Victoria factory 41 000 lbs. from 12 cows, an average of 3,425 lbs per cow. In neither case was the Sunday milk included. Mr. Stafford therefore won the prize. He received for the milk sent to the factory $409.69, an average of $37.26 per cow.

A FATAL HORSE MALADY.—A serious and perplexing disease is reported to have broken out among the horses in the northern portion of the county of Lambton. The animals grow dull and stupid, and are taken with severe spasms of purging, quickly affected the system. Animals in good condition, within twenty four hours after the attack of this disease, are almost reduced to skin and bone, the eyes sink and the hair falls out of the main and tail The best veterinary advice is being secured, and strong efforts will be made to stay the mysterious malady.

GOOD RECORD.—The Napanee *Bearer* states that Mr. R. S. Shipman, of Napanee, has a common Canadian-bred cow, seven years old, which, from April 15th, 1883, to Feb. 1st, 1884, yielded 11,587 lbs. of milk. From this 375 lbs of butter was made, valued at $75, and 1,447 quarts of milk sold, worth $74. It costs $55 a year to keep a cow so his profit for the season was $94. The largest amount of milk given in one day was on the 21st of June when she yielded 65½ lbs., the average for June being 59½ lbs. She has been fed 10 lbs. of bran and shorts per day during the season.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The annual dinner of the press gallery took place last evening in the house of Commons restaurant. The president Mr. R. S. White, of the Montreal GAZETTE, occupied the chair, and the vice-president, Arch. McNee, of the Manitoba *Free Press*, the vice chair. Those present, in addition to the members of the gallery, were Mr. Thos. White, M. P., Mr. O'Brien, M. P., Mr. H. H. Cook, M. P., Mr. McNeil M.P., Mr. A.M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Geo. Cruickshank, Private Secretary to the Minister of Finance. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Foreign News.

General Gordon is to go to Kordofan to interview El Mahdi

DeLesseps has been elected a member of the French Academy.

Severe gales have done considerable damage on the British coasts.

Bradlangh has again been excluded from the House of Commons after a stormy discussion.

The Irish party will oppose the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Brand on his retirement from the speakership of the House of Commons.

The House of Lords has passed the cattle disease bill.

Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel has been elected speaker of the House of Commons.

The Turkish officers in command of the Nubian troops at Suakim have resigned.

The damage by the explosion at the Victoria Railroad Station will amount to £4,000.

The House of Commons has refused to appoint a standing committee on Irish affairs.

It is expected a battle will be fought between the British forces and the rebels near Trinkitat on Friday.

Foot-and-mouth disease is said to have been discovered among cattle brought by the steamer Ontario from Portland.

The Hovas have landed a number of cannon in Madagascar and are preparing to make an attack upon the French at Tamatave.

A financial scheme to save a million of pounds annually to the Egyptian treasury, has been proposed by the British financial adviser.

El Mahdi is reported to be marching on Khartoum.

Ex-speaker Sir Henry Brand has been created Lord Hampden.

Emissaries of the False prophet are said to be active throughout Egypt.

Steamers arriving from Europe report passing considerable ice on the voyage.

A gas explosion in the Bank of Commerce building at Toronto on Monday morning did considerable damage.

Russia is reported to have made a voluntary pledge to England to make no further advance toward India.

The Supreme Court has given Judgment in the Bothwell election case, declaring Mr. Mills entitled to the seat.

The Bashereen Arabs are reported to have revolted cutting off General Gordon from communication with Egypt.

An explosion in the Victoria Railway station, London, early on Tuesday morning believed to have been caused by dynamiters, did much damage and injured several people.

The amendment has been adopted by the House of Lords making more stringent regulations regarding the importation of foreign cattle into Great Britain.

The announcement of the presentation by the British government of the steamer Alert for the use of the Greely relief party was made in the U. S. congress on the 21st instant.

Miss Juliet Carson, who is now lecturing on cooking in St. Louis received $970 for the lectures. She recently delivered one in San Francisco.

Two Philiadelpia coloured women got into a fight with knives over a comic valentine and one was dangerously cut.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is announced today that General Gordon's proclaimation permits temporary domestic slavery, but opposes slave hunting and slave trading generally.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Carrington and Mr. Thompson, lodging house inspector, made a tour of St. Paneras and Holborn district last evening, visiting the poorest quarters and most squalid courts.

Lord Lyons, English Minister in Paris, has never changed any of his servants—of whom he has eight—during his long residence in that city, and a correspondent states they esteem it the greatest honour to have him shake hands with them, which he does regulary every Chistmas morning.

The Lord Mayor of Sandwich, England, followed his eloping daughter from Europe, and found her in Austin, Texas. A detective, employed for the purpose, decoyed the young husband off on a hunt, and the father persuaded his daughter to pack her trunk, and they quietly left for home.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

SUAKIM, Feb. 21.—The British corvette Carysfort opened fire upon the forces of the rebels in the vicinity of Trinkitat this morning and dispersed them. This was the firing reported to have been heard in that direction to-day.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—Twelve hundred British troops are now at Suakim, 3,200 at Trinkitat. The Governor of Kassala favors El Mahdi, and would rather evacuate the town than fight him.

EXCITING THE PROPHET'S FORCES.—Osman Digmer, the leader of the rebels in this vicinity is exciting his followers by quoting the Koran saying that El Mahdi is divinely inspired and requires little food and clothing. The rebels present a formidable appearance. They will be beaten, but it will require the best kind of men to do so.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 19.—General Gordon to day held a levee to which the poorest Arab was admitted He has opened offices at the Palace to hear grievances. The goverhment books in which have been recorded from time immemorial the debts of the people, together with the government whips and bastinadoes, have been publicly burned. Gordon found the prison here a den of misery. In it were two hundred wretches of all ages loaded with chains. Many have never been tried and are innocent of their crime, or are prisoners of war. Among the prisoners was a woman who had spent fifteen years in prison for a crime committed when a girl. General Gordon forthwith began to demolish this bastile.

A DISGRACEFUL CAPITULATION.—A merchant at Tokar made the original overtures for the surrender of the town. The Egyptian officers who went to the rebel camp feasted there and accepted presents, returned to Tokar with an escort of 100 rebels, showing that a surrender had been decided upon. Gen. Gordon explains that he is not encouraging slave hunting. His proclaimation relates to slave holding and he regards the existing slaves as property.

CAIRO, February 25.—Advices from Trinkitat dated the 10th says the hussars made a reconnoisance to-day toward Teb and found the enemy in force on the heights and at the entrance of the defile. Gen. Graham has been reinforced by eight machine guns, worked by naval gunners. It is expected that a battle will be fought on Friday and that the point of attack will be three miles north-east of here.

The home government has instructed Gen. Graham, before engaging the rebels to summon Osman Digma to liberate all the Tokar soldiers and all the survivers of Sinkat desiring to return to Egypt. If he refuses to liberate them he is to give him battle forthwith. Sir Evelyn Baring advises the Government that if General Graham defeats Osman Digma they should stop the advance of the British troops on the capture of Tamanieb, Osman Digma's headquarters, and not let them attempt to march to Berber, as an advance beyond the Red Sea would compromise the mission of Gordon and lead the tribes to believe that it was intended to wage war against El Mahdi.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 26.—One thousand British troops advanced four miles to-day and occupied Baker Pasha's fortifications. The enemy retired waving their spears.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 27—The beach presents a lively appearance. Blue jackets up to their necks in the water are landing stores and carrying soldiers ashore through the surf. The Gordon Highlanders and Irish Fusiliers are advancing to the fort erected by Baker four miles from Trinkitat. The rebels regard with exultation the landing of the forces. They are convinced that Allah has sent all as prey for them.

CAIRO, Feb 27.—The advance of the English troops on Teb commenced before daybreak to-day. It consisted of 3 500 men. There is a growing of anxiety here about the result of the expedition, and less confidence is felt that the English will be victorious.

SUAKIM, Feb. 27.—There was a fight today on the Berber road, nine miles from here, between the rebels and friendly tribes. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand men have gathered from the tribes numbering ten thousand, and wish to come in to-morrow. The friendly tribes desire to fight if they are supported.

TRINKITAT, Feb. 27.—An Arab boy sent with a letter to Tokar returned bearing the marks of ill usage. He says he was taken prisoner at Tokar, that the town surrendered last Friday, and that the rebels intend to fight in three lines, closing on the rear of the British as the troops advance.

THE OHIO RIVER FLOODS.

THE fears of a flood of unprecedented destructiveness in the Ohio Valley have been realized and the full extent of the ravages of the waters cannot at the present time be estimated. At the very time when the waters had reached their supposed highest level, pouring rains came down, and the impression made by the mighty and resistless waters was both sublime and terrible. Whole towns were not only flooded but absolutely submerged. At Cincinnati, the river rose more than seventy feet, and one of the twenty four square miles in the city corporation, ten were under water, in some places sixty feet deep. The valley of Mill Creek was a lake, in some places as deep as Lake Erie. The scene was thus depicted on the day the flood reached its maximum height: "In the west end the water had reached such a height as to cause the greatest consternation. People on every street were moving out, some of them through fright, and others evidently none too soon. The high ground in Lincoln Park which had formed an island gradually grew smaller, until it was a spot no larger than the top of a flour barrel. Thousands of people, forced out of employment, thronged the river front and the hilltops, to watch the mighty river and the scenes of destruction. All day the river was covered with drift from above, houses, barns, fences, rafts of logs and other loose property picked up by the flood. Cumminsville is two-thirds under water. People who were staying in the second stories of their homes were taken out, with some of their goods on rafts. Relief-boats rowed through the flooded streets. Covington was fairly surrounded by water. The current over the pikes leading into the city was so swift that all travel had been stopped. In Newport the situation was even more appalling. The statement of the Mayor of Portsmouth may be taken as showing the desperate condition of a score of towns in the flooded district. He says: "Our city of over twelve thousand souls is entirely under water. Our people have been ferrying live stock to the hills for the past twenty hours. Over one-half of our city will be washed away. The water stands two, and in many houses four, feet deep on the second floor. Already over one hundred houses have floated away, and over one hundred others have turned and twisted, and I should say that two hundred frame houses are anchored with heavy rope, tied to trees and telegraph poles. When I say the ends of telegraph poles are under water in some parts of our city you can form an idea of the volume of water." It was at this place, on the morning of the 10th instant that a fire added its ravage to those of the flood.

The Right of Appointing Pastors.

A prominent member of the committee which managed the Dr. Wilson testimonial stated that Dr. Wilson must come back to St. George's, and that he would be curate of that church eventually, no matter what opposition was brought to bear against it. Also, that in the near future a movement would be started in Kingston to inaugurate the formation of associations in the different parishes of this diocese, whose express object would be to relieve the bishop of the power of appointing clergymen to parishes without the consent of the parishioners, or, in other words, that the vestry have the power to select the pastor, subject to the approval of the bishop. "This movement," said the interviewed, "will be started bright and early, and there is no doubt of its success, as we have heard from other parishes which are desirous of co-operating at the outset."

S. CARSLEY'S

DRESS GOODS!

THE PROPER PLACE TO GO
THE PROPER PLACE TO GO
FOR CHOICE FOR VARIETY.
FOR CHOICE FOR VARIETY.
FOR THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT.
FOR THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT.
FOR GREAT BARGAINS, FOR BEST MAKES.
FOR GREAT BARGAINS, FOR BEST MAKES.
FOR BEST VALUE DRESS GOODS
FOR BEST VALUE DRESS GOODS

—OF—

—IS—

S. CARSLEY'S
NOTRE DAME STREET.

S. CARSLEY'S

SILK DEPARTMENT!

THE PROPER PLACE TO GO
THE PROPER PLACE TO GO
FOR FRENCH SILKS IN ALL MAKES.
FOR FRENCH SILKS IN ALL MAKES
IN ALL STYLES, IN ALL NEW SHADES,
IN ALL STYLES, IN ALL NEW SHADES,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

—IS AT—

S. CARSLEY'S,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

License District of Argenteuil

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, under the provisions of the Liquor License Act of 1883," for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for such Licenses as by the said Act are authorised to be granted, will be held in the Court House, Lachute, in the said district, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon.

St. Andrews, 23rd Feby., 1884.

THEODORE DAVIS,
Chief Inspector.
26-3

Tweeds! Tweeds!

WE are getting in a new lot of real SCOTCH TWEEDS, in suits only, and no two patterns alike. We are going to make this line the leading one the coming season, and request parties in need of suitings to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. We have on hand a large stock of

Canadian Tweeds,
IN DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

Which we are offering low to clear them out. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

R. BANFORD & Co,
WEST END CASH STORE

General Attention to the Trade

New Spring Goods!
JUST OPENING AT
F. X. BERTRAND'S
WEST END.

HAVING bought my goods in due time I can now offer at reduced price dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, hardware, wall-paper in newest style, groceries such as teas, sugars, molasses, syrups, currants and raisins, dried apples, paints and oil, glass cut to order, &c. My stock of Tweeds this year are at ten per cent cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, cottons and prints a specialty. All my winter stock will be sold off at cost price. A nearly call will prove to your satisfaction the quality and cheapness of my goods

At the Crooked Sign,
West End, Lachute.

F. X. BERTRAND.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

We beg to call the attention of the Public to Our New Stock of Ostrich Feathers, in Black and Colors. Best value we have ever had in stock.

J. & A. LOWE
EAST END, LACHUTE.
Lachute, Feb. 11th, 1884.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

THE undersigned begs to call attention to the superior quality of his BREAD. Fresh every day. ROLLS, BUNS, &c., &c., delivered by obliging Drivers. Orders left at the Store will be promptly attended to. Cakes of all kinds, Pastry, Crackers, Candies, always fresh and choice assortment. Figs (new), Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, &c., &c.

J. HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner,
Market Square.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Attorney to collect in the debts due to the estates of the late Mr. Wm. Vart, and of the late Mrs. Jackson, and that all parties indebted are required to settle immediately and all parties having any accounts against said estates, are requested to file the same right away.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
25-3in. Attorney.

Boarding House & Resteraunt.—The House formerly occupied by F. W. Allan, opposite the Station.

LOGAN & DUFORT.
22-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that by Acte before JULES ST. BERTHELOT, Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, of date the second day of February instant, he was duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JAMES MCALLISTER, *alias* JAMES WILSON, in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District.

Geneva, February 6th, 1884.

WALTER G. SHARMAN,
Curator

Montreal Advertisements

FOR SALE.

$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 old 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.

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 Street,
n1 1y MONTREAL.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it Anyone can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A NOVELTY IN PARLOR FURNITURE,

And the only one in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, being the original idea of this firm, viz:—A very rich design of Sofas, Black Walnut and Gilt, finely engraved and carved figures supporting the back, which is 7 ft. 6in high, with a richly upholstered back, finely upholstered in centre and half-moon panels, with a quarter circle corner panels covered in three colors of fine embossed silk plush, viz: Old Gold, Crimson and Peacock blue, with reclining cushions covering each end, reversible, and having four large rich tassels with very rich tassel fringe in front. The following piece of furniture will fill a want long felt in the furniture line, viz: a beautiful Sofa and Bric-a-Brac with shelves above the upholstering work, and capable of being made with rich ornaments, one of the richest pieces of furniture for a parlor or dining room yet introduced to the public and admirably adapted for a room where there is no mantle piece.

The above, together with the so much admired Horn Chair in our windows, are attracting unusual attention, and in fact our stock of fine Parlor, Dining Room and Library Furniture is now acknowledged the largest, best and cheapest, quality considered, in the city. The entire change in our business during the past few years, by having made the finer grades of Furniture a specialty (strikingly exemplified at the late exhibition) has secured for us the largest trade connection in our line in the Dominion, and possessing the manifest advantages of purchasing goods for nett cash, enables us to offer a better article at a much lower price than any in the trade. We intend to forward the above named new productions with a few select articles of our stock to the Boston Exhibition if ready in time.

Our Parlor Sets at $100, $200, $300 and $350, and our Chamber Sets, in various styles, at from $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $150, and the first prize set of last fall at $750, are not only the best, but acknowledged the cheapest yet offered, even at

OWEN McGARVEY & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms, the oldest in the line in the city.
7, 9 and 11 Notre Dame Street West, Corner of McGill Street.

NEW
Fall AND Winter Goods
NOW OPENING OUT AT
Todd & Scholefield's

CONSISTING OF—
Black Cashmeres,
Cobourgs,
Dress Goods,
Knitting Yarns,
Fancy Flannels,
Grey do.
Scotch Tweeds,
English do.
Hosiery and
Under Clothing.

Groceries always new and fresh,
Teas a specialty,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Sole Agents for Riche's Liquid Blueing. Try a Bottle, only 15 cents.

All kinds of produce wanted in exchange for goods.

TODD & SCHOLEFIELD.
Lachute Mills, Oct. 1st, 1883.

Christmas Goods!

JUST received at St. Philippe, Central Store, a new and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, LAMPS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

for the CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Valencia Raisins, Sultana do., Malaga Raisins in boxes and quarter boxes. Fresh ground Mocha and Japan Coffee, Sago, Tapioca, Gelatine, &c. Syrups, Molasses and other groceries of best quality.

TEA SETS from $2.75 to $6.00.

LAMPS from 30c. up; a fine line with illuminators and shades @ $1.75.

A good assortment of SLEIGH BELLS, PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS, TEA & DESERT SPOONS.

About thirty kinds of plain and fancy CANDY, BON-BONS, &c. fancy prices from 5c. to 50c. each.

Come in time and be sure to get what you want.

H. ROBERT!
St. Philippe, 19th Dec., 1882. 1:

$2,000
A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT
SITUATION

Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References required. Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper.

National Intelligencer,
Publishing Co., 116 Washington St.
10-1-y Chicago, Ill.

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.

PRIZES 1883!

Being almost daily in receipt of Enquiries regarding the Prizes awarded the

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS

at the various Exhibitions held in Canada during this year, the "DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO." of Bowmanville, ONT., beg to call the kind attention of their patrons to the following List of Prizes, proofs of which are always open for inspection at their office:—

St. John Provincial Fair—First Prize on Pianos (no Organs shown).
Hamilton Central Fair—First Prize on Church Organs, first prize on Cabinet Organs, first prize on Parlor Organs, (no Pianos shown).
Simcoe Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Chatham Fair—First Prize on Organs (no Pianos shown).
Bowmanville Fair—First and second prizes on Pianos and Organs.
London Western Fair—First Prize on Pianos and Organs.

Uxbridge Fair—First Prize	do	do
St. Thomas Fair—First Prize	do	do
Escott Fair—First Prize	do	do
Allston Fair—First Prize	do	do
Lindsay Central Fair—First Prize	do	do
Whitby Fair—First Prize	do	do
Markham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Stouffville Fair—First Prize	do	do
Scarborough Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brougham Fair—First Prize	do	do
Barrie Fair—First Prize	do	do
Orillia Fair—First Prize	do	do
Forest Fair—First Prize	do	do
Brampton Fair—First Prize	do	do
Cookstown Fair—First Prize	do	do
Acton Fair—First Prize	do	do
Belleville Fair—First Prize	do	do

Toronto Fair—No Prizes awarded for Musical Instruments.

Over One Hundred Instruments
IN OUR SALEROOMS IN MONTREAL, AT FACTORY PRICES.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT.
280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Grand Trunk R'way



SHORTEST, QUICKEST, and CHEAPEST
Route to the West, North-West, South-West

INTENDING SETTLERS FOR THE PRAIRIES OF
MANITOBA AND DAKOTA,
Will find this the only legitimate route
through to CHICAGO without Change

For convenience to the Public an Office has been opened at LACHUTE, where every information will be cheerfully given, and Timetables, Maps, Pamphlets, &c., free on application to the undersigned.

Through tickets to all points East and West at the very lowest rates, and Baggage checked through.

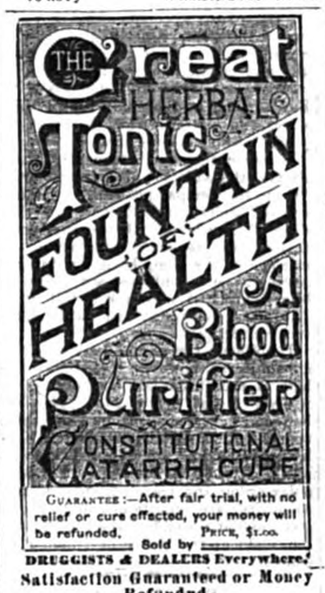
H. M. GALL,
Agent, LACHUTE
31tf at G. L. Meikle's.

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 a 17 years' patent; otherwise time will be limited 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 $34; for 15 years, $71. 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,
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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 TWELVE BOTTLES will cure ordinary constipation or costiveness, thereby removing Headache, Piles, Billiousness 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.

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.

A FARM situated in Lachute Parish, about one mile from the Depot and Post Office, containing about 90 acres of land under cultivation and bush, with house and outbuildings. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Blacksmith
Lachute, Nov. 16th 188. 11-tf-

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
JAUNDICE,	ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
ERYSIPELAS,	DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
SALT RHEUM,	
HEARTBURN,	
HEADACHE,	

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, ...

NATIONAL PILLS
SUGAR COATED.
PURELY VEGETABLE
Highly recommended for Billiousness, 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 in a dose.
PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

Ears FOR THE Million!

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 ROONDLEII. 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. Forty, 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 benefitted.
I have received untold benefit.
My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction.
I Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

☞ Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writers can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Hayley & 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 MERCANTILE REVIEW.

☞ To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

Only Imported by
HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
7 DEY ST., NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for America. n1 1y

READER READER!

Are You Sick?

Or have you a FRIEND afflicted with any disease? Investigate

COMPOUND OXYGEN
Nature's Life-Renewer
A SURE CURE
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and

All Chronic Diseases

and cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Failing Sterility, &c. Send for circular on Compound Oxygen and learn of this wonderful curative treatment. Office and Home treatment, as may be desired, and charges moderate. Address,

COMPOUND OXYGEN DISPENSARY,
10-1-y. 147 THROOP ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

INVEST

A few Dollars in the

MAIN STATE LOTTERY.

The fairest, Squarest, Most Straight-forward and Best Conducted Institution of the kind in America. Highly endorsed by many of the most Influential Newspapers in the Country.

Drawing Occur Quarterly.

Tickets $5.00. Fifths $1.00
The next Drawing will be held March 4, 1884.
One Capital Prize.....$5,000.00
One Capital Prize.....2,000.00
Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Cash prizes in all. Only 5,000 tickets.

Write for circulars and information, and address all communications to.

HERBERT J. BANTON,
Bangor, Maine, U. S. A.
15-2-m AGENTS WANTED!

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of

WOMAN'S GOSSIP.

A New Field for Women.

More and more do the women of the present day incline to the avocations and amusements of what used to be called the sterner sex. Latterly, says the St. James' *Gazette*, it would seem that they have taken to the pursuit of burglary. Miss Rosette Lovell and Miss Ada Lawrence have been brought up at the Southwark police court charged with being concerned, with certain male persons, in various felonious entries into dwelling-houses, and from the evidence it would seem that the ladies took a no less active part than the gentleman. Disguising their charms under billy-cock hats and black beards, and doubtless accommodated with the friend and companion of the modern burglar, a well-made revolver, these fair ones asserted the rights of woman by cracking cribs with neatness, courage, and dexterity. However, it may be hoped that no chrivalous feelings toward their sex and youth (Rosette is of the romantic age of 20, though, perhaps, she could scarcely be described as "sweet") will save them from the rigors of the law if they are convicted. Ladies who break into houses belonging to other people must be treated even more severely than those, who, like a young person who also figured lately at the metropolitan police-court, drown the remembrance of slighted love by firing pistols from railway-carriage windows on the public at large.

Women More Daring than Men.

But women are always more daring than men, exclaims the San Francisco *Chronicle*. When they want to do anything they will endure as no man will to accomplish their ends. A woman has a very clear idea of what she is entitled to and what she may with safety claim. She can not go to a dog-fight, or a wrestling-match, or a slugging encounter, although she would like to. But she can bully a man if he does not do what she is entitled to. She can make a car-conductor's hair turn gray in the distance of a block. She can, and enjoys doing it, drive the most patient store-keeper to the verge of insanity. She is capable of going down town sixteen times to change a paper of pins. Those things everybody knows. But if one wants to see the woman in her highest state of independence and aggression against man, let him go and quietly look on at a matinee at the theatre. When a woman takes her seat there is no power on earth that will induce her to budge. If one comes late and has to pass a dozen others to get to her seat she knows what she has to expect. She does not attempt to apologize or to implore—she simply walks over them, and they make her if she doesn't want to. It is quite possible the seat does not belong to her. She never comes out until the performance is over, even if the owner has to sit in the aisle. She will go and take a vacant seat in the front row if she sees it, and when the usher asks for her check she will calmly inform him that she will keep the seat till the owner comes. When the owner does come possession is ten points of the law and the usher wilts.

Canadian and American Beauty.

A good deal is being said at present about the comparative beauty of English and American women. Lord Coleridge, it seems, gives the palm for both beauty and intellect to the Americans. Sir Lepel Griffin, on the other hand, is strongly in favor of the English and Canadians, and in this connection mentions Toronto ladies as very generally noticeable for good looks and fresh, healthy complexions. Sir Lepel is inclined to attribute a great deal of this superiority which he assigns to the English and Canadian sisterhood partly to climatic influences, and still more to the habits of every-day life generally prevalent. He says that both English and Canadian ladies take far more out-door exercise in a great variety of specified ways, do a great deal more walking, and busy themselves more in the activities of benevolent and religious exercises.

There is a great deal of truth in all this. Persons shut up for the most part of a long, cold winter in hot and comparatively ill-ventilated houses, with scarcely anything but what, as if in mockery, is called, "carriage exercise," must soon have a bleached and delicate appearance, which passes speedily from the attractiveness of youth to something anything but attractive. In trying to help others, many ladies, in short, are themselves helped to better health, better spirits, and better looks.

Some Advice to Mothers.

An experienced old lady used to say: "Don't tell me about engagements, love, and attachments, and all that, till you can report that they have been in and out of the lawyer's office." People can't live upon air, observes London *Society*, and to see some of them, even at a wedding breakfast, you will find that they are quite as hungry after marriage as before. Cupid is a young gentleman that must be well fed. "Love in a cottage" seems all sunshine and honeysuckles, but rent and taxes and soap, soda and sandpaper, however vulgar and sublunary, must all be duly provided for. So when you come to a settlement it often proves a settler indeed. Instead of money the gentleman has expectations, and is "looking out for something to do;" he has "a rich uncle who may die," or a bronchitic aunt not expected to wheeze and cough through another winter. You may have offers enough of this sort, just as the servant-maid has when she comes into her quarter's wages. Pray, madam, beware of all such; have no younger sons or younger brothers about your premises. Curates are very dangerous—no good themselves, they keep others off. As to dashing young officers, few can say, in the words of 'poor Miss Bailey,' 'I've got a £1 note in my regimental small clothes.' So be guarded and distant; let us recommend a cast of countenance like a builder's notice board—'No admittance except on business.' But do not aim too high. The higher you aspire the less your chance, till at last it ends at a vanishing point. Just take a pencil and draw a pyramid, a cone, or a tall triangle. Take a slice of the base, and it is a very wide slice; this represents the comparative number of the striving men of business, and among them most ladies proper will succeed. But this might be a little 'come down,' while every slice above represents a class smaller and smaller, literally fine by degrees and elegantly less. But beware of one danger. The higher you aspire the lower you may sink, with a great blot on your family escutcheon. Lord Burleigh truly said, 'Marry your daughters early or they will marry themselves,' and choose, in their despair, a partner for life even lower than the lowest you could have proposed to them."

The Ladies of Berlin.

The ladies of Berlin are painted in most unflattering colors by M. Vasili in his paper on Berlin society in the present number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. As a general rule, he says, the Berlin woman of the upper classes neither reads nor works nor occupies herself in any useful way. She passes her existence in gossip and in the frivolities of the toilet. She has not two serious ideas in her head, nor two elevated feelings in her mind. Her preferences are vulgar, her influence insignificant. She lacks grace, education, and tact. She tries to ape Frenchwomen as well as she can, but she only succeeds in reproducing their defects. It is impossible to make her converse, so little does she know of what is going on in the world, so completely is she absorbed in admiring herself and critising her rivals. The morality of the married ladies is, according to M. Vasili, no higher than the standard presented by the average French novel. In short, Berlin society has, if we are to accept this account for it, all the vices of the French society of the last century without the redeeming wit and grace.

SIGHTS IN HONG KONG.

Frightful Dissipation of the British Sailor—Never-Ceasing Revelry.

One of the first things I noticed upon landing in Hong-Kong was the dissipation which is always going on. At first I thought some celebration must be in progress, but upon making enquiries I was assured that such was not the case.

"It is always so," said a citizen. "Every day a certain number of sailors are allowed to come on shore, and they avail themselves fully of this privilege. As there are some two thousand of these sailors at present on board the men of war in Hong Kong harbor, this city is quite lively most of the time. It is the men aboard these war-ships who get the wildest, for the enforced idleness of their life breeds recklessness when once they getas hore.

These sailors are beardless young fellows for the most part, and though they have a swaggering and tyrannical mien, I should not think that they would impress the Chinese as very formidable. Walking about the streets last evening in company with a citizen, I saw literally hundreds of these sailors, crowding the saloons so thick that you could not see the counter. Outside of the saloon the street would be packed with rickishas, for a sailor gravitates toward a richisha the first thing upon coming ashore. He does not have to gravitate far, for the Chinese runners almost attempt the perilous feat of walking on the water in their eagerness to meet the sailors half-way.

Soon after landing the sailors gravitate toward a saloon, and numbers breeding reckless jollity, it is not long before they cease to be free moral agents. Then they curse and beat their rickisha men, and ride about with scarce any cognizance of whither they are being carried. As I have before intimated, I am implacably opposed to the Chinese; yet my indignation was kindled in their behalf at first when I witnessed the brutality with which they are treated by these sailors. But my commiseration was dissipated when my friend said:

"Don't pity them. John Chinaman is under now, but he will be on top pretty soon. Wait till the sailors get stupidly drunk, and they will be ignominiously dumped out by the wayside, while these long-suffering 'heathen Chinese' will proceed complacently to go through their pockets. Don't misplace your pity."

"Don't the English make any effort to check this evil?"

"Oh no, it is so common that they don't care to interfere. Once in a while, when a man gets to smashing things too generally and endangering people's lives, he will be locked up until he gets sober. But so long as they only injure themselves, no matter if they do break the peace, nothing is done about it."

I notice that very frequently, almost always, the sailors will give the order, "Go to the Temperance hall," when they are well under the "influence," and there sleep off their booze. By the way, curious though the statement may seem, the manager of the Hong Kong institution is getting to be a confirmed sot. He has been inebriated now for a full week. The moral sentiment that will tolerate such a thing puzzles me.

Despite all the abuses to which they are subjected, however, these temperance halls of the Orient are institutions, and really do a great deal of good. They may be found in Shenchai, Honk Kong, Singapore, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Yokehama, Kobe, and, for aught I know, in all the cities of the far east. For $1.25 a day sailors and travellers who want to economize are entertained in first class style, and at the end of the year the citizens make up the deficit in running expenses.

Four of a Kind.

A rustic looking man sat in the smoking car of an Omaha train last Tuesday night, when another rural-looking person came in.

"Is this seat taken?" asked the newcomer.

"No, sir, sit down; sit right down," said the other, making room next him.

Soon the two old farmers were in conversation.

"Where are you from?"

"I live near Buda. Where do you hail from?"

"I'm a pretty near neighbor of yours I live near Kewance."

"Farming?"

"Yes. Are you?"

"Yes; farming and stock?"

"Been to town with stock?"

"Yes: brought up a hundred head of steers."

"I brought hogs."

And so the conversation ran on until just before the train reached Mendota, and the two old farmers were right well acquainted. Presently another man who looked like a merchant came in, and was surprised to see one of the old farmers.

"Well, well, well," said the new man, "I'm glad to see you; maybe you can help me out of a little embarrassing trouble. I want to pay a man a little on train before I get off at Mendota and I haven't money enough. If you will let me have $100 on my check I'll be very much obliged."

"Certainly, I'm glad to do it," and out came the farmer's pocketbook. But, alas! he had only $40 in small bills and a beautiful, crisp $500 bill."

"You're perfectly welcome to the $40 if that'll help you out, or to the $500 if you can get it broke."

"Perhaps your friend can help us out; the $40 will hardly answer," said the merchant, and then he apologised for making so much trouble.

"Well," softly said the other farmer who until now had been silently looking on, "I can't change a $500 bill, but I can give you another one for it, and I think it came out of the same batch and was print-on the same press.

And turning to the other old farmer he added: "If your partner hadn't come just as he did mine would have been here in a minute. I've been getting ready to work on that same game ever since we left Chicago."

At Mendota four very much disgusted confidence men stepped off the train and stood around in the cold waiting for the next train returning to Chicago.

Divorce and Marriage in the United States.

Ideas in relation to the sanctity and perpetuity of the marriage relation appear to be growing more and more loose in the United States. In the old time orthodox New England States the number of divorces obtained from year to year increases so rapidly that men are becoming alarmed. Last year, it is said, that in Massachusetts and three or four of the adjoining States there were one-tenth as many divorces as marriages during the year, and the demand for legal separation increases from year to year. In some of the Western States divorces have been so easily obtained that many have gone there from Canada, and elsewhere, for a short temporary residence so as to obtain the legal papers. In one of the Western States last year, it is said, there were actually more divorces than marriages, and in California the proportion stood as one to six. What is all this leading to? It looks as though society would soon fall to pieces as things now tend.

It has become a serious question as to what is the remedy for this most unfortunate state of things. The outcry is to repeal the laws in regard to divorce, or at least make them far more stringent than they now are. No doubt that would have some effect, but something more radical is needed. If divorces were not so conveniently obtained it is quite probable that some would hesitate about rushing into matrimony so thoughtlessly. As things now stand a marriage, in many places at least, may be considered a sort of temporary arrangement, annulled at will, or at the mere convenience of parties. Where there are proper ideas of marriage prevalent divorces would be seldom applied for if they could even be obtained for the asking. The tone of morality certainly requires elevating a good deal in order to bring about the true remedy.

Speaking of loose ideas of marriage in the United States it may be here remarked that a twin canker to the wholesale system of divorces in the East, is the wholesale system of Polygamy tolerated in the West. Polygamy was at one time confined to Mormonism in Utah. It is yet fortunately confined to Mormonism but, unfortunately, not now confined to Utah. Mormonism is spreading rapidly to the adjoining States, and Polygamy is spreading with it. The fear is increasing that before many years the Mormons will have virtual control of two or three of the States west. There has been a great outcry about polygamy, and for years the question has been continually presented, in some shape, to the attention of Congress, but as for any effective law or measure to stamp it down the prospect seems about as distant as ever. The evils of the democratic system of government crop out very clearly when any such system requires to be dealt with. A great many of the demagogues who find their way to the position of law makers are afraid to touch anything unpopular with any considerable number of people, and so it is evaded or shirked entirely. Meanwhile the evil goes on and it grows stronger and more defiant from year to year. Possibly one of the greatest problems to be grappled with in the United States is the great marriage question.

While divorce laws are evidently too loose and too sweeping among our neighbors to the south of us it is pretty evident that in Canada we are much in need of some general law of divorce. So long as there can only be a legal separation obtained by a special Act of Parliament, and that, too, at a great expense it is evident enough there must be a great many cases of real hardship. There are certain crimes for which divorce is the only remedy, to one of the parties at least. That remedy cannot now be obtained here, except by those with wealth at their command. Many women, and some men, in Canada are actually suffering victims to the present state of things, and earnest attention should be given to this important question.

The "White Lady."

The German emperor is suffering from a slight cold, which has caused the postponement of some festivities. There would be nothing remarkable about the incident, were it not that it has already been associated with the recent appearance of the famous white lady, whose appearance in the royal castle at Berlin is regarded as a portent of misfortune—generally death—to some member of the house of Hohenzollern. An Imperial cold, accompanied by slight hoarseness, is just enough to save the lady's credit as a true prophet. Her last appearance was upon a more serious errand. On the eve of the death of Prince Waldemar, in the spring of 1879, a sentinel at the old castle was so terribly frightened by her that he fled at once to the guard-room, where he was arrested for deserting his post. On that occasion, we believe, the apparition was declared to be that of Princess Bertha von Rosenberg, who had been dead some four hundred years, and who is troubled by the fact that a charitable bequest of hers has been discontinued. There is a want of logical connection between the matter of the grievance and the occupation of the ghost, but that is a detail which it would be unkind to consider. Princess Bertha always appears in white, with a bunch of keys hanging at her girdle. The other "white lady" has fewer claims on our sympathy. She was the Countess Agnes, of Orlamunde, who was mistress of a margrave of Brandenburgh and mother of two of his sons. When he became a widower she expected marriage, and as the margrave considered her two sons as obstacles to the union she poisoned them. For this she was bricked up alive in a vault in the palace. Another version is that she fell in love with the prince of Parma, and murdered two daughters who stood between her and the realization of her hopes. The white lady has much exercised the wits of German savants who do not altogether relish the taunt of their compatriot, that the men who have left off believing in Deity begin to believe in ghosts. At least two learned treatises have been written on the subject, and the most enlightened opinion is that the tradition is of mythological origin. The lady's name should be Bertha—or rather Berchta—meaning the bright or shining one—who was a goddess under the regime of Woden, fulfilling many of the functions of Juno Lucina, and being the especial patroness of great families. This, no doubt, is a very satisfactory account of the myth, but then what are we to say about the apparition?—*London Daily News.*

An effort is being made in New York to have the church bells silenced. A man who attends a dog-fight or a slugging-match on Saturday night, and doesn't get into bed till 2 o'clock Sunday morning, naturally dislikes to have his slumbers disturbed by the clanging of a church bell a few hours later.

A priest visited a coachman who was seriously ill. "Have you the habit of going to the church?" "I can not say that I have," said the coachman in a feeble voice; "but I have driven a great many persons there!"

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic, and War Items

UNITED STATES.

Twenty-nine constitutional amendments have been introduced during the present session of Congress.

The United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to continue the Mississippi River Improvements.

The Pension Appropriation bill makes available for the year ending June 30 next $80,000,000, or $25,000,000 less than was asked for.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, who gave away a large fortune to educational and religious institutions, died at her home in Malden recently.

It is said that fourteen thousand men are now at work upon the Panama Canal. The dry season has set in, and hopes are entertained that much progress will be made this year.

The charge against a California Judge is of frivolity, and the specification is that he puts his hair in papers every night, woman fashion, to make it curl when he is on the bench next day.

The Congressional public lands committee has unanimously agree to recommend the forfeiture of about 14,000,000 acres of land granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Kentucky whiskey manufactureres have agreed to reduce the production of whiskey, for the year 1884, to two-thirds of the average of the past two years. There will, however, be enough to go round.

Secretary Folger has already redeemed nearly thirty millions of the 3½ per cents included in the 121st call, which leaves only $911,000 of these bonds outstanding. There are about $255,000,000 of the three per cent bonds uncalled and outstanding, in addition to the bonds embraced in the 125th call, which was issued last Saturday for $10,000,000 more.

Dwellers in the valley of the Connecticut River declare that river and its tributaries have dried up before their very eyes, the general run of the streams being but a fraction of what it was forty years ago, while the spring freshets are at least as great as they ever were. This is doubtless due to the cutting off the forests in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The United States geological surveying party last season discovered several more deserted cave and cliff cities in Arizona, differing in some respects from any before examined. The most remarkable was a village of sixty-five underground dwellings, situated near the summit of one of the volcanic foothills of the San Francisco Mountains, in the San Juan region.

A convict who escaped from the Louisiana State prison walked hard all night, and by daylight was forty miles away. Fearing detection by his striped garb, he went boldly into a negro farmhouse, told the owner that he was a circus performer disabled by rheumatism, and offered to swap the costume for any old suit of ordinary clothes. The bargain was made, and the runaway continued his flight in safety.

The gallows has not been used in Erie County, Pa., for fifty years, public opinion having forbidden it since the hanging of Henry Francisco, then termed judicial murder. The Philadelphia *Times* tells the story as follows:—"On the 31st of March, 1832, Henry Francisco and his child-wife, Maud, only 16 years old, and only three weeks a wife, were found insensible in bed, with a bottle of poison by their side. Two letters, one in the hand of each, informed the friends that although united in marriage but three weeks they desired to enter eternity hand in hand. Medical assistance was promptly sought, but in less than an hour after discovery the beautiful girl breathed her last, and the efforts of the physicians were concentrated upon the purpose of saving the man's life. For hours his life hung in the balance, but finally their exertions were rewarded with success, and the life of Francisco was saved—saved that it might a few months later be taken on the gallows-tree amid the tears and groans of a sympathetic people and the prayers of two sobbing ministers of the Gospel."

CANADIAN.

The Prince Edward Island fish merchants are again endeavoring to secure recompense for the Dominion Government for losses sustained through the operation of the Treaty of Washington.

A vote was taken to repeal the Scott Act in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, where it has been in force for the last three or four years. The Act was sustained by a majority vote of over 1,700.

A Minneapolis paper says: President Arthur and two or three of his colleagues own land in the County of Essex, Ontario. What do our Cannuck friends think of this? Will they frustrate this outrageously outrageous annexation scheme?

The White Elephant.

The most recent authority on white elephants, Mr. Carl Bock, tells us that the sanctity of a white elephant dates from the earliest period of Buddhist history. One of the proudest titles of the King of Siam is "Lord of the White Elephant." Not very long ago a real white elephant, who excelled all his fellows in beauty, was brought into Bangkok with all the pomp and ceremony of an emperor. According to Mr. Bock, he was quite an albino, the whole body being of a pale reddish-brown color, with a few white hairs on the back. The iris of the eye, the color of which is held to be a good test of an albino, was a pale Naples yellow. He was blessed and baptized in the presence of the King and the nobility. One of the high priests presented him with a piece of sugar cane, on which was written the elephant's name in full, and which he very readily ate. The following is a translation of his description, painted on a red tablet, hung over one of the pillars of his stall: "An elephant of beautiful color; hair, nails, and eyes are white. Perfection in form, with all signs of regularity of the high family. The color of the skin is that of lotus. A descendant of the angels of the Brahmins. Acquired as property by the power and glory of the King for his service. Is equal to the crystal of the highest value. Is of the highest family of all in existence. A source of power of attraction of rain. It is as pure as the purest crystal of the highest value in the world." The elephant has for a companion a white monkey.

The blowing down of an oak near Washington, Ga., revealed a little heap of gold and jewels, diamonds, rubies, and pearls, said to be worth $20,000. It is supposed that they are part of the treasure lost by members of the Confederate Cabinet.

Lemuel Whisten, near Enterprise, tied a halter around his neck and hitched himself to his waggon. He then scared the horses and made them run. Whisten's young wife had died but a few weeks before.

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

A Miracle that Took Place in our Midst Unknown to the Public—The Details in Full.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of the paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eyesight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to rise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: "*It is an animated something*, but I should like to know what." In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony.

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear, and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience, Mr. Crombie," said the writer who had been breathlessly listening to the recital.

"Yes I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to-day, than any one other complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham *Eccentric*, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the *Eccentric* that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most remarkable case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie, was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physician as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it.

Brain as a Fisherman.

I came suddenly upon a very large bear in a thick swamp, lying upon a large hollow log accross a brook fishing, and he was so much interested in his sport that he did not notice me until I had approached very near him, so that I could see exactly how he baited his hook and played his fish. He fished in this wise. There was a large hole through the log on which he lay, and he thrust his forearm through the hole and held his open paw in the water, and waited for the fish to gather around and into it, and when full, he clutched his fist and brought up a handful of fish, and sat and eat them with great gusto; then down with the paw again, and so on. The brook was fairly alive with little trout and red-sided suckers and some black suckers, so the old fellow let himself out on the fishes. He did not eat their heads. There was quite a pile of them on the log. I suppose the oil in his paw attracted and baited them even better than a fly hook, and his toe nails were his hooks, and sharp ones, too, and once grabbed the fish are sure to stay.

PECTORIA! Pectoria! Pectoria! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per Bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria, all Druggists and General Storekeepers sell it.

Imitate time. It destroys slowly. It undermines, wears, loosens, separates. It does not uproot.

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. The prescription of an old Canadian Practitioner. The best remedy for the Lungs, in large bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

Is virtue a thing remote? I wish to be virtuous, and lo! virtue is at hand.

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

Mr. Madden, of Pike County, Georgia, owns the largest grape vine in the United States, which is eighteen years old, a quarter of a mile long, and thirty-four inches in circumference at its base, and bears five waggon loads of fruit.

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—wherever 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 imposters, 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.

They all Knew How.

I took a large spider from his web under the basement of a mill, put him on a chip, and set him afloat on the quiet waters of the pond. He walked all about the sides of his bark, surveying the situation very carefully, and when the fact that he was really afloat and about a yard from shore seemed to be fully comprehended, he prospected for the nearest point of land. This point fairly settled upon, he immediately began to cast a web for it. He threw it as far as possible in the air and with the wind. It soon reached the shore, and made fast to the spires of grass. Then he turned himself about, and in true sailor fashion began to haul in hand over hand on his cable. Carefully he drew upon it until his bark began to move toward the shore. As it moved the faster he the faster drew upon it to keep his hawser taut and from touching the water. Very soon he reached the shore, and quickly leaping to terra firma he sped his way homeward. Thinking then that he might be a special expert, and an exception in that line of boatmanship to the rest of his companions, I tried several of them, and they all came to shore in like manner.

In months of sun so live that in months of rain you shall be happy.

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 of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous 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. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no use in sweeping a chamber if all the dust come out of the broom.

"SIGH NO MORE, LADIES!"

for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

"I would like to get this young man on the stage," said Mrs. De Splurge, presenting her son to a theatrical manager, who was wearied of applicants for histrionic honors. "Very sorry, madam, but the stage has just gone by; however, there's a horse-car coming around the corner, and you can put the lad on it, presently."

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

He who well and rightly considers his own doings is not likely to judge hardly concerning another.

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.

Beware of that Cough! it may kill you; cure it at once with Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops, it neverfails. Large Bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

London *Truth* gives currency to the rumor that Lord Lorne will be called up to the House of Lords by one of his father's minor titles shortly after the meeting of Parliament. The object of the Court politics appears to be his early appointment either as Viceroy of India or as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

A. P. 165

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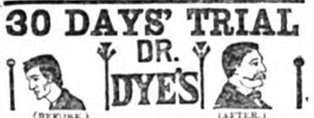


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