

Foundry St. or address
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2-7
MR. R J. FOWLER
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, will recommence
giving Lessons in Lachute the first Satur-
day in September. Parties wishing to re-
ceive instruction are requested to leave their
names with Mr. Fallisler.

SWEET GILLIAN

CHAPTER II.—(CONTINUED.)

As he listlessly turned over the leaves, he was aware, by a hurried rustling through the grass, that some one was approaching, probably in quest of the forgotten volume; and looking up, he espied a young lady, with rosy cheeks, and an agitated expression on a very pretty face, that belonged to no other than Sweet Gillian. Anticipated as the apparition of a red-coated stranger, she uttered a little cry, and seemed uncertain whether to advance or to retreat. Lionel, on his part, conscious that he was a trespasser, although upon his own property, coloured up, and stood with the book in his hand, looking first at the girl, and then at the book, as much as to say: "I expect you've come after this book; but, for the life of me, I don't know how to explain my presence here, or to return your property gracefully."

The girl, however, came to his rescue, for although, from the number of disabed soldiers then wandering over the kingdom in search of employment which none could give them, the appearance of a red-coat in country districts was hailed rather with terror than with enthusiasm, poor Lionel looked so sheepish and unmarital, that Gillian was assured; so she said: "I left a book here about an hour ago—"

There was something in the tone of her voice which put the young soldier in turn at his ease, so, handing the book to her, he said: "I'm very sorry; I believe I am trespassing, but I couldn't help it, and I found this book lying here. It belongs to—"

"To papa—that is, to my father, Squire Ramden; and, thank you so much, for he is so particular about his books," interrupted Gillian.

"Then I am speaking to Miss Ramden I presume," said the young soldier; "and I am glad to be able to explain why I am trespassing."

"Yes, you certainly are trespassing," she said, smiling. "But—I don't think you look as if you would do much harm; only, if papa were to see you, he might be very disagreeable, for he can't bear the idea that any one should come to his property."

"Perhaps he wouldn't mind so much, if he knew who I was," said the young man.

"Oh, it wouldn't matter a bit," said Gillian, "he turns anybody off, and has given instructions to all the men to do the same. Even the new clergyman got turned off, before papa knew who he was."

"Well, I haven't much heart to do harm," Miss Ramden said. "A man who is revisiting his home after an absence of long years, doesn't as a rule, feel inclined to do harm; he's too glad to get back."

"Is Hingleton your home, then?" asked Gillian.

"He shook his head, and replied: 'I haven't a home anywhere; but when I had, it was at Hingleton. No; I'm not giving hints for alms, Miss Ramden; I've more money than I can possibly find use for.'"

Gillian had pulled out her purse when Lionel had said that he was homeless, looked at him strangely at his remark.

"I wish you would allow me to ask you a few questions, without considering that I am taking a liberty," Miss Ramden said, the young soldier.

"Certainly."

"Have you lived here very long?" he asked.

"About four years," replied the girl.

"Squire Gaskell lived here before, didn't he?"

"Yes; I believe so; but I really know very little about it. I was at school at the time; but I remember something being said about the house having been in the old family for three hundred years."

"Then the Squire died, I suppose, and there was no body to succeed him?"

"I believe that was the case."

"Did you never hear that he had a son?"

"No. We came here very suddenly; and papa never talks to me about business matters. But there is a lawyer here who knows all about it, Mr. Trent; he would give you all information."

"Edward Trent, by Jove!" muttered the young man; "the fellow I thrashed at Bonham fair." He poked up and down for a few seconds in silence, then he stopped short and said: "Miss Ramden, I suppose you wouldn't believe me if I told you that I am Lionel Gaskell, son and heir of the old Squire?"

Gillian turned pale, and her eyes rested on the corporal's stripes on the young man's boot. "You—a soldier, not an officer, the son of the squire whose family owned the Hall for three hundred years! Of course, if you tell me so, I should believe it. But is it not very extraordinary?" she asked.

"It is very extraordinary, perhaps; and it will seem all the more extraordinary to you when I ask you, as a favour, not to say a word about my being here. I have only one proof about me. Do you remember what the coat of arms over the gate over there is?"

"Yes," replied Gillian; "there are two bears' heads, then a bar, and a third bear's head underneath, and the motto is *Indivisi Fortes*."

Lionel quietly stripped up his sleeve, and displayed punctured on his arm the arms as described by Gillian, with the initials L. G. beneath.

The girl was evidently much agitated. "Mr. Gaskell," she said, "I must ask your pardon for behaving so strangely to you as I have; but in truth I was rather frightened at first, as there are so many strange characters wandering about now, especially old soldiers; and naturally, perhaps, when I came suddenly upon you as I did—"

"Oh, please don't say a word," said the young man. "If you call your ready acceptance of what I have just told you as truth—and remember, Miss Ramden, my proof is not very much after all—I'll call that strange behavior in the name of being rude. I should be curious to see you when you are what you would consider amiable." He was very little in the mood for friendly compliments with anyone just then; but the fascinating manner of Gillian, which had won for her the epithet of 'Sweet', had won from him a certain amount of sympathy, and he was drawn towards her by an unaccountable, irresistible magic.

She, in turn, believed all that he said about himself, for in the course of the conversation which ensued upon the avowal of his identity, he displayed an intimate acquaintance with every nook and corner of the old Hall and its neighborhood, such as could have been picked up by an heir or a son. Moreover, he asked himself what

just could he have in falsely passing himself off as the son of the late Squire Gaskell? Most of all, perhaps, he was won over to belief in him by his manner and bearing, which, although he had lived six years in rough company, were eminently those of a gentleman; and although her woman's penetration saw that he admired her, she observed that even after he had declared and proved himself to be Lionel Gaskell, he treated her as the mistress of Hingleton Hall and in no single speech or gesture seemed to forget that he was a trespasser and interloper.

The sound of mid-day booming from the stable clock warned her that it was time for her to return homewards.

"Miss Ramden," said Lionel as he took her proffered hand, "before we part, I have two favours to ask of you—one is, that you remember my promise not to say a word about my presence here; the other is, to give me permission to see you again."

"Consider both favours, if they are favours," she granted, Mr. Gaskell.

The young man pressed her hand; and in a few seconds was wandering slowly back over the fields, his heart full of conflicting emotions, prominent amongst which was admiration for this fair alien, who was mistress of the Hall, which had known no misdeeds but a Gaskell during three hundred years. And yet, alien as she was, he seemed to know the name of Ramden; he seemed to remember having heard his father speak of 'poor Jack Ramden'; but of Gillian he had never heard. Perhaps she did not belong to the neighborhood. He resolved, however, to see Edward Trent at the first opportunity, not so much with an idea of finding out if he had been actually disinherited, but to learn about his father's death and about Gillian.

The notion was in his mind, when the man himself came along the path in the direction of the Hall; he did not appear to recognize Lionel, and would have passed on had not the young soldier sung out: "Hello, Trent! Have you forgotten an old friend?"

The lawyer stopped, looked at Lionel keenly under his black brows, and said: "I have had no friends to forget and never had; you're making a mistake; good morning, and hurried on, in spite of Lionel's declaration of his identity."

"Don't want to see me—that's about it," thought Lionel, as he resumed his way, not toward the village, but across the fields parallel with it, for he was unwilling to return before dusk.

But Edward Trent had recognized him, and his feelings may be imagined as he knew now, unless he was rapid and sure in the blow he dealt, all that he had plotted and planned and worked for during the past six years would be discounted. Indeed, he had now to re-arrange matters entirely, and instead of turning in to the lodge gate, he walked slowly up the lane, meditating deeply as to how affairs, now thrown out of the channel he had carefully scooped out for them by the sudden re-appearance of Lionel Gaskell could be readjusted. His resolution was soon taken, and suddenly changing his slow step for a brisk stride, he regained the fields, and looked about for the conspicuous red coat of Lionel. The quick eyes, which could be quite blind if occasion required, and which took in every inch of a man's person without apparently looking at it, soon detected the young soldier. Trent coming up with him, greeted him with well-affected heartiness. "Why, Lionel, old fellow, I am glad to see you! I really didn't recognize you just now; but I immediately afterwards recollected you."

"Well, Trent," said Lionel, "so many changes have taken place here, that I was hardly surprised that my old friends should not know me. So the poor old father's head and they are now folk at the Hall, and I almost wish that I hadn't come back to so much misery. But you are looking thriving, Trent?"

"Yes, I can't complain; it's an ill wind that blows no body good. The Hall connection is of course a very valuable one for me."

Lionel could have knocked him down for this speech; but his object in seeing the lawyer would have been defeated by such a summary proceeding; so he said quietly: "Were you not my father's solicitor at the time of his death?"

"Yes; I succeeded my senior in the firm, old Tom Blumhansent, whom you remember. It was a painful business."

"What was asked Lionel, 'Remember you're speaking to a man who has been away for six years, and who knows nothing more of what has happened since his absence than that the poor old father was dead—What was there painful about it?'"

"Why," said Trent, putting his leg over a stile, leaning his elbow on it, and looking at the ground, "the way the poor old gentleman went on about you."

"Grief or anger?" asked Lionel.

"Anger. Vowed that you'd broken his life and his hopes; and finally added the codicil to his will which cut you adrift from the inheritance."

"Well," said Lionel, "I suppose it was a just punishment. But tell me, Trent, who are these Ramdens?"

"Old Ramden was a sort of cousin of your father's, poor as a church-mouse, and lived in London. All of a sudden he learned that the Hall and twenty thousand pounds had been left him."

"Lived here all alone with his daughter then?" said Lionel.

"The lawyer gave the young soldier one of his keen penetrating looks at the mention of the word daughter. "Yes," he answered, "Gill's engaged to be married. Lionel's heart sank, and his face flushed just in time for Trent to see it. The lawyer went on: 'Why, have you seen her?'"

"Yes; I met her by accident this morning. Well, Trent, I've nothing more to say, except that I don't wish my presence here to be known. But, pray tell me, who witnessed the codicil to my father's will?"

"The lawyer was a little confused for a second, but immediately recovering himself, he replied: 'Who witnessed the alteration? Why, Colonel Adamantwaite of the Grange and Steven the steward.'"

"Thanks—Good-bye. We may meet again; but as my interests here are so small, I shall be on the move again soon."

They shook hands with apparent cordiality, and parted, each occupied with strange thoughts, which took the shape of muttered remarks—Lionel's, to the effect that he believed Trent was a liar and a rascal; Trent, a strong expression of disgust that the young soldier had added to the crime of returning to his native village, that of having

seen and spoken to Gillian Ramden; and, for reasons of his own, a determination to prevent the squire from knowing that Lionel Gaskell had reappeared on the scene.

From motives best known to himself, Lionel Gaskell did not choose to sleep in Hingleton, so he walked the three miles between that place and Bonham, the nearest market town, and having purchased a suit of civilian clothes, settled down at the famous *Cock Inn* and *Post-house*, where nobody remembered him, and where his movements were free and unobserved. He had a good deal to think over after this, perhaps the eventful day of his life; and to facilitate the operation, he lit his pipe after his evening meal, and, attired in his new clothes, sauntered forth into the town. What Trent had told him about Sweet Gillian's engagement was naturally uppermost in his mind. For some reason or other, he did not believe it; for, in the eyes of Lionel, who had had some experience in the ways of the fair sex, she had not the air of a girl who was betrothed; and, stranger evidence of all, in the young man's mind, she had granted willingly the favour he had asked her of being allowed to see her again.

Edward Trent's momentary confusion, when asked about the added codicil to Squire Gaskell's will had struck Lionel as remarkable. Of course, it was not impossible that the poor old gentleman, irritated, grieved, and insulted by his son's behaviour and especially by the disgrace he had brought upon the family by openly enlisting as private in a marching regiment, should have taken such a step; yet Lionel remembered his father to be a different man; indeed, the recollection of his patience and forbearance under great provocation added in no small degree to the sting which the young man felt at the news of his death.

The idea suddenly flashed across his mind, what if Edward Trent himself was an aspirant for the hand of Miss Ramden? He was roused from the train of thought by the sounds of excited voices and the trampling of many feet. Looking in the direction whence the sounds came, he beheld, in the dim light of the oil-lamps, a soldier in uniform, bareheaded, his coat torn and bespattered, dragged along by four officers of the law, and followed by a small crowd, amongst whom were half a dozen men, who looked like game-keepers. In answer to his inquiry, a bystander told him that the man was one of a gang of poachers who had long been the terror of the neighborhood, and who had been taken literally red-handed by Squire Ramden's watchers.

"And," added the man, "he won't get off under two years, if the colonel's on the bench and Lawyer Trent has anything to do with it."

Encouraged by his informant's respectable manner and appearance, Lionel asked him some questions about Trent, and learned what was then the popular report that the young lady at Hingleton Hall was going to be made Mrs. Trent before long, hence the reason that the lawyer was so active and eager in his persecution of poachers on the Hingleton estate.

With a sad heart, the young man turned in to his inn, resolved, however, that he would be in the Park Meadow early the next morning, and that, if possible, he would learn the truth from Miss Ramden herself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Arsenic Eaters

It has been acknowledged by the best authorities that arsenic eating is extensively practised in the southwest corner of Austria—that is, in Upper and Middle Styria—especially in the districts of Hartberg, Lamprecht, Loeben, and Oberkrain—also in Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Lower Austria, and the E. R. R. It is to a certain extent acknowledged that these people attain a green old age; and it is even suggested that in some sort they owe their longevity to the baneful practice, though there is room for the gravest doubts on this score. When arsenic-eating was first brought before the notice of the world, it was treated as a gross imposture; and the stories about it were classed with the Welsh fast-fing-girls and universal remedies; indeed the profession confidently asserted that these Styrian peasants partook of nothing more wholesome than a piece of chalk, for it was deemed utterly impossible that a man could, unaided, consume enough poison to effect a dozen people, and certainly enough to kill three. Fact, however, is stronger than fiction, and a fact so strange as this could not be unnoticed in the region of myths.

It must not, however, be supposed that any one takes to *Hedri* or arsenic-eating quite openly. On the contrary, it is generally begun in secret and at the increase of the moon—and in some villages with superstitious observance. A very small dose is at first taken once a week—bread and butter is the favorite medium then twice a week and so on, until, when the individual arrives at a dose daily, the dose itself is increased till so much may be taken as in ordinary circumstances would kill two or three individuals. But it must not be understood that these people can consume the drug altogether with impunity. When they first begin with their very small doses, they are seized with nausea and burning pains in the mouth, throat, and stomach, and are probably very much more uncomfortable than a boy who has taken his first cigar. But one peculiarity of arsenic eating is this, that when a man has once begun to indulge in it, he must continue to indulge; for if he ceases, the arsenic in his system poisons him; or, as it is popularly expressed, the last dose kills him. Indeed, the arsenic-eater must not only continue his indulgence, he must also increase the quantity of the drug, so that it is extremely difficult to stop the habit, for, as sudden cessation causes death, the gradual cessation produces such a terrible heart gnawing, that it may probably be said that no genuine arsenic-eater ever ceased to eat genuine white life.

It is curious that while, on the one hand, the human organism is so remarkably sensitive to arsenic, a man may, on the other, indulge in these poisonous doses for years. This is probably owing to the fact that arsenic acts on the skin, and thus is being constantly carried out of the system; and also because it is readily eliminated by the kidneys. Now, this prevents any accumulation in the tissues, and thus, what might seem at first a most mythical feat is brought within the range of possibility. It has been calculated that this process of elimination has to be carried on for fourteen days before a given dose is entirely removed.

Curious duel with pistols took place at Montreux, France, on July 24.

At the word of command both the adversaries raised their weapons and one of them fired, but without result. It was noticed that the pistol of the other did not go off, and on his hand he to his opponent's seconds they found that he had deliberately unloaded it.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The water supply in many parts of England is falling in consequence of the intense heat.

The London *Telegraph* lately had an editorial a column long demanding legislative protection for butterflies!

It is reported that measures are being taken for the dispatch of British troops to Candahar and the Punjab.

The sentence on Louis Riel appears to have caused as much satisfaction in England as it did regret in the States.

Hundreds of English troops are being brought back from Egypt, suffering from dysentery, fever and debility.

A London surgeon, Dr. Chabret, is said to have removed the eye of a girl and replaced it with one taken from a live rabbit.

At the Greenwich Police Court recently a fullan was sentenced to three months' hard labor for beating a kitten's head off.

Lady George Hamilton was lately robbed in a most daring manner by two men while driving in her carriage in Whitechapel.

The turning point in the Anglo-Russian difficulty will probably not be reached until after the general elections in England.

Lord Charles Beresford says that the English Navy is inferior to the French, and that \$100,000,000 should be spent on it.

Two companies are to be added to each infantry battalion and one squadron to each cavalry regiment in England's native English Army.

The Archbishop of York has followed his colleagues in the hierarchy in strongly commending the *Pall Mall Gazette* for its exposure of vice.

Sometime prior to his death the Mahdi selected four caliphs amongst whose functions was that of collecting funds to carry on the holy war.

Three weeks ago a man was sentenced at York, England, to three months' imprisonment for manslaughter. He had previously done seven years' penal servitude for stealing a shirt.

One is carried back to the middle ages by the intelligence that an English farmer, aged eighty-two, had been excommunicated by his parson for failing to attend the church's services.

During the late Anglo-Russian crisis, according to the English First Lord of the Admiralty, so many officers of the mercantile marine offered their services as to relieve the Government from all embarrassment.

HARPOONING HOGS.

Central American Sport For Those Who Like It.

A man who has been engaged in the novel sport of harpooning hogs in Central America tells about it in this way: "All the members of our party were at peace with themselves and all the world until the ubiquitous guide made a discovery which turned his yellow face to an ashen hue and brought him from the stream, where he had gone for water, yelling: 'Chances del monte! Chances del monte!'"

A slender-legged hog was trotting about fifty paces in the lighted man's rear. It had a couple of glittering white tusks on either side of its jaw which it proceeded to whet on the roots of a walnut tree in which Rafael took shelter.

"Climb, climb, seniors!" he exclaimed, as soon as he was safely out of reach; "there is plenty of them coming. Take up much powder and much shot, or they will keep us tread until we starve."

But the snore did not mean to be tread at all. They recognized in the animal the hog against which the harpoons were to be used, and instead of leaping into a tree, they got into the saddle and unstrapped the spears, which were beside the guns on the mules' backs ready for the march.

A patter of little feet in the forest told that Rafael's "plenty of them" was coming and Daves spurred at once toward the brute which was still grunting at the feet of the walnut tree.

When it saw me coming it trotted toward me, and it took all my strength in my left hand to keep my mule from turning tail and bolting. But I kept her head well to it, and as the boar closed with us my blade caught him close at the base of the snout and shaved away the skin along his spine clear to the tail. It was awkward work for a green hand, and if my mule had not shied violently to one side the rush of the pig would have certainly broken his fore leg. The first taste of the harpoon seemed to make the brute furious, and with blood streaming down his back he came back at me gnashing his tusks with a noise like the rattle of a pair of bones at the Minstrels'. This time I missed him altogether, and his sharp teeth took a couple of square latches of skin from my mule's off fore leg. But at the third charge I gave him the harpoon square in the eye. He reared up on his haunches and fell over backward, taking the lance out of my hand in his fall.

By this time Smith had closed with the leaders of the drove, which had broken cover when they heard the struggle going on, and I saw there was no time to get out of the saddle and pick up my spear, so I tore my gun out of the fastenings which held it to the saddle behind me and put a load of buckshot into the throat of the bristly boar who was poring Smith's mule in the rear. After that I had all I could do to take care of myself. The little beast, none of them bigger than an ordinary bulldog, came at me like a whirlwind, and for the next 10 minutes I expected to be thrown into the middle of them. The male was doing her level best to upset me, and all the indications pointed to her being brought to the ground with broken legs. The skin was torn from her snout into ribbons, and if I had gone down it would have been all day for me. Smith soon saw that the case was too serious to trust to the harpoons any longer, and after stooping one through the neck, he threw the spear away and joined me in thinking the drove out with his rifle. This was quicker work, and after we had bowled over six and wounded several more the whole party became panic-stricken and raced away into the woods like so many deer.

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Professional Etiquette

prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules, and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (terrible lung) and kindred diseases. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The testimonials we publish may be verified by any person who may doubt their truthfulness.

Elgin, Dec. 18.—We, the undersigned, have used Nervine in our families as prepared by N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston Ontario, and certify that it never fails to give relief in colds, coughs, and rheumatic pains; and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. W. Fennock, Postmaster; Elgin; Henry W. Warren; Eliza Powell; Elgin; Cephas Brown, South Crosby.

Ten cent trial bottles may be purchased at any drug store. Polson's Nervine, the never-failing pain cure. Try it now.

People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly.

HAYNE'S BIRTH.

breadst of the Irish Rebellion of 1848.

The struggle lasted 11 years. Lord Clare described it in his great speech on the Union as a war of extermination. Sir W. Pety calculated that, out of a population of 1,466,000, as many as 616,000 perished by the sword, pestilence and famine. When tranquillity was restored, almost all the land belonging to the Irish in the provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster was confiscated; and the province of Connaught, which had been almost entirely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion, was selected by Cromwell as the future home of the disinherited race. The principal rule on which the confiscations of O'Connell were capable of so wide an application that hardly any one could escape.

In the first place, all persons who had taken part in the rebellion before November, 1842, or who had in any way assisted the rebels before that date, and also some hundred persons belonging to the aristocracy of Ireland, were condemned to death and the absolute loss of their properties. Secondly, all land owners who had at any time fought either for the rebels or for the King against the Parliament were to lose their estates, but to receive one-third of their value in Connaught land. Lastly, Catholics who had not resisted the Parliament, but who had not taken the parliamentary side, were to be deprived of their estates. But to receive two-thirds of the value in Connaught. This disinherited people were ordered to retire to Connaught by a certain day, and were forbidden to retrace the Shannon on pain of death. This sentence was rigidly enforced until the Restoration. With the return of the royal family matters mended a little, but no serious attempt was made to remedy the gross injustice which had been done by the Connaught. The confiscated land had been given either to the soldiers and officers of the Republican army in satisfaction for arrears of pay, or it was held by persons in payment for money in which they advanced with the royal sanction to the Parliament at the beginning of the insurrection. It would, of course, have been a gross injustice to have disregarded their interests. At the same time it is quite impossible to defend the act of settlement and explanation by which it was thought to satisfy the various claims to Irish land.

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Ten cent trial bottles may be purchased at any drug store. Polson's Nervine, the never-failing pain cure. Try it now.

People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly.

When Report

Reaches us that counterfeited bank bills are in circulation, we carefully examine every bill in order to protect ourselves against loss. How much richer would we be, how much suffering would we escape did we exercise in all things the same careful scrutiny. Imitation is cheap and dangerous, are being offered for the great cost remedy. Putnam's Remedies Offer you as being "just as good as Putnam's." Is it not proof positive that it is the best when such arguments are used to effect the sale of substitutes. Use Putnam's Fatness Cure Extractor. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The highest type of charity is charity towards the charitable.

The public are often very unjust but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is always right. It was faith in this idea which induced the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to stand by their superior brand under every discouragement at the outset. The public verdict has been rendered at last, and it is emphatically in their favor.

We should walk through life as through the Swiss mountains, where a hasty word may break down as a avalanche.

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The Russian Winter Palace.

The Winter Palace, although constructed
by the Empress Elisabeth, was not com-
pleted until Peter III. ascended the throne,
and the square in front of it was still covered
with the shops and huts of the workmen.
Heaps of stone, bricks and rubbish ob-
structed the approaches to the palace. In order
to clear the place Baron Korff, who then
filled the post of chief of police at St. Peters-
burg, proposed to the Emperor to give per-
mission to the poorer inhabitants to carry
away these unused materials. The plea-
sured the Emperor and orders were imme-
diately given to carry it out. The Emperor
witnessed from his windows the operation
which was completed by the evening. The
emperor on installing himself in his new pa-
lase occupied the rooms looking on to the
square and the corner of the Millionnais.
This portion of the palace bore the name of
the King of Prussia's apartments. The oc-
cupation of the palace was accompanied by
no extraordinary ceremony. The rooms oc-
cupied by Peter had been decorated by the
architect Tcherakinsky, a pupil of Battelli,
and the flooring and gilded cornices were
brought from Italy. Peter's bedroom was
in the extreme wing, and beside it was his
library. Above the entrance door he caused
a gallery to be constructed which he turned
into his working cabinet and furnished at a
cost of 3,600 rubles. The Empress Cath-
arine occupied the rooms afterward known by
the name of the Empress Marie Feodorovna.
The day the court occupied the Winter Pa-
lase (7th of April, 1802) was marked by the
consecration of the palace church under the
name of the resurrection. Later on, in 1763,
on the occasion of an ancient image of Chris-
tine being removed to the church, it was con-
secrated afresh by order of Catherine II. as
that of the Saviour. The embellishments of
the interior and the furnishing of the pa-
lase were continued under Peter and only com-
pleted by Catherine. The total outlay up-
to the year 1768 was estimated at 2,622,020
rubles, or about £400,000. The principal
director of the works in the interior was the
celebrated architect Jean Betteky. In 1767
the annex of the palace destined to be the
Hermitage was commenced, the architect
Delamotte being intrusted with the execution.
This building, oblong in shape, extended
from the Millionnais to the Quay. Four
years later a second building was erected on
a plan of the architect Felton. In 1780 sev-
eral fresh wings were added, and the Em-
press ordered the architect Garanghi to
build a theatre which was at the latest to be
completed by August, 1784. The same archi-
tect erected the arch connecting the Hermit-
age with the theatre and with the part of
the palace containing the Raphael galleries.
In 1786 the marble gallery (containing the
hall of St. George and Throne room) was
connected, and in 1786 a superb throne was
placed in the former. This throne was the
masterpiece of the architect Starov.

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. IX

LACHUTE, QUE. FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1885.

NO. 3

RAILROADING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Trip on a Jamaican Railway.

In front, towering to some eight hundred
feet above us, a spur of the hills, the other
face of which forms the stupendous cliffs
known as the Gibraltar Rocks, appears to
bar our further progress; but ere we have
time to think the train rushes into the tun-
nel, seven hundred and fifty yards long, by
which the railway passes this obstruction.
In about a minute, through the darkness,
it appears much longer, we emerge at the
other northern end, eight miles from Span-
ish Town. A magnificent view greets our
eyes. Why does the train not stop, that we
may feast upon the lovely prospect? To the
right the narrow gorge, barely wide enough
for the main road and the river, bounded
on the one side by the Gibraltar Rocks,
which rise almost vertically from the river-
bed to a height of six hundred feet and yet
are studded with lofty trees; on the other by
a steep hillside which continually seems
threatening to slip down and block the pa-
sage. Directly below runs the river, the
main road above its opposite bank, and at
the foot of a steep and thickly wooded hill-
side. In front, the narrow gorge with lofty
mountains rising abruptly on either hand,
wends its way towards the "Boa de Ar-
guen." "Boa walk" as it is now corruptly
named. It was no easy engineering feat to
make a railway in this narrow gorge. Deep
excavations in the steep and rugged hillsides
have been out to form a path for it, and in
the intervals gigantic retaining walls of
concrete support the ground and protect it
from the sometimes raging river. One such
fifty feet high, and one hundred and thirty-
five yards in length, occurs just at the
northern mouth of the long tunnel. A solid
mass of cement concrete, it forms in fact one
enormous artificial stone, weighing upwards
of ten thousand tons. A second similar
wall, one hundred and seventy-five yards
long, carries the railway round the bend of
the river below the Iron Bridge. This wall
is another colossal monolith, more than
twelve thousand tons in weight.

The engine, thirty after its journey
through the mountains, having been refresh-
ed by a copious draught of water, we start
again and cross the Black River, another
affluent of the Rio Cobre, on a viaduct of
three arches, each thirty feet span; passing
through the canfields of Bybrook Estate
form a picturesque feature in the landscape,
the railway runs on the eastward of a fine
stead through Melkton.

Starting again on our journey, we cross the
Rio Magna on a viaduct fifty-five feet high,
having five arches, each of fifty feet. In de-
sign this viaduct, is similar to that already
described. It has an advantage over the
latter in that, it is seen from the main road
although, owing to the conformation of the
intervening ground, its full length is not
apparent.

Here commences the ascent of the Railway
up to Ewarton, at which place the station
is four hundred feet above Linstead station
and seven hundred and fifty feet above the
sea.

The engine seems to make very little ac-
count of the hill, however; it puffs idly as
though it was somewhat out of breath
but never lacks its space. A mile and a
half further on, another large viaduct with
five arches each of fifty feet span, carries
the Railway over the Pleasant Farm Station.
The hills here seventy feet below us. Tolling
along our huge embankments and through
deep cuttings, the engine lands us at last
at the platform of Ewarton station, seven-
teen and a half miles from Spanish Town.
A considerable excavation has had to be made
here to form a level side on which to build
the station. The passenger buildings and
goods-shed are very similar to those at Lis-
taded and there is also a stable for the Iron
Horses. A supply of water is brought down
to this station in iron pipes from a spring
about two miles off and higher up in the
Mount Diablo. A winding approach
road leads from the station up to the main
road at the Old Tavern.

That evening when I came home from my
office, my wife met me at the door, and
white and anxious, whispered to me:
"She is ill." I followed her to the little
bed we had bought for our babe, and there,
pressed down among the snowy pillows, lay
the baby face, flushed and hot. The little
lips were half open. Her breath came short
and frequently, and ever and anon she sigh-
ed, as if in pain, but there was a half smile
on the baby face, and at the touch of my hand
she cried "Papa," in her delirium. I hur-
ried away for a physician, and as I brought
him, I told him hurriedly how much the
little one was to us and begged him to spare
none of his skill, as I could not bear to lose
her.

He went to her bedside and felt her chub-
by little wrist to note the pulse, took a sil-
ver spoon and pressed upon her tongue that
he might examine her throat, then began
parrelling out his medicine. I saw a shad-
ow across his face. I knew it was in a des-
perate straits. He said he would be back in
half an hour and went away. The sun had set
before his footfalls died away, and the shad-
ows were thickening about us when he came
again. He looked perplexed when he saw
his little patient, so dear to us, but the next
moment his lips were resolutely set, and I
knew he would bring our baby safely
through if in the reach of human skill.

Six weary days have gone since then. The
physician is consulting with a half-a-dozen
others in our parlor. Our beloved one lies
panting in her little bed, but the color is
gone from her cheek. Her breath is coming
slower—the gasps—she struggles, and my
good wife, almost as pale as she, dashes
the froth from those pinched little lips with
her handkerchief. There are hard, deadly lines
on the sweet little face—her little fingers
are cold and blue—her hair feels damp
and heavy. Ah! I know—I know! Death is
knocking at the door—the harvest is ripe
and the reaper stands waiting. The con-
sultation is over.

"Prepare for the end—it is near," says
the good doctor, and though I expected it,
my heart almost breaks, and my wife pres-
ses the little form to her bosom and sobs
violently. The sun is setting. For a mo-
ment it shines on the white face of the babe
and then the shadows lengthen and it is
gone. A gasp—a stifled cry of joy on my
frosty lips—it is over. The sunshine has
gone out from our home, and the old gloom
—the sombre shadows are deepening, and
when on the morrow, the coffin shall have
been borne to the grave, they will be so
thick again that naught can dispel them un-
til the glorious sun shall rise on that eter-
nal day yet to dawn.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

How it was First Won by Yankee Yachts-
men.

Some facts in reference to the cup origi-
nally won from England are of interest just
now. The America was a peculiar yacht,
built from a design by George Steers, who
suffered a fatal accident in 1866. She was
rigged as pilot-boat or jibboom, and ex-
cited a great deal of humorous comment, not
to say ridicule, when she sailed to England
in 1851 to be exhibited in connection with
the World's fair, and run a race if one
could be arranged favorably. A few private
trials convinced the Britishers that the
America was not to be sneezed at, and so
successful were her exhibitions of her pow-
ers that it was found impossible to arrange
the desired race, though very liberal induc-
ements were offered. Arrangements were
then completed, however, for an interna-
tional regatta, to be sailed at Cowes, for a cup
offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and
it was finally decided, though somewhat reluc-
tantly, that the America should enter the
contest as the only means open for showing
her qualities.

The race occurred August 22, 1851, there
being fifteen starters. The America came in
twenty minutes in advance of the Aurora,
the lightest and fastest vessel in the fleet.
The cup thus won, and representing the
yachting supremacy of the world, was kept
by the owners of the America until 1875,
when it was presented to the New York
Yacht Club under condition that it was to
be held as a perpetual challenge cup for
which any foreign club might sail.

The first race in American waters, making
the second contest for the cup, occurred Au-
gust 8, 1870, when the English keel-schooner
Cambria strove for the prize. The cup was
successfully defended by the centre-board
yacht Magic. In 1871 James Ashbury chal-
lenged, as the representative of eight Eng-
lish clubs, the Livonia being designated as
the vessel. There was a long and heated
correspondence before this series of races
was agreed upon, and a law suit was the
threatened result, but finally a series of five
races were agreed upon, the first of which
occurred October 16th, when the Livonia
was beaten by the Columbia; the second
October 18th, when the Columbia was
again victorious; the third, October 19th,
when the Liverpool beat the Columbia; the
fourth, when the Sappho came to the rescue
and beat the Livonia; the fifth, October 23
when the Sappho the second time triumphant.
There was no further contest until 1876,
when the Royal Canadian Yacht Club be-
lieved it had in the Countess of Dufferin
something to take the cup, and issued a chal-
lenge for a series of three races. The schoon-
er-yacht Madeline was named by the home
club, and the desiderata were run August
11th and 12th, the Madeline winning. The
last contest for the famous cup was in 1881,
when the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, Ontario,
sent over the Quince-yacht Atlanta. The
home club selected the Mitchell, which won
the two first races of the series of three ar-
ranged.

The next year the New York Yacht Club
adopted a resolution returning the cup to
Mr. George L. Schuyler, the only survivor
of the owners of the America at the time
the cup was first won.

THE FLIGHT OF A SOUL.

A Man who Thinks he Knows the Secret of
Nature and Explains it.

A most remarkable discovery was recent-
ly developed in Lincoln, Neb. It is of
such an astounding nature that the corre-
spondent hesitates to give the circumstances
to the public, on account of being barred at
present from giving names, although there
is no good reason why it should not be done.
However, the gentleman who has made the
discovery requests it. This disclosure con-
sists in proving beyond the possibility of a
doubt by scientific means the existence of
the human soul, laying bare the greatest
secret of nature, and proving the doctrine
of eternal life, "that the soul of man
doth live," the disclosures and proofs of
which will shortly startle and astonish the
entire world.

For the sake of convenience the gentleman
alluded to will be called Mr. Holland, a man
of small stature, a mild eye, and thoughtful
countenance; a devout Christian, possess-
ing a peculiar belief that the soul of man is
a counterpart of the body itself, and in this
theory of the dual man he sought the key
of life and death. He reasoned that within
this body of bone and sinew was yet an-
other body existing in vapory form which
death alone should free, and that by a sim-
ple microscope device the dull sight of hu-
man eyes might penetrate the minutest par-
ticles of the air we breathe, and see the soul
take form and flight to the boundaries of an-
other world.

His attention was first attracted to this,
he says, by a man lying upon a sofa suffer-
ing with a pain in his foot, and yet there
was no foot there to suffer, the leg having
been amputated nearly to the hip. "For
years," says Mr. Holland, "this incident
ran through my mind, until at last I resolv-
ed upon an experiment. I procured the most
powerful lenses I could find, and com-
pleted an invention of my own, and when I
had my light arranged perfectly, so I could
examine the microbes of the air, I called
upon a friend who had lost his arm, and ex-
plained that I wanted him to put his imagi-
nary hand where I directed. He laughingly
accompanied me to my rooms and did as I
desired. The moment I adjusted the glass
a world of revelation broke upon me. The
dual hand lay beneath my glass! I asked
him to make letters with his imaginary
finger. He did so, and to his wonder and
astonishment I spelled out the sentences he
wrote. That was conclusive evidence to me,"
continued Mr. Holland, "and you know the rest."

The second experiment was one of the
greatest difficulty—that of watching the
soul itself take flight. The friends of dying
men would not allow experiments, and, in-
deed, it would have been a delicate matter
to ask it. Hospitals afforded opportunities
but physicians and attendants had no faith
in the experiment of the quiet gentleman,
whom they had no doubt alluded to as a
"crank" so for nearly a year he was wait-
ing and watching for a man ready to die.

The opportunity came at last; a con-
sumptive wanderer from the East sought re-
lief in the Western air. He fell penniless,
and was about to be taken by the authorities
to the county poorhouse, when Mr. Holland
interposed and had him removed to his own
home, to nurse and watch him die. Through
many long hours of the night Mr. Holland
sat by the bedside of his charge, fanning
the spark of life left it should go out in
the night, when all efforts at the experiment
would be lost, and leaving orders by day
with his wife to call him the moment the
patient seemed to be sinking.

The fatal moment came about 10 o'clock
the other morning. Stretched upon a low
bedstead, with the death rattle sounding in
his throat, lay a young man of, perhaps,
twenty-three years of age. Mr. Holland
quietly motioned the correspondent to a
seat, and continued watching the features
of the dying man with silent interest. Pres-
ently he arose and adjusted the curtains of
the window so that a flood of light fell salient
the dying man. He wheeled from a corner
of the room what looked like a photograph-
er's camera, arranged the lenses to a focus
and then produced a large lens of some
twelve inches in diameter and placed it in
grooves made to fit behind the apparatus.
The black part was then covered with a
black cloth so as to obscure the light, and
frontmost to time, as the breathing of the man
grew heavier, Mr. Holland made inspec-
tions of the instrument.

At precisely 11½ o'clock a sudden tremor
passed through the body, and he had ceased
to breathe. Mr. Holland rose from the bed-
stead, and said in a whisper:
"Now is the time!"
Together Mr. Holland and the correspond-
ent passed their heads under the blackcloth
and bent their eyes intently upon the glass.
Particles of dust in the air were magnified
several thousand times, and for a time their
motion kept a perfect dance upon the glass.
Then as the vapor gathered into clouds, so
an object appeared to be forming; a foot
above the bed. Particles seemed to seek
particels, as by some molecular attraction,
and an object was clearly distinguishable.
It seemed the vapory form of a man rapidly
assuming a more perfect shape, pure and
colorless as the most delicate crystal. There
was a moment of awful stillness, and a feel-
ing came over me which I can never describe.
We bent our eyes intently upon the glass
until, particles by particles, the shapey form
of a man had formed and lay floating a foot
above, moored to the body by a slender cord
of its own formation. The face took the
shape of the dead man, but was beautiful in
expression. The eyes were closed, and the
new-formed being seemed, as if it were a
sleep.

Presently the cord that held it to the
body parted, and a gentle tremor passed
through the beautiful form—beautiful in-
deed, for every limb was of the most per-
fect mould, such as earth has never be-
held. The eyes of the spirit opened, and a

ray of intelligence and of unspeakable joy
passed over its face. It arose to a standing
position, and cast one sorrowful look at the
tenantless clay that lay so still.

I stepped from behind the darkened ap-
paratus, and looked toward the spot where I
knew the form was standing, but I beheld
nothing. The earth reeled beneath me; I
cried aloud, and fell fainting to the floor.
When I again became conscious Mr. Holland
was bending over me: his face was of an
ashen paleness.

"I mistook your strength," he said;
"perhaps I should not have called you
here. We have seen natural causes and ef-
fects. Death is but the beginning of life.
Be careful, though, to whom you tell the
story of this day: the world is incredulous,
and to that is mainly due its ignorance."

The Cunning Apaches.

The Apaches are the most subtle Indians
on the American Continent. Time and again
have they outwitted the veteran campaign-
ers sent against them; and the skillful scouts,
who have won their spurs elsewhere have
been completely unhorsed by these peerless
knights of the plains.

Some years since, when a Lieutenant of
cavalry, I commanded the escort of a cattle-
train on its way through the eastern portion
of Arizona from New Mexico. We were in
the Apache country, and consequently were
without any excuse for being taken off our
guard. When I added that we rode over a
perfectly dry and level prairie, with only
the blue line of the Zuni Mountains visible
against the distant horizon, it will be sup-
posed that the last danger we had to fear
was from the red men. All our company
were old Indian fighters; but while we were
passing across the parched plain, with the
cattle-train a half-mile to the rear, and with
ourselves on the alert, we were utterly out-
witted, and our friends disastrously ambu-
saded.

We rode within a hundred yards of a large
force of dismounted Indians without once
suspecting the astonishing fact. Some time
later, when we were startled by sudden fire
behind us, we looked back and saw our
friends engaged in a fierce fight with a party
of Apaches. Where the swarthy assailants
came from passed conjecture. The country,
for miles in every direction, as I have said,
was a blasted plain. A jack rabbit would
have been detected, as he whizzed like a ray
of light across the yellow surface, and yet
more than a score of warriors had hidden
themselves from our sight when scarcely a
stone's throw away.

We dashed back to the endangered horse-
men, but before we could reach them several
of them were badly wounded, and the cattle
were scurrying southward in a cloud of
dust. We kept up a running fight for sev-
eral miles, but the raiders, a number of
whom had secured horses, got away without
losing a single animal, or leaving a wounded
warrior behind.

The Apaches, as we afterward learned,
knowing the route we were to take, stretch-
ed themselves on the ground along the trail.
Their scant clothing and their bodies were
the color of the earth upon which they lay
motionless. The dry, stunted grass was
gathered about their heads and shoulders
with such deftness that, as I have shown,
we rode by the party without the slightest
suspicion of danger.

SHARK STORIES.

Man Batters in Whose Hottest Watches and
Other Things are Found.

"One peculiarity of the shark," said Capt.
Gilderdale "is that he never will swallow a
negro. White men and most anything else
he readily devours, but a colored man never.
There's an old tradition among seamen about
man-eating sharks. When one has been
killed the sailors look in his belly for gold
watches and other valuables. You see, the
shark swallows anything which comes in his
way, and we used to find all sorts of things
in his maw. Once on board a steamer the
crew had been killing beef, and threw over-
board a hide and horns. Not long after they
caught a shark, and sure enough they found
that he had tried to swallow the refuse.
He got the hide part way down, but couldn't
get way with the horns. There was a
scientific man on board, and he thought he
had discovered a new species of shark with
horns."

"I remember once when I was mate on
a ship from Calcutta. We were becalmed,
and I saw a shark smooching around the
ship, so I slung over a line and took with
three or four pounds of pork on it. The
beast didn't appear to be hungry and
wouldn't bite, so I gave it up and went
below. While I was down in my room
the Captain sent word from the poop deck
that the shark was close by the hook
which I had laid overboard. I picked up
my rifle and went on deck. The fish was
over twelve feet long, and was making
for the hook when I fired right into his
mouth. He gave a flop over on his side
and never moved a muscle. We lowered
a boat, threw a palmer around him, and
hauled him in. The boys cut him open,
and instead of the gold watches they found
a lot of young sharks—the big one was a
she-shark, you see—and I ordered the
youngsters to be counted and thrown into
a barrel. Well, sir, that barrel was chuck-
ful of man eaters about ten inches long,
and there were just seventy-one in all!
That's a fact, and I can show you in my
log book the exact latitude and longitude
where we killed the old one. The boys
fried 'em and eat 'em, and found 'em pretty
good, too. I saved one, put him in
alcohol, and gave him to the Gentlemen
Anglers' Society."

An old proverb says: "All things come
to him who can wait," but if the restaurant
waiter doesn't put in an appearance inside
of two hours after you send him out, it is
always safe to call a new waiter.

The Scuttle Trick.

You see, Martha got into the habit of sit-
ting up for me at an early age, and she can't
break it off. I couldn't persuade her to go
to bed and mind her own business, so I stud-
ied on the matter. We live in one of the
centre houses, of a block of five-story and
attic buildings. There are scuttles in the
roofs of all of them, and I persuaded Mr.
Greenup, who lives in the adjoining house,
let me in his house last night, about one
o'clock, and I went up through his scuttle
over to mine, and so down into our bed-
room. I could see Martha's from the head of
the stairs, sitting in the front room, eying
the clock with a look that was a very hard
chronometer. But I undressed and quietly got
in bed, and there I laid waiting developments.
Every now and then I'd hear Martha give a
short sighy cough. Then I'd hear her get
up, pry around the room a little, and by
and by go to the front window, and slam the
shutters. After I had lain there about an
hour I heard her get up and go stand on the
front stoop for a good ten minutes. Then
she came in and slammed the door and
looked it and commenced coming up stairs.
Every other step she'd say: "Oh the wretch-
Oh, the villain!" About the time she had
nearly got to the landing I think she must
have seen the light streaming out of the door
that I'd left ajar. I could hear her step and
then I commenced to snore. I was afraid
to look, you know, but I could feel her cau-
tiously come to the door and look in. Well,
I'd have given my pension from the war of
1776 to have seen her about the time she
saw it was me. I'll bet it was fun. But I
was afraid to do anything but snore. Then
she came into the room, and by the way she
breathed and stood around, I had nearly to
bite my tongue off to keep a straight face
on me. I could feel that she sat in a chair
and was dumfounded. I never let on, but
kept on snoring like thunder, but when she
licked over a chair I turned and pretended
to wake up, kind of dazed like, and says:
"Why, Martha, dear, ain't you come to
bed yet?"

"Jarphly," said she, awful slow and sol-
emn like, "when did you come in?"

"Why, must be four or five hours ago.
Don't you remember when I told you not to
go to sleep again in the rocker, but to come
to bed?" and I turned over and professed to
go to sleep again. She never made any reply
but acted in a dazed, bewildered sort of way
and when she got to bed I could tell she
didn't sleep a wink for three hours. In the
morning it was fun to watch Martha. I
could hardly keep a straight face. At the
breakfast table, and all the time I was about
the house, she'd eye me when she thought
I wasn't looking; then, when I'd notice her,
she'd turn away and be awfully busy at
something. She caught me kind of grinning
once, and, by George, I thought the explosion
was about to come. But it didn't though
the look of blank, unfathomable suspicion
she wore on her face all the time was the
greatest show on earth. It nearly broke me
up, and I have laughed till my ribs ache over
it. I know it won't last. I know there
is a day of reckoning a coming, and the
thermometer is going up to clear out of sight
in the Jarphly family, but who's going after
trouble? I'll come soon enough without
hunting after it, and I'm going to enjoy that
scuttle in the roof until the explosion comes.

Mr. Mudge's Trouble.

Some years ago, when the writer was a
reporter, it devolved on him to write for
the same edition an account of the presenta-
tion of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Mr.
Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and a
description of a new gold-killing machine
that had just been in operation at the fac-
tory. Now what made the Rev. Mr. Mudge
mad was this: The benevolent competi-
tor who made up the forms got the two ac-
counts mixed up in a frightful manner, and
when it went to press something like this
was the appalling result:—

"Some of the Rev. Mr. Mudge's friends
called on him yesterday, and after a brief
consultation, the unsuspecting host was sal-
uted by the hind legs and slid along the beam
until it reached the hot-water tank. His
friends explained the object of the visit,
and presented him with a gold-headed can-
der, who grabbed him by the tail and swung
him around, and in less than a minute the
cane was in hot water. Therefore he
came forward, and said there were times
when the feelings overpowered one and for
that reason he could not do more than to
attempt to thank those around him for the
manner in which such an animal was out
into fragments was astonishing. The doctor
concluded his remarks, the machine seized
him, and in less time than it takes to write
it, the hog was cut into fragments, and
worked into delicious sausages. The oc-
casion will be remembered by the doctor's
friends as one of the most pleasant of their
lives. The best place can be obtained for
seven cents a pound, and we are sure those
who sat under his ministry will rejoice to
hear that he had been so handsomely treat-
ed."

Mad! I well, about 9 o'clock that morn-
ing the office had been abandoned by every
man but the advertising clerk, and he ac-
cended to the roof, so that he could see the
clergyman tearing around down in the
street with his congregation all wearing the
panoply of war, and carrying stone cudgels
and other things. The next day we apolo-
gized, but the doctor stopped his paper.

\$40,000 Ransom Paid.

Two ladies belonging to families of rank
in Mexico, Epitza, were some time ago ab-
ducted by brigands from Epitza Mountain.
The abductors demanded a ransom of \$30,-
000 for the return of each captive. The
families of the women have just paid to
agents of the brigands the \$40,000 deman-
ded, and the ladies have been safely restored
to their homes. They say they were well
and honorably treated by their captors, and
made as comfortable as the circumstances of
the robbery would permit.

FLYING A MILE A MINUTE.

Training and Use of Homing Pigeons.

The recent performance of homing
pigeons led by our fancies in breaking all
previous records for distance naturally re-
vives the interest of those who are not fan-
ders in this sport. Although the system-
atic development of the birds has only been
attempted in the last seventy-five years,
there are records back for a score of centu-
ries. Noah was the first to experiment in
this direction. He sent out the raven and
the dove to bring him news

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Pressmaking Department—S. Carley.
First Class Property for sale—C. Geiger.
Public Notice—J. H. H. Warner.
What sporting men rely on—H. H. Warner.

LOCAL.

Drunkennes, or the liquor habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it. It cures all the ailments of the stomach, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men by the use of the Golden Specific in their coffee with their own knowledge, and to-day believe their quibbling of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

THIS PAPER may be found on the 1st of each month, and is a valuable advertisement. It is the only paper of the kind in the city.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, and Canker Mouth—For sale at the Medical Hall.

The Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will it is understood, unite in making a Manitoba exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition next year.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely cure.

A vacancy in the Quebec Legislature for Joliette has been caused by the appointment of Mr. Lavalee the late member for the county to the Legislative Council. The writ for a new election has been issued and the nomination takes place on the 17th inst., and polling on the 24th.

Are You Made Miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Nervousness, or any other ailment?—For sale at the Medical Hall.

Some malicious person has raised a false report about Mr. John Raitt, the smith of this place, that he and his family had the smallpox. There is not the shadow of truth in the report. Mr. Raitt is going about healthy and well attending to his business as usual.

Hackmatack, a lasting and fragrant perfume—Price 50 cents. For sale at the Medical Hall.

The driver who last spring examined the centrepier in the North River opposite the Court House, is now here engaged in putting in small bags of cement between the stones that the frost and ice had displaced. He is making a good job of it, as far as we can judge.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at the Medical Hall.

A movement was started when the last contingent of the voyageurs arrived from Egypt to raise a monument to those who perished in the expedition, the monument to be erected in Ottawa. The voyageurs contributed in sums of from \$5 to \$10 towards this object, and now some of them are wondering what has become of the project.

Why Will You Cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief?—For sale at the Medical Hall. Price 50 cents.

The Agricultural Show for the County of Argenteuil, on Wednesday the 30th inst. We trust there will be a large turn out of the farmers of the County, and that the display of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs &c., as well as dairy products, fowls, fancy work, fruit &c., will be far ahead of any previous exhibition ever held in the County.

Sleepless Nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.—For sale at the Medical Hall.

MEDALS AND FIRST PRIZES.—At Toronto Exhibition last week, four first prizes and a medal were awarded Fish & Ireland, and a letter from the Antwerp International Exhibition has just been received stating that a Bronze Medal has been awarded the "Seven Foods" there. This now makes seven medals and twenty-four first prizes awarded to the Lachute manufacturers of prepared cereals in three years.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourton, Ind. writes: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure."—For sale at the Medical Hall.

New Buildings.—Several new buildings are going up on the west side. Mr. Alex. Riddle is erecting one with Mansard roof on Princess Avenue, but there are several families without houses in the west ward, and unless houses are soon finished up for winter use, these families will have to remove.

A Man of Nerve.—We all admire a man of nerve, who is cool-headed and equal to any emergency, but nervous debility is the prevailing weakness of the people. Burdett's Blood Purifier is a good nerve and general tonic, which regulates and strengthens the whole system, imparting bodily and mental vigor.

ROYAL JAPS.—The Troupe of Japanese who visit Lachute on the 20th, give an instructive, as well as brilliant and novel exhibition. The dresses worn by them are the different state robes of the Japanese Nobility. Their songs are Japanese and they have with them a Native Band. The troupe is a large one, among whom we may mention, Yum Yum, Run Run, Ho Ho, Dong Chew, Song Chum and others, as well as a large chorus of Japs. Lachute is the only town between Montreal and Ottawa to be so favored. We venture to say for once, there will be standing room only.

Certain Cures.—A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaints, is contained in the "Golden Specific." It is a powerful remedy for Cholera, and is to be procured from any druggist.

Gummy Points.—A French-Canadian physician in the East End says that he finds that unscrupulous dealers have imported so-called "vaccine points," that are spurious, containing nothing but gum. Such are, of course, useless.

REKUMATISM.—Mr. R. H. Moss, Merchant, Prescott, Ont., says: "I was for some years afflicted with Rheumatism, and for some time, the result of an injury to the former. For some months it was so painful that I could hardly put my hand behind me, nor on my own back. I was in great distress, until I used GRANT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR, three applications of which made me feel better, and now I am well. I find that Rheumatism is readily cured by it if the directions are faithfully followed."

Mr. Stalker, of the Ottawa School of Art and Science, intends sending an exhibition of one hundred drawings to the Colonial Exhibition.

Close Confinement in poorly ventilated work rooms, and want of proper exercise, are often the cause of Rheumatism. Dr. J. H. H. Warner's "Golden Specific" is the best medicine to use. See that you get "Harrison's" the original and genuine.

According to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, the shipwrecked men engaged in the transatlantic carrying trade all seemed to have agreed upon the basis of an arrangement under which freight will be raised by the shipping companies, with goods for West Canada, and gradually taking in all North America.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, was here to-day and had an interview with the committee of the Cabinet, and as a result an agreement was entered into in accordance with the terms decided on by Parliament, by virtue of which the North Shore line between Quebec and Montreal will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway, and necessary papers are in course of preparation.

Lost!—How many people of both sexes are suffering from loss of vitality, all broken down on the verge of Consumption that might be restored, as many have been when given up to die, if they would use Burdett's Blood Purifier, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

It is understood that Edward Morgan, of Newmarket has been appointed Junior Judge for the county York, in place of Judge McDougall, promoted to the county judge of the retirement of Judge Boyd.

Honesty the Best Policy.—An honest and noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only a powerful remedy for all the ailments of the stomach, but it is also a powerful remedy for all the ailments of the liver, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

St. Charles Tupper addressed the Toronto Board of Trade on Wednesday morning regarding the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London next year explaining its advantages to Canada and how it would cause development of trade, etc. Canada has been assigned the transept of the building about 54,000 square feet. A resolution was passed deciding that Toronto take a prominent part in the Canadian exhibit and relegating the matter to the council of the board to take whatever action is necessary.

In Season.—It is now in season to watch our children against the sudden attacks of Cholera Camp, which is a very dangerous disease, and is incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for these troubles.

Pleading Riel's Cause.—Paris, Sept. 15.—Paris newspapers are agitating in favor of the pardoning of Riel. M. Clemenceau in *La Justice* recalls the appeal of Darwin, Huxley, Hooker and others to M. Thiers in favor of Elisee Reclus, who had been sentenced to death as a Communist, and proposes a similar appeal by distinguished Frenchmen for Riel. The *Figaro* and *La France* insist that the unanimous sentiment of France in this subject must weigh with England.

A Malarial Neighborhood.—People so unfortunate as to reside in a malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly cure up the system with Burdett's Blood Purifier, that promptly acts upon the stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, thus preventing the return of the disease. A single course of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. C. S. Burroughs, has entered Judgment in the Superior Court, at St. Scholastique against Mr. Joseph Palliser, Advocate and the proprietors of the *WATCHMAN*, for the publication of a letter which appeared in the *WATCHMAN* on the 14th inst., signed by Mr. Palliser, being a reply to a communication from Mr. Burroughs also published in this journal on the 21st August last, in which Mr. Palliser considered himself injured. Mr. Burroughs has computed that his reputation as a lawyer, and landholder was injured by the publication of said letter to the tune of \$15,000. Mr. Burroughs seems to be very sensitive in regard to his own reputation, but is not so particular as to his animadversion on others, it now remains to see what the result of the suit will be.

Riel's Sentence Suspended—An Appeal to England Pending.—Ottawa, September 15.—The counsel for Riel have given notice to the Governor-General of their appeal to the Privy Council in England. Under the circumstances the judge who tried the case will act as a counsel for the Crown, instead, signed by Mr. Palliser, being a reply to a communication from Mr. Burroughs also published in this journal on the 21st August last, in which Mr. Palliser considered himself injured. Mr. Burroughs has computed that his reputation as a lawyer, and landholder was injured by the publication of said letter to the tune of \$15,000. Mr. Burroughs seems to be very sensitive in regard to his own reputation, but is not so particular as to his animadversion on others, it now remains to see what the result of the suit will be.

JUMBO INSTANTLY KILLED.—Thrown into the Ditch by a Lumbering Freight train.

St. Thomas, Ont., September 16.—Last night, as Barnum's circus party were loading the elephants on the cars, their train was run into by an incoming freight train and the world's wonder, "Jumbo" was caught in the smash and instantly killed. The baby elephant had a leg broken. The freight engine was ditched, and some cars damaged.

LATER.—It is reported that the burdette, who was hurt by Barnum's circus party, was also the baby elephant who was injured in the smashup last night, have both died.

LATER DESPATCH.—St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 16.—The killing of Barnum's elephant Jumbo on the Grand Trunk Railway here last night is the all-absorbing topic to-day. The scene of accident was visited by thousands of citizens and others from the surrounding country, all anxious to have a last look at the monster as he lay in death. Jumbo appears to have first discovered the danger himself, as he gave a few loud dismal sounds which startled everyone for some distance. The showmen rushed from the grounds, but it was too late. Jumbo was killed. The men in charge of Jumbo soon became aware of the danger, but the only way of escape was to rush along the track to a crossing and then leave the track before the engine should reach them. Jumbo did his best to get there, but failed. When the engine struck him and rolled him to one side, the engine being ditched. As soon as an examination could be made it was seen that he could not recover, there being deep gashes in his flanks and his feet and legs badly smashed. As soon as he died, the engine was backed up, and he was rolled to one side, the engine being ditched. As soon as an examination could be made it was seen that he could not recover, there being deep gashes in his flanks and his feet and legs badly smashed. As soon as he died, the engine was backed up, and he was rolled to one side, the engine being ditched. As soon as an examination could be made it was seen that he could not recover, there being deep gashes in his flanks and his feet and legs badly smashed. As soon as he died, the engine was backed up, and he was rolled to one side, the engine being ditched. As soon as an examination could be made it was seen that he could not recover, there being deep gashes in his flanks and his feet and legs badly smashed. 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THE WATCHMAN

—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C.
John Abbott, Esq.,
Harry Abbott, Esq.

Oct. 8

NOTICE!

The undersigned having had several
years' experience as an auctioneer in Mon-
treal and elsewhere, would now inform the
people of Argenteuil that he is prepared to
take charge of auctions, sales, and guarantee
to give entire satisfaction.

J. PATENAUD.

A. J. PERIARD
Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from
Clermont's Block to his new residence opposite
Bedard's Carriage Manufactory, Main Street,
Lachute.

Best work done in first-class style.

J. Malcolm McDougall, B. C. L.
(Late of Three Rivers).

ADVOCATE, ETC.,
AYLMER AND OTTAWA.

Will attend Courts of the Counties of
Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.

Please address correspondence to Aylmer.

DR. B. STACKHOUSE
DENTIST.

Will be at St. Andrews on the 10th, 11th
and 12th, and at Lachute on the 13th to the
18th of each month.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mankato, Minn., has had a shower of live
clams.

Salida, Col., has sixteen saloons and no
church.

The Cherokee Nation has no laws for the
collection of debts.

Libria, Africa's colored republic, is on
the verge of bankruptcy.

The great blast in Hell Gate, New York
harbor, will be fired about October 1.

A learned physician says that a hydro-
phobic dog never froths at the mouth.

"Globe trotters" is one of the terms for
the tourists who take the beaten track round
the world.

The winters in Iceland are milder than
those in Iowa. This modification is due to
the Gulf Stream.

Dr. Jaeger of Munich maintains that those
people who wear wool, and nothing but
wool, winter and summer, never catch cold.

The earliest cannon ever said to have been
breach-loading, and hammerless guns were
known long before the days of percussion
locks.

A farmer without hands, and who does all
the work on his land, is one of the successful
cultivators of the soil living near Roswell,
Ga.

Two companies are to be added to each
infantry battalion and one squadron to each
cavalry regiment in England's native English
Army.

The Red Sea is the hottest place on
the globe. Three of the passengers on the
steamer Sigua died from the heat on her
last trip.

An English authority states that unless
gripe fever is absolutely exterminated from
the United Kingdom the disease will exter-
minate the pigs.

A Venetian gondolier makes on an average
four francs, about eighty cents, a day the
year round. On this he will marry, rear the
family, and put some money away.

The bark of the tree from which quinine is
obtained is useless unless grown in a malarial
region. Homoeopaths point to the fact as
an example of their motto that like cures
like.

There are no newboys in Munich. Some
of the papers are sold at round little round
stands in the street, others are carried
about the cafes and restaurants in baskets
by old men and women.

The Lancet says that the pain of neuralgia
headaches experienced by women is caused
by hairpins. The nerves of the scalp are
irritated by the hair being drawn tightly
back, and put on the strain.

Reedley drew a \$4,000 horse in Chicago,
and fifty and seventy-five cents a head. He
is the most profitable lecturer. Mark Twain
drew \$2,000 in sixteen weeks last season,
after playing Crib \$500 a week.

A Brooklyn maiden lady has an arm chair
which she claims can over in the Mayflower
and she will not speak to a friend who asked
her if she came over in it.

In the novels produced during the past
year, it is estimated that three hundred and
seventy-two of the heroes have been
hanged, and only one hundred brutes.

A plant which grows in dry upland soil in
Arizona is said to be a valuable tanning
agent. Its tanning qualities are three times
as great as oak bark, and it can be produced
cheaper.

THE WATCHMAN

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. IX

LACHUTE QUE. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1885.

NO. 4

Thy Duty.

Let all the good thou dost to man
A gift be, not a debt;
And he will remember thee
The more thou dost forget.
Do it as one who knows it not,
But rather like a vine,
That year by year brings forth its grapes,
And never for the wining
A horse when he has run his race,
A dog, when tracked the game,
A bee when it has honey made—
Do not their deeds proclaim.
Be silent then, and like the vine,
Bring forth its fruit in thee;
Is thy duty to be good,
And thy neighbor too?

THE FARM.

Don't Waste The Straw.

A correspondent writes:—The growth of
straw this season throughout the Dominion
and the greater part of the United States
is unusually large, and if so much straw is
usually wasted on very many homesteads,
even when the straw is not used for what
we do not expect to be done in the way of
wasting straw when there is so much of it
that people hardly know how to get rid of it.
It is an old adage that "a willow waste leads
to a wolf's den," and very many farmers
know the truth of it by experience. I be-
lieve that many Canadian farmers who were
as poor as paupers to save their straw last season
would have been glad of a portion of it to
keep the life in their cattle last spring. I
wish that our farmers would learn the way
that straw is saved in Britain, and could see
the straw that is saved in Britain, and could see
which never eat bundle of hay in their
lives, but are raised on straw and turnips as
their winter ration. But if you have no
turnips to "kitchen" the straw, leave some of
the straw on the ground, and if the whole has
been cut on the green side and well saved
it will do you well on the green side. I
once knew a farmer who thought it a great
waste to feed hay to dry stock, and one day
when hay was a high price, he gave directions
that the calves, which were somewhat
less than a year old, should get no more hay
but that they should be fed on straw. The
farmer had a very little faith in straw as a
food, and privately told the boys to put a
good, large sheaf of unthreshed straw in the
centre of each bundle of straw given to the
calves. In the spring the calves looked
remarkably well, and the farmer thought
that he had made a discovery that straw
was before hay as a food, for "I never had
clearer skinned calves in any spring before."
Although the hay crop just saved is on the
whole more than an average one, yet in
many sections it has turned out much less
than was expected at the beginning of the
season. The farmers say that the yield of
hay this season was not, in their neigh-
borhood, over two-thirds of what it was last
year. Now as the crops of oats and Indian
corn are likely to be unprecedently large
and the prices of coarse grains very low,
the farmers are likely to have much more
than they can use for their own stock, and
have not too much hay to cut a part of their
crop while the grain was in milk and
save it as hay. If it was cut with a reaper
and bound and stacked it would save in bet-
ter condition than if left spread on the
ground, as is the custom in some places.
The straw is a part of the country. Should
the straw be too much lodged for the reaper
to work successfully it might be mown like
hay, and cooked soon afterwards, and if the
cows were covered with a cotton cloth the
feed would be greatly improved.

Feeding Pigs—The Swill Barrel.

There is no better food for young pigs after
weaning, than good skimmed milk with
a little sweet moderately fine wheat bran
and corn meal stirred into it. There should
not be a large proportion of meal in the
mixture at first, nor so long as the pig is making
growth. The meal is excellent as a
stimulant of fattening. Many a young
pig has been spoiled by overfeeding with
corn or corn meal. It is impossible to get
a good growth on such food alone. Clear
milk would be better, but milk will give a
larger profit given in common with a
small amount of meal. Milk alone is rather too bulky
for a sole diet; it distends the stomach too
much, and gives the animal too much to get
rid of the surplus water. Many young pigs
are spoiled by overfeeding. When first
weaned they should be given a little at a
time and often. They always get a foot
in the stomach and food laid before them
long time gets so dirty that it may be entire-
ly unfit to be eaten. But one of the worst
methods of feeding milk to pigs is to have it
stand in a sour swill barrel, mixed in along
with kitchen refuse, sweet corn cobs and
other kitchen refuse. This is a very bad
method, and the milk is not fit to be
advanced in the fermentation stage.
Sweet milk is good, and milk that is slightly
sour may be better, it may be even more
easily digested, but milk that has soured till
it bubbles, till the sugar in it has turned into
alcohol or lactic acid, is not fit to be
given to any pig, and certainly not for
young pigs that have just been taken from
their mother. A hog will endure consider-
able abuse, will live in wet and filthy pens,
will eat almost every sort of food, and often
thrive fairly well, but a pig that is kept in
comfortable quarters and fed upon whole
milk will pay much better profit to the
owner, and furnish much sweeter pork for
the barrel. Nearly all the diseases which
hogs are subject to are caused by cold, wet
pens, or by sour, inferior swill. Better throw
swill milk away, than keep it till it rots,
and then feed it to your pigs. The farmer
should keep a swill barrel enough to take
all the waste of the farm while in a fresh
condition, and then supplement it with good
milk middlings and cornmeal. Our own
practice has been to keep pigs to grow
the skimmed milk each day direct from
the dairy without the use of a swill
barrel to store and sour in. A swill barrel
in summer is a nuisance on any farm. We
could never find a good place to keep it,
where it would not draw flies or breed flies.
In winter it would be less objectionable, but
it is a nuisance at all times, and in all places.

A correspondent of the London Times says

that notwithstanding the cholera epidemic
condition of Spain, the next few months will
see several thousand packages of fruit con-
signed from that country to the United
Kingdom every week, notably nuts from
Barcelona, lemons from Valencia, and grapes
from Almeria, these last being packed in
barrels with port, during the thousands
of packages of Spanish fruits and nuts will
reach our ports during the next few
months, and there is no way of discovering
how many cholera germs may come here in
this manner.
There is a professional master of character
in colligatory at Aix-les-Bains, an abbe,
died, bearded, his priestly costume giving
an air of clerical dignity. He is the hero
of the hour, and there are interesting scenes
in the apartments of great ladies. Super-
stitious Italians have already declared him
nearly allied to the devil. He said that he
was a writer, by a person, utterly
unknown to him, he will draw an oral
portrait of the writer, even to the color of the
hair and eyes, and sketch the moral and
mental characteristics of the individual with
accuracy.
"Well, my little man," said the Bishop
to Bobby, "do you remember me?" "O
yes, sir," replied Bobby. "You stopped
with us when you were here before. Pa
thinks it can't cost you much for hotel bills."

NEWS ITEMS.

Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, son-
in-law of Queen Isabella of Spain, is practis-
ing law at Nymphenburg.

E. Collette Robinson, in his new work,
"The Geology of Canada," refers to the
creation, speaks of the great deep, "darkness
wrapped in total darkness." "Darkness
upon the face of the deep!" exclaims *Knowledge*.
"Why, the whole surface (such as
it was) of the earth under the conditions
postulated must have shone with an efful-
gence in no wise comparable with that of
the sun himself."

Young Duval, who squandered a fortune
on Cora Pearl, is a son of the founder of
favorite cheap Paris restaurants, and is now
settled down, prosperous, and happily
married. He long since recovered from his
passion for Cora, whose present deplorable
condition has furnished the material for so many
sympathetic articles in the Paris press. She
became years ago a hideous wreck, and has
now fallen into utter poverty.
Shares in the Manchester (Eng.) canal pro-
ject are in great demand. They are put at
£10,000 worth of stock. The expectation is
that as the canal is open it will obtain a
fourth of the tonnage now entering
Liverpool—4,000,000 tons—which, at the
low profits of 2½ per cent, would give an
annual revenue of £100,000, or 5 per cent.
on the capital. The enterprise, therefore, has
a very enthusiastic following.

For several successive days visitors at
Black Head, N. I., have been struck by the
phenomenon of refraction. Vessels have
appeared to sail in the air, headlands
which could apparently be seen extending
directly under them, glassy rivers seemingly
flowing through the air, and the
mainland horizon, clusters of small buildings
have been magnified into large villages with
stately blocks, and all other distant objects
have been seen distorted and unreal.
At night the lighthouse fires along the coast
have seemed to blaze from points far above
their true position.

A man died at Montreux, in France,
after a strange reverse of fortune. He was
known in the humble society among which
he lived in great luxury. He was the
contractor who undertook the work for
opening the Montreux tunnel, in which
millions passed through his hands. He
afterward became utterly ruined in unfor-
tunate speculations, and lived for a time on
the charity of an old beggar woman, whom
he had promised to remunerate when he
came into the beginning of his fortune. But as
the fortune did not come, he was left with
nothing but a very little faith in straw as a
food, and privately told the boys to put a
good, large sheaf of unthreshed straw in the
centre of each bundle of straw given to the
calves. In the spring the calves looked
remarkably well, and the farmer thought
that he had made a discovery that straw
was before hay as a food, for "I never had
clearer skinned calves in any spring before."
Although the hay crop just saved is on the
whole more than an average one, yet in
many sections it has turned out much less
than was expected at the beginning of the
season. The farmers say that the yield of
hay this season was not, in their neigh-
borhood, over two-thirds of what it was last
year. Now as the crops of oats and Indian
corn are likely to be unprecedently large
and the prices of coarse grains very low,
the farmers are likely to have much more
than they can use for their own stock, and
have not too much hay to cut a part of their
crop while the grain was in milk and
save it as hay. If it was cut with a reaper
and bound and stacked it would save in bet-
ter condition than if left spread on the
ground, as is the custom in some places.
The straw is a part of the country. Should
the straw be too much lodged for the reaper
to work successfully it might be mown like
hay, and cooked soon afterwards, and if the
cows were covered with a cotton cloth the
feed would be greatly improved.

The Koh-i-noor, the Queen's celebrated
diamond, was committed by the East India
Board to the care of John, afterward Lord,
Lawrence. He dropped it into his waist-
coat pocket and forgot to mention it. He
went home, changed his clothes for dinner,
and threw the waistcoat aside. Some time
after a message came from the Queen to
the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie,
ordering the diamond to be at once sent
to her. Lawrence turned to his brother
Henry, the Board and said "Good! It is
gone." "Why, you have it," said his
brother. Lawrence was terror-stricken.
It was fortunately found still in the pocket.
It is now preserved in Windsor Castle, but
a model of the gem is kept in the jewel
room of the Tower.

They talk of corruption in our institutions,
but the revelation at the great
Hospital in London throws them in the shade.
Wines of the finest vintage for sick patients,
banquets on the most luxurious scale for the
committee, an enormous liquor bill for the
300 officials of the establishment, of whom
three are paid for each patient, and the
rest are not the most amiable of features of
the record. The sums paid to laborers for
fuel, for uniforms and the like, compel re-
sistant admiration. It was magnificent, if
it was not exactly on the square, and such a
time as they had of it—officials, Board of
Directors, patients and all. The sum of
£100,000 expended in one year could not be ac-
counted for.

At Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, the sewage of
40,000 people passes from the town, three
miles distant, by the action of gravitation.
On its way it passes or flows through a
straining tube filled with a fine slag from
the iron works, by which the coarsest
impurities are intercepted, and it is finally dis-
tributed through covered earthenware pipes upon
a field of twenty acres, divided into four plots
of equal size, each of which is used six hours
a day, the sewage being allowed to rest for
eight hours. The sewage is then used on each
plot, with a fall of one foot in 150 from
the conduit to the main under drain, where it
is arrested by an embankment. This
main under drain is six feet deep, and serves
to carry off the effluent to the river in the
lateral deep of the river. The sewage is
placed only twelve feet apart. The effluent
is well adapted to the system, being a light
loam with a deep, gravelly subsoil, and the
effluent is quite pure. Rot-mittent down-
ward filtration is also said to be successfully
resorted to in other towns.

Some peculiar instances of spontaneous
ignition of various materials, with abun-
dant evidence of the fact, have been known
to occur, by which the cause of the
fire is traced to the spontaneous combustion
of animal, vegetable, and mineral oils to
combustion. Prof. Amfield points out that
the two former are much safer than the latter,
since they do not ignite at low temperatures
nor give off vapor which, when mixed with
a certain portion of air, explodes in contact
with flame; on the other hand, in their in-
ability to spontaneous ignition, when freely
exposed to the air, under certain conditions,
they possess a dangerous property from
which the mineral oils are free. Then, too,
the animal and vegetable oils differ consi-
derably among themselves, in the rate at which
they cause the generation of heat on being
exposed to air, upon the surface of fabrics,
shavings, or other materials, though all are
more or less liable to the result when spread
out in thin films, or in any other state of
minute division. What are known as dry-
ing oils are particularly susceptible to such
atmospheric influences, the drying film con-
sisting in the conversion of the oil into a
kind of rosin by the action of the air.

Lady, in registry office—"I am afraid
that little girl won't do for a nurse; she is
too small. I should hesitate to trust her
with the baby." Clerk—"Her size, madam,
you look upon as her greatest recommendation."
The sovereign which the Princess of Wales
presented Emma Nevada in recognition of
her sweet singing at Marlborough House is
an exquisite old pin set with diamond pa-
sties with pearl heart.

A funeral is a tiresome preacher's oppor-
tunity. Turn him on to a large congregation
and he will make the mourners with the
party had never died.

The pretty girl behind a calliope organ in
a fashionable dry goods store is a print of
the realm.

"Good gracious," said the host, when he
discovered a porcelain egg in her net, "I
shall be a bricklayer next."

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.

New Forecast: Storm or Sunshine.

Studying the weather is an occupation of
which mankind never tires. In the spring,
the importance of knowing what the weath-
er may bring forth is of serious import.
The weather is the farmer's stock in trade.
He estimates it carefully and invests in it as
in a supply of provisions, as he knows that his
best can be made. He plants and sows with
an anxious look at the clouds rolling by; he
plows with an eye upon the weather signals
and he takes his chances with frost as specu-
lators do with reports of a European war.
Frequently the farmer who has planned his
hopes on a certain state of the weather be-
comes alarmed and immediately the whole
country is agitated because the peach buds
are frozen, the young wheat is killed by
drought or the "crops" have all been blight-
ed by combination of all sorts of weather.
It is of no use to the farmer to try to change
the subject of the weather, because he has
hit his wagon to a cloud. And it is almost
as difficult for less interested men to keep
their minds off the weather in a variable
climate. Before the age of a scientific
study of the weather, all the men were more
or less seers and prophets of the cloud
changes, but since the establishment of weath-
er bureaus the majority have become su-
perstitious, depending upon the weather clerk for
information.

A review of some of the weather proverbs is
a useful preparation for spring and summer.
The most reliable of the cloud pro-
verbs is the old

Mackerel scales and mackerel tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails.

If when looking at the soft circumcious
clouds you

See clouds to red as mackerel's skin
Get ready to red your spinnin' wheel.

These common proverbs are to be depend-
ed upon:

Red clouds at sunrise indicate a storm.

If long stripes of clouds drive at a slow
rate high in the air, and gradually become
clear, they are signs of a storm.

If you see clouds going cross wind, there
is a storm in the air.

When the wind is in the south
The weather good for man or beast.

The proverb that signify rain are natu-
rally more numerous than those which
mean pleasant weather, because they are
warnings and suggest preparation. "It is
going to rain" is always an anxious ques-
tion, especially in the spring, when the
clouds are most oppressive. Although

When the wind is in the east
The weather good for man or beast.

rain clouds are by no means unwelcome. It
is good for man and the earth to receive the
water from the clouds frequently and a
rainy day in four is the Canadian supply
which mellow man's nature and makes
him happy. But when the clouds are too
start on an excursion on travels, the fall
weather may be studied from the clouds.

If the wind follows the sun's course, expect
fair weather.

This veering with the sun is often ob-
served, and is frequently explained. "In an-
ticyclones, local currents of air, probably
due to unequal heating of sea and land, can
override the general circulation of the at-
mosphere in this country."

If swollen flocks spread the heavenly way
Is a rain shower the summer day.

It is a poetical expression sign of the weather.

If the sky beyond the clouds is blue,
The weather is good for man or beast.

When there is enough clear sky to catch
a Dutchman's breeches, expect fair weather.

A very common sign is:

Evening red and morning gray
Will set the traveler on his way.

Clouds in the east, obscuring the sun, in-
dicate fair weather.

Soft, undisturbed and feathery clouds indi-
cate fair weather.

The proverb on wind may be regarded as
a corollary to the cloud proverbs, and there
are many energetic sayings from all sources,
making a cloud difficult.

If the sun opens the door of the clerk's
guilt, rushed in, and winning his hand he
claimed: "Good-by, Sir! God bless
and keep you always!" Before the astonished
clerk could reply, Gordon was out of the
hut, and rushing towards the lanch.

One of the best and greatest of men, whose
ambition was to be the blood of martyrs, he
was, and he was a man of great power.

The Master, confessed that he was but an "earth-
on vessel." Gordon was swayed by the same
ambition and humility. He knew his frail-
ties, but he cared only for the praise or blame
of one being—God. He did not think him-
self a good man, but he was a man whom
the Lord could use, and overcome his con-
scious imperfections. His purpose like a true
soldier was to obey.

AGED 120 YEARS.

Appetite and Digestion Good, but a Few
Teeth Gone.

Probably the oldest man in the country is
now living near Dalton with his son. He is
a colored man, and was born in Prince Ed-
ward county, Virginia, about 1765. His
first name was James Ewing, who lived
near this place. He has been in the
Ewing family since his birth, and calls him-
self Martin Ewing. Inasmuch as the longevity
of many of these colored people is of a
doubtful character, your correspondent will
mention some facts to corroborate the state-
ment just made:

Col. James Ewing, whom all of the old
citizens here knew, and whose family record
is extant, died in 1859 at the age 84. He
often mentioned to his family that this man,
Martin Ewing, was his father, and that he
was a good many years older than him-
self. Martin claims that Col. Ewing was
brought to his master's house a very small
boy, and his (Martin's) business was to nurse
him. Martin says he was old enough to
plough corn at that time. Now, allowing the
Colonel to have been 2 years old when he
came to James Ewing, Martin's master,
and Martin to be 12, which he undoubtedly
was, it makes this old colored man 120 years
old, as Col. Ewing would be a 110 if now
living.

This man's memory is good and his mind
clear. But few wrinkles furrow his cheek.
If he would try his hair he would appear
to be a young man. He is a man of great
power, and he is a man of great power.

He has lost but few teeth; his eyesight is good,
except a cataract in one eye, from a blow
forty-five years ago. His appetite and di-
gestion are as good as they were eighty years
ago. He has smoked and chewed tobacco
for 100 years, and he has drunk whiskey
when he could get it though he has not been
drunk for thirty-five years. He was not a
body servant of Gen. Washington, but a
recollected of ever seeing him. He says
when the British came to his master's house
all the colored people were taken to the
woods and hidden. His recollection of
camp meetings and the Methodist is very
entertaining. He has seen hundreds of
slaves at once and falling from benches in a
helpless, lifeless state. When Lorenzo Dow
preached in his neighborhood all the negroes
were allowed to go nights and Sundays.
He talks of the time when he was a boy
found the stolen axe, and tells all the cir-
cumstances connected with it. He has had
six wives, and all his other social experiences
are a good deal like Solomon's.

Gordon.

Gen. Gordon was not a saint, though he
was a good man. He was a man, and a very
human man. He had strong passions, and he
had genius, talents, will, faith and energy.
But he had weaknesses also, which showed
themselves in his temper, prejudices, and in
his stupendous self-confidence. Every body
who has read five or six volumes of history
and truth-telling biography knows that the
perfect man are often chosen to do God's
work. Gordon was one of God's chosen
workers, as were David, Peter, Luther and
Cromwell; men of faith and purpose who yet
had faults, and struggled to overcome them.
He was both weak and strong and can feel with
the fallen whom he lifts up, and becomes
powerful in influence, as he overcomes his
own weaknesses.

Gordon was a methodical worker. He
dreaded inaction, did the task with all his
heart, and valued time as a miser his gold.
He could be charitable to the tempted, and
patient with the wayward, but to the man
who kept him waiting five minutes, or inter-
fered with his methods. Energetic and
single-minded men, no matter how good, be-
come irritable when obstructed. The most
patient of men, when the clock is struck, and
interrupts its current in association, told in
the Nineteenth Century, brings out Gordon's
impatience when little things annoyed him.

When on duty as a colonel of engineers, he
used to begin his working day at eight o'clock
in the morning, and end it at two in the
afternoon, and after noon work, his
manner was discouraging to any one who
tried to see him on business.

One morning the men at work on a fort
were forced to stand idle, until the lines of
an embargo were set. A difficulty arose
which required Gordon to remove. But it
was not until after seven o'clock, and though
his open bedroom window showed that
he had risen, no one was willing to in-
terview the colonel.

At last, the chief contractor, who stood
high in Gordon's grace, went. Gordon, open-
ing his door, so as to see who had knocked,
asked in an irritable tone:

"What do you want?"

The contractor blandly explained that the
colonel's presence was necessary at the in-
completed embrasure.

"By and by," answered Gordon, testily,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements 10 cents per line per insertion, and 5 cents per line per subsequent insertion. Local advertisements, one square, 21 lines per year, \$15.00. 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, 75.00. Professional Cards, if not more than 10 lines, per year, 4.00. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements without written instructions as to insertion will be inserted until ordered to be discontinued. Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEP. 25, 1885.

THE SHEPHERD LIBEL CASE.

The case of Mr. Shepherd, proprietor of the Toronto News, charged with libel on the 65th Battalion, closed on Wednesday, the jury after retiring for half an hour returned a verdict of "Guilty of publishing the libel without knowing it to be false." Judge Ramsey then fined him \$200 which Mr. Shepherd immediately paid.

After Mr. Shepherd had paid his fine of \$200 to the proper authorities and was leaving the court house, he had just reached the bottom of the stairway, when he was met by Lieutenant Normandeau, of the 65th Battalion, who had accompanied the 65th to the front as an attached officer. Normandeau rushed forward and raised a riding whip which he had in his hand, and attempted to strike Mr. Shepherd, who parried the blow with his umbrella and put his hand to his pocket as if to draw out a revolver. In the meantime Major Dugas had rushed forward and seized Normandeau, while Capt. Giroux, of the 65th, stepped up to Mr. Shepherd and told him not to mind the insult, they were gentlemen, and would protect him against attacks. A policeman appeared upon the scene at this moment, and Mr. Shepherd was taken before the Chief of Police, who in turn sent him to the Police Court. In the meantime the crowd outside the Central station had increased considerably, and the Chief, Deputy Chief, Detective Cullen, Detective Robinson and all the men in the station escorted Mr. Shepherd across to the Police Court. While they were crossing to the court another attempt was made to hit Mr. Shepherd with the riding whip, but the lieutenant was held back by some of his friends. Several people in the crowd, however, hissed and hooted. Lieut. Normandeau was released by the Chief of Police, and when Mr. Shepherd was taken before Police Magistrate Desnoyers, Mr. Davidson, Q.C., remarked that there was no charge against Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Dugas had informed him that he had been an eye-witness of the whole affair, and that he felt that Mr. Shepherd should be discharged from custody. There had been no formal arrest and at Mr. Dugas' request he would ask that Mr. Shepherd be set at liberty. Mr. Davidson added that he thought that not only ought Mr. Shepherd go free, but he should be given the enjoyment of his rights in Montreal, and that public sentiment was not with his assailants. Mr. Desnoyers remarked that Mr. Dugas had called upon him to urge that no proceedings should be taken, and he was very glad to coincide with the wishes of his confidant and Mr. Davidson. In consequence no charge would be made against Mr. Shepherd, and that gentleman was accordingly released.

FEELING IN TORONTO.—PROPOSED SUBSCRIPTION TO REPAY THE FINE.
Toronto, September 23.—Considerable interest was manifested here to-day in the result of the libel suit against Mr. Shepherd, of the News. After the verdict was made known it was talked about on the street that a public subscription would be started to reimburse Mr. Shepherd for the fine and costs, one prominent citizen agreeing to give \$100. Others talked about getting up a torch-light procession on his arrival from Montreal.

THE ROUMELIA REVOLT.

This is the all absorbing topic of the day, and Europe is considerably agitated over it, while the whole world is looking on with various speculative views as to the general result. The action of Prince Alexander, backed up as it is by the entire populace, in issuing a proclamation, assuming the sovereign control of the two provinces of North and South Bulgaria has been telegraphed all over. The populace are armed and determined to carry out the proclamation. The deposed government and Pasha are under guard. No blood shed yet. What the Turkish government will do is uncertain. If she decides to suppress the outbreak the other powers will of necessity be brought into play. The result of this new revolt is far stretching and will afford the interpreters of scripture prophecy a good chance to ventilate their views.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Militia Department have made a new departure this year from the practice prevailing heretofore, in connection with the holding of the annual drill. Through the drill the commanding officers of the militia will test the qualification of the officers of each corps for the performance of their several duties. Company officers in the drill of companies of the militia, and field officers in the drill of battalions, will be required to show that they are qualified to command and explain the nature of the required movements. A confidential report will be made for headquarters by the commanding officer of each corps, and his opinion as to the qualification of the officers and the test of which he has been selected is to be clearly stated.

THEIR BEING PRESENT.—Dr. Hingdon, in the chair, Mr. McQuinn, Lachute, Mayor, Messrs. Desnoyers, Mayor of the Montreal, and Dr. Lachute, Mayor of the City of Quebec.

1. Municipalities are required to organize immediately Local Boards of Health, in conformity with chapter XXXVIII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Canada.
3. Local Boards of Health shall at once inform the Central Board of Health of any small-pox outbreak occurring in their municipality. When a case of small-pox breaks out in a house, the head of the family is obliged to report the same to the local board of health, if not, the family physician and the occupants of the house, are obliged to give such information.
4. All streets, lanes, public, private and public places shall be placed in a state of cleanliness immediately.
5. All patients affected with small-pox or other contagious disease shall be isolated, in conformity with instructions to be issued by the Local Board of Health, appointed by the local board of Health, of the municipality, in which the case occurs.
6. Hospitals or suitable houses shall be provided for cases of small-pox, where isolation at the domicile is not practicable, and the Local Board of Health shall superintend the removal of the patient.
7. A placard bearing the word, "Small-Pox" shall be placed in a conspicuous position on the house where the small-pox exists.
8. It is forbidden to convey a patient affected with small-pox or any other contagious disease from one municipality to another, without the written permission of the Health Officer of the municipality to which the patient is being transported.
9. The bodies of those who have died of small-pox must be buried within twelve hours of their death. The corpse must be taken directly from the house in which the death occurred to the place of burial, and the funeral must be strictly private.
10. All houses or dwelling places, hotels, rooms, boarding houses, shops, cars, boats, etc., in which small-pox may have been introduced, must be carefully disinfected according to the special instructions of the Central Board of Health.
11. Should small-pox break out in a house, part of which is occupied by a shop, saloon, work shop or other place of business, the house must be immediately closed and must remain closed until, in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Local Board, the patient can sufficiently isolate from the rest of the building, so that the public may in no way be exposed to contagion, and the occupants of this house, shop or saloon, as the case may be, and those in their service shall be kept from communication with the patient until the danger of contagion is passed.
12. Should small-pox break out in a house, part of which is occupied by tenants, subtenants, boarders or lodgers, several families live in the same house, the health officer of the local board of health shall have the right to convey or cause to be conveyed to the hospital for small-pox, or other building provided for the purpose, and to cause the house to be vacated and disinfected.
13. All persons duly authorized thereto, by the Board of Health shall have the right, within the limits of their municipality, to visit and inspect all houses, factories, places of recreation, charitable institutions, hotels, boarding houses, or any other buildings, public or private, in order to learn whether small-pox or other contagious disease does or does not exist, and to ascertain whether the orders of the Board of Health have been scrupulously obeyed.
14. The Local Boards of Health shall provide pure vaccine lymph, the source of which shall be approved by the Central Board, and shall offer free vaccination to all who have not been already vaccinated, and to all who require re-vaccination, as so effectively to conform with Act XXIV, 1877, chap. XXIV.
15. The Local boards of Health shall provide temporary lodging for the isolation of cases of suspected small-pox, until the nature of the disease shall be determined.
16. Whenever shall violate any of the regulations of the Central Board of Health shall be liable to the fine, for each such offence, imposed by the tenth section of chapter XXVIII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
17. Every person who dies of small-pox shall be buried in the cemetery of the municipality in which such disease took place.
Approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the authority of chapter 28 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. Ex-Executive Council Chamber, Quebec, 15th September, 1885.

PALERMO PANIC-STRICKEN BY THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

SERIOUS ONSET AGAINST WOLSELEY.
Disastrous Floods in Spain.

Rome, September 21.—The reports from Palermo today show a distressing state of affairs. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the city, all the shops are closed, the streets are almost deserted, there is great scarcity of food and water and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity. The cholera has been introduced by the people every time they attempt to disinfect houses where the disease prevails and meet with great difficulty in carrying out their work. Many inhabitants have fled to the interior of the island, where there have been, in many villages, riots against the army. The people are beginning in some places to tear up the rails to prevent Palermo travellers from coming. At Trapani a mob of fishermen and artisans turned the railway. King Humbert has sent a despatch to Palermo expressing great sympathy for the suffering people. He also sent \$10,000 to be distributed among them, places his Villa Favaria at the disposal of the sufferers and exhorts the people to show their courage and calmness during the trying ordeal through which they are passing.

WOLSELEY'S POSITION.

LONDON, September 21.—The arrival in London of General Sir Frederick Roberts, the present commander-in-chief in India, was made the signal for an outburst of discontent among the returned officers of the Sudan-Berber expedition against General Wolseley. Among the officers who are in London is bitterly against Lord Wolseley, who has been promoted for promotion, and substituted for them the names of a number of his personal and court favorites. It is quite evident that the prevailing sentiment of the army officers in London is bitterly against Lord Wolseley. Efforts are being made to have his conduct of the Nile campaign made the subject of parliamentary discussion with a view to securing searching official enquiry into it.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, September 21.—Disastrous rains have prevailed during the past twenty-four hours in the southern part of Spain. The rain came down in torrents and soon the rivers overflowed their banks, causing immense destruction of property and loss of life. The Segura river and the Júcar canal, which runs by Cartagena, rose rapidly until the water was seven feet deep around the walls of the city. Houses, trees and dead animals are being carried to sea by the raging flood which stretches for a mile around the city.

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The Militia Department have made a new departure this year from the practice prevailing heretofore, in connection with the holding of the annual drill. Through the drill the commanding officers of the militia will test the qualification of the officers of each corps for the performance of their several duties. Company officers in the drill of companies of the militia, and field officers in the drill of battalions, will be required to show that they are qualified to command and explain the nature of the required movements. A confidential report will be made for headquarters by the commanding officer of each corps, and his opinion as to the qualification of the officers and the test of which he has been selected is to be clearly stated.

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TURKEY DETERMINED TO RECOVER EASTERN ROUMELIA.

SERBIA AND GREECE LIKELY TO TAKE A HAND IN.

LONDON, September 22.—The Petite Bourse of Paris was agitated yesterday over the reports that an insurrection is imminent in Macedonia in favor of union with Bulgaria, and that an advance by Austria upon Slovenia, in connection with a Russian occupation of the Bosphorus, is probable.
MR. GLADSTONE ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY.
The Tribune, a Turkish journal, accuses the Moslems to accept the situation. Conservative papers accuse Mr. Gladstone of knowledge and complicity in the conspiracy to cause a rising, and assert he is in communication with the Russian and Bulgarian leaders of the revolt. They comment on the significance of the revolt occurring on the same day as Mr. Gladstone's manifesto claimed that the influence of England would support the infant liberties of the smaller eastern states. The Liberals hail the event in Roumelia as likely to embarrass the Marquis of Salisbury, and contribute to their success in the coming election. There is a public rejoicing in Odessa over the uprising in Roumelia.

THE RIVAL FORCES.

The combined forces of Roumelia and Bulgaria amount to 50,000 men. The Turkish forces have not yet crossed the frontier, but the authorities are greatly excited and active preparations are being made. Large numbers of Russians supposed to be volunteers, are passing through Bucharest daily en route to Bulgaria.

BULGARIA'S THANKS.

Panaret Raschich, metropolitan of Bucharest, has sent a despatch to the Daily News on behalf of the Bulgarians, thanking the paper for its humane support of the lesser nation, and saying that reliance upon English sympathy assures the Bulgarians of freedom.

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

The Post, which is supposed to be in close affiliation with Lord Salisbury, says:—"This sort of scramble for power is very well as far as Touquon or the Caroline islands, or New Guinea, or Angora Pequena are concerned, but it is not allowed in districts mapped out, allotted and positively settled by the consensus of the great powers. Neither France nor England can reach Roumelia, but both powers can take the side of public right and justice. In a very short time the various cabinets will have consulted, and it is within their power to ask the Porte to restore the status quo ante bellum, and to prevent the re-entrance of the Prince of Bulgaria from presenting an enterprise which is a violation of European law, and menaces the foundations of order and the maintenance of that peace which all are so anxious to preserve."

The New York Times, which is not likely to fear that the voice of the Liberal forces of Liberalism in 1877 and 1880 will be heard with the old force and frequency again, but a written is not less potent than a spoken word from Mr. Gladstone at a crisis such as seems to be pending. It is through his pamphlet and essay quite as much as through his speech when he made the Eastern question an English question some years ago, and his words will be waited for now."

SERBIA THREATENS TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, September 22.—King Milan, during his short stay in Vienna, has an interview with the British ambassador, Sir Augustus Paget, with Count Kalnoky, Count Pouchet de Carail, the French ambassador, Count Von der Goltz, the German chargé d'affaires, and with Prince Cantacuzene, the Rumanian ambassador. The latter, in the absence of Prince Lobanoff, King Milan was much excited and said that it would be impossible for him to remain quiet if there were a revolt in Macedonia. "I must look to my own interests," he said. "He was mentioned that my undue precipitancy on his part might lead to the most serious results, and I must be careful. I suppose any action I could take would be against Montenegro and Albania, but if I do nothing my own people would rise against me. I cannot sit with my arms folded while others seize upon Macedonia. Unless we are all going to be kept quiet together I must be the first to move. These remarks were repeated to several persons. In fact it was King Milan's object in seeing the representatives of all the great powers, except Turkey, to show that his position had become one of great difficulty. The Serbian army has been mobilized.

TURKEY WILL FIGHT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 22.—An official communication published in La Turquie states that the news of the revolt in Macedonia, the intervention of the Powers, Turkey, it says, will accomplish her duty and suppress the revolt acting with firmness, but exercising moderation. It is reported that Turkey will fight for a restoration of the status quo in Roumelia.

GREECE LIKELY TO TAKE PART.

ATHENS, September 22.—The prime minister, replying to a deputation, said that if events threatened interference with the expedition of the Hellenic dominion Greece was ready to intervene. The deputation, he said, would be the army have been abandoned and orders have been given to raise the army to its full effective force. A demonstration was held here to-day in favor of Greek intervention in Macedonia.

TURKISH HOPES.

PARIS, September 22.—Opinion prevails at the Turkish embassy in this city that the great powers of Europe, and especially Germany, will not insist on the treaty of Berlin and that the difficulty in Roumelia will be settled favorably to Turkey without resort to arms.

PRINCE ALEXANDER WELCOMED.

PHILIPPOPOLE, September 22.—A 27 Drum was sung in the grounds surrounding the palace by an immense crowd of people in honor of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who has arrived in the city.

THE MONEY MARKETS EXCITED.

LONDON, September 22.—The market at the Stock exchange was demoralized this afternoon, but rallied towards the close, owing to the news of the peace of the treaty of Berlin and the difficulty in Roumelia. Reports from the continental bourses show widely fluctuating prices, caused by rumors of the mobilizing of armies. The closing quotations, however, indicate a calmer feeling.

Mr. Chamberlain Criticized.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—United Ireland, in commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says:—"Twenty-seven Irishmen murdered Government officials, attacked judges and jurors, and held the great city and state of Ireland in terror, until the band was finally broken up, because some of its members failed to remember their oath of refusal to open their lips when, if they had kept their mouths sealed, a Castle street chamber inquiry would have merely involved in a more serious and more extensive investigation would be started in every town and village throughout Ireland if Mr. Chamberlain's argument of Irish weakness is pushed to extremities."

The paper then discusses the probability of England following the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, and says that such a course would probably result in a French army landing at Limerick simultaneously with an Irish uprising in all principal cities in England and well planned attacks on various places throughout the country.

LACHUTE TOWN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Town Council held on Wednesday the 16th day of Sept. 1885.

Present Thomas Barron, Esquire, and Councillors Elias Milner, James Fish, Thomas McQuinn, Thomas Christie, M.D., and Thomas Bedard.

The Secretary-Treasurer being also present.

The above gentlemen forming a quorum of the Board of Council and the Mayor having taken his seat.

The Secretary upon being requested read the minutes of the last session, and upon the same being read the said minutes were approved of and confirmed.

The By-law prepared on the Main street and side-walks viz from Mr. Cruise's gateway to Mr. Barron's Bridge, and from Mr. McKimmie's to Mr. Lane's residence referred back to the Road Committee at last session to be completed was then taken up, and after consideration was again referred back to the Road Committee with instructions to the said Committee to confer with Mr. Barron, Advocate, regarding the best legal method of binding the properties bound in said By-law to do said work upon motion of coun. McQuinn, sec. by coun. Christie.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. McQuinn and resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to see Mr. Barron and ascertain from him his charges for preparing the By-laws prepared by him for this council and report to next meeting.

Councillor Christie stated that Mr. Raitt had been speaking to him in reference to the salary to be allowed him as Town officer, and stated that Mr. Raitt regarding his services to be worth at the rate of four hundred dollars a year, and that if he did not receive that amount he was perfectly willing to resign.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. Bedard and resolved, that the matter of Mr. Raitt's salary be referred to the Finance Committee, and that the said Committee report upon the same at next meeting of council.

Councillor Fish on behalf of the Road Committee reported that in the matter of the gutter and drain on the Bethany Road that street said gutter or drain be filled up and the road rounded up, and that the said road or street be made as a front road by the properties bordering on said road or street, and that the work of making a box drain upon the said road be abandoned for the present.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. Bedard and resolved, that the report of the Road Committee on Bethany road and drain thereon be accepted, and that a By-law be prepared and submitted to this council at its next meeting, declaring said road or street to be the front street of the properties bordering on said street.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. McQuinn and resolved, that 25 cents be paid to Mr. D. Raitt for express charges on some printed forms which had been sent him as Town officer at his request for the guidance of the council, and that the said forms be ordered to be filed among the archives of the council.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. McQuinn and resolved, that a committee be appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of looking over the different streets required to be made by the Town Municipality and report the same at next meeting of council.

The Mayor appointed the whole council as a committee.

Meeting then adjourned.

Special meeting of Town Council held Sept. 22nd, 1885, called for the purpose of considering the following matter viz:

What steps should be adopted to find out the party or parties who throw stones through the windows of Mr. D. Raitt's dwelling house on Thursday night last, and what course should be adopted to bring the guilty parties to justice, and for adopting the necessary measures for preventing such practices in the future, also for the purpose of considering the resolution adopted by the Central Board of Health of this Province approved by the Lieut. Governor in Council on the 15th inst., and taking action thereon if necessary.

The Secretary-Treasurer being also present.

Notice having been served upon all the Councillors of this meeting as appears by the notice and certificate of service produced before the council.

The Mayor stated that the Town officer Mr. Raitt, had complained to him about certain unknown parties having thrown stones through his windows on the night of Thursday the 17th inst., and that Mr. Raitt considered this same was done out of a spirit of revenge on account of his trying to enforce the resolution of this council in the matter of keeping down disturbances in the town, and Mr. Raitt considered it was the duty of the Town Council to assist him in endeavoring to find out the guilty parties and prosecute and bring them to justice.

Moved by coun. Fish, seconded by coun. Christie, that we consider it is the duty of this council to afford all the assistance in its power to Mr. Raitt and all other Municipal officers in their efforts to carry out the orders of the council and preserve the public peace in the town, and that as regards the offence complained of by Mr. Raitt. The Mayor and Secretary or either of them be and they are hereby authorized to institute all necessary legal proceedings in the name of the Corporation, and to bring the guilty parties to justice, provided always that we as a council have a legal right to institute such proceedings. The consideration of the resolutions adopted by the Central Board of Health of this Province duly appointed and approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 15th inst., was then taken up, the said resolution having been duly read over by the Mayor, and the council having duly deliberated upon the same.

Moved by coun. Christie, seconded by coun. McQuinn, that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to the chairman of the Provincial Board of Health at Montreal, a copy of the Sanitary By-law passed by this council and inform the chairman of said Board of Health that a local Board of Health had been appointed for Lachute, giving the names of said Board of Health and asking the Provincial Board of Health to give any suggestions that they may see necessary.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a cheap and handy form of obtaining the healing virtues of a sulphur bath.

An Ottawa Man Robbed up West.

DUNVILLE, Sept. 21.—Friday night burglars entered the residence of Mr. J. A. Haney, miller of this place, and succeeded in getting a set of clothes and a small amount of money. They then procured a ladder and entered Mrs. Chambers' house, stealing a heavy gold watch and chain from Mr. E. R. Dewhurst, who was sitting at the house. Mr. Dewhurst awoke, but the robbers pointed a pistol at his head and threatened to shoot if he made any noise. They then carried off his clothes and went out to clear the pockets, but failed to get any money, as it had been put under his pillow and saved. No clue as yet has been obtained to the guilty parties.

THE VOLUNTEER MEDALS.

The Globe is opposed to the giving of medals to the volunteers for their late services. That was to be expected. There were two attendant circumstances that would for ever condemn the business in the popular eye, and they are these: First, all the recommendation came from John A.'s government, and secondly, the medals will be issued by the Imperial government, not mark you, by the Canadian.

We presume that the imperial government has the right to distribute its marks of honour and appreciation where it chooses, and is not bound at all times to take the advice of our Toronto contemporaries. We have an insane idea that if the authorities on the other side of the water have fancied that a man, or body of men, has "done well" for the State, they have the right to testify their appreciation of the services rendered; we are so foolish as to believe that it is perfectly in the power of Her Majesty to honour the men who have fought and bled for her, even if that one damme of the Tory party did recommend it. But we further issue with the Globe, and with the host of minor fishing boats that follow that lugger; we deny that there was any war at all; and certainly, if there was, it was not a civil war. It is doubtful whether it could even be called a rebellion, although it might be regarded that way, and probably would have done so, if it had not been for the prompt action of the government and the gallant behaviour of our volunteers. As for being a "civil war," it never was that, and the assumption is foolishness.—St. John's News.

MISS MACKIE will give lessons on the PIANO and ORGAN. Enquire at "The Music" Lachute. 414

The New President of the British Association.

Canadians have lately, that is to say, within the last twenty years, received many tokens of appreciation from England and although it may suit the gentleman who wish to sever our connection with the home country, to say that those tokens have been given to politicians, and are due to political intrigues, the facts militate against their contention. The honour bestowed upon the principal of McGill College was but the precursor of a higher honour, and English-speaking Canadians, at any rate, must feel a thrill of pride when they hear of his selection for the presidency of the British Association for the advancement of science. The honour bestowed upon the principal of McGill College was but the precursor of a higher honour, and English-speaking Canadians, at any rate, must feel a thrill of pride when they hear of his selection for the presidency of the British Association for the advancement of science. The honour bestowed upon the principal of McGill College was but the precursor of a higher honour, and English-speaking Canadians, at any rate, must feel a thrill of pride when they hear of his selection for the presidency of the British Association for the advancement of science.

The selection of Sir William Dawson to occupy the proudest post in the British and Scientific world gives the lie to the would-be sneer, it tells us that we have won our way; until, instead of being "colonists" we are regarded as an integral part of the "home empire, and treated as such."

It is false to say that our interests are disregarded, that we are treated as inferiors in view of such tokens as these. There are many able men in England who might well have aspired to the position offered to the president of McGill College, and that their claims have been subordinated by his is a token not only of the hearty appreciation of his worth, but also of the existence of a feeling that it is "all in the family."—St. John's News.

THE SCOTT ACT.

The agents of the Scott Act have deposited their petition in the hands of the Sheriff at L'Orignal. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell shall very soon have to bear the expenses of a session, the time as if it was a Parliamentary election. Truly the gentlemen of the Scott Act are not backward, they are very wrong in forcing the useless expenditure of other people's money.

The ridiculous law, called the Scott Act has completely failed in its aim, which is the temperance, seeing that it greatly favors drunkenness. In the counties where it was enforced the abuse of strong drink has caused more abuse than anywhere else. More drunkards can be found there now than before. It is consequently a farce, a thing turning to humbug and with this they come and bother the electors.

Gentlemen, promoters and signers of the Scott Act, you wish to stop the legal sale of liquors? do you not know that this action will cause the illegal sale of the same article. If you succeed in carrying your point, the hotel keepers will not be granted any license, the thing is certain; but if you think by that way to do away with both the drunkards and those who sell the liquor to them, you are very much mistaken and rather too confident. The experience of the counties who have followed you is there as a proof against your Scott Act, which is about drowning itself in whiskey.

Your Scott Act is much more hurtful than good, for it favors the secret sale of liquor and is a hindrance to honest minded people to control the same. With your Scott Act the father will not know where his son has the misfortune to get drunk, and shall not be able to remedy it.

In the interest of the public as well as in the interest of their children the electors can do nothing better than to elect to the polls and vote as a whole against your Scott Act.

Translated from La Nation.

Plantagenet, Ont.

JUMBO'S GREAT HIDE.

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 21.—The immense hide of Jumbo the elephant is now in pickle at Griffin's pork factory, nearly a ton of salt and 100 pounds of alum being required to cure the hide. It is shipped in vats with the brine to Rochester either this evening or to-morrow. A correspondent suggests that a movement be started by the county to erect a monument and life-size statue of Jumbo near the place where he fell. The writer expresses the belief that thousands of dollars could be raised by subscription both on this continent and in England, for the purpose, and the result would be the making of St. Thomas famous for all time to come.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

For October opens with a paper by Richard B. Stoddard, entitled "The Governing Powers of the United States." It does not deal with the President nor with Congress, as might be supposed, but with the power of the Executive and the life-size statue of Jumbo near the place where he fell. The writer expresses the belief that thousands of dollars could be raised by subscription both on this continent and in England, for the purpose, and the result would be the making of St. Thomas famous for all time to come.

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FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM for Sale in the Town of Lachute, with all the modern improvements, comprising 100 acres, some of which are under good cultivation. Will be sold at a great sacrifice as the Proprietor is going into the Milling business. Apply to W. M. KIDD, 424 m. Arundel, P. Q.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Bais, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

SCHOOL DESKS.
Threshing Machines.
ON HAND.
J. & A. LOWE, MILLINERS.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE FARM containing 90 acres, of which is under state of cultivation, the whole is ploughable land, good house, Barn, Stable and sheds and other buildings thereon erected, also well fenced, good spring and creek running through the property, this property lying and being in township of Harington and known as Lot 16 in 3rd range. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to MRS. D. CAMERON on the property or to JOHN WADSWORTH, Grenville.

FOR SALE.
Lot No. 128, as per cadastral plan, on Main St., with double tenement house, shop and outbuildings. The above corner lot is one of the best business stands in the village, being in close proximity to the new mills, being erected by Messrs. Campbell & McKenzie. Apply to R. G. MEIKLE.

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