THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE WATCHMAN

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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NOTICE!

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NEW CANNIBAL TRIBES.

Discoveries of Captain Van Gele Along the Great Mobangi River.

Last fall, says the New York Sun, the Congo State sent Captain Van Gele, one of Stanley's favorite officers, in the steamer Henry Reed to make further explorations upon the Mobangi River, the great northern affluent of the Congo, whose importance Mr. Grenfell was the first to discover. Van Gele did not ascend the river quite as far as Grenfell, being prevented by rapids through which Grenfell had been able to push his steamer at low water when the current was slower. He, however, took time to explore, while Grenfell's journey was nothing more than a hurried reconnaissance. Van Gele made some very interesting discoveries. He found, for instance, three little tributaries, up which he pushed his steamer for a total distance of 207 miles. It is only three years since Stanley estimated that the Mobangi itself added only about 350 miles to the navigable waters of the Congo basin. Now the problem is whether the Mobangi or the Kassai deserves distinction as the Congo's greatest tributary.

On the Nghiri affluent of the river, and also on the Mobangi, about three hundred miles from its mouth, Van Gele found the most densely populated districts he had seen in Africa. The left bank of the great river was an uninterrupted succession of villages for about seventy miles. Those who imagine that the depths of Africa are an almost voiceless solitude should read Van Gele's brief account of the animation and bustle he witnessed all along this populous river.

The scene on the river in the morning, he says, is one of extraordinary animation. He often met as many as 300 canoes swiftly ploughing through the water. The canoes were chiefly filled with women and children. The women were leaving the village to go to the fields and begin the agricultural labors of the day. Other parties in the canoes were setting out for the fish nets, to gather in the finny harvest that had collected since the previous day. The river swarms with fish, the land yields rich returns of all tropical produce, and thousands of natives along the river do not know whatfamine means. They have, besides, food resources upon which most of the world cannot count, as these natives are among the greatest of cannibals.

Quite a number of men accompany the women to the fields, but not to take part in tilling the soil. They let the women monopolize the rude iron hoes, while the men stand around with weapons in their hands to protect the toilers. Without protection there is always danger that the women will be surprised and dragged off by hostile tribes.

All these river tribes send expeditions against one another for the sole purpose of securing victims for their cannibal feasts. Captain Van Gele says that all the enemies they kill in battle are eaten, and that the same fate soon overtakes the prisoners they carry home with them. Before the exploration of the Congo Valley the belief was widespread that cannibalism had greatly decreased, and that there were comparatively few people who were still addicted to the horrid practice. In all his travels, Livingstone never saw a cannibal tribe with the possible exception of the Manyema. But the opening up of the Congo basin has revealed the fact that the world never knew before where cannibalism is most prevalent. There are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of people in that region among whom cannibalism is a confirmed and most cherished habit.

Captain Van Gele says that nowhere in Africa has he seen fisheries of equal extent, except at Stanley Falls. The stakes marking the position of the nets cover many acres. All these tribes are tall and powerful, and in form they are splendid specimens of physical beauty.

Character Told by the Eye.

Blue eyes signify constancy and devotion.

Black eyes denote a sensuous character and fickle disposition. There are some noted exceptions.

The violet eye, called the woman's eye, denotes affection and purity, chivalric belief, and limited or deficient intellectuality.

Grey eyes are the most expressive of all and denote strong qualities of mind and soul, with usually a great deal of patriotism.

The very light blue eye is characteristic of the northern race. In a woman it suggests constancy and truth, steadfastness, simplicity, courage and purpose; in a man a phlegmatic disposition.

Self-satisfaction and conceit are the characteristic traits represented by the green eye.

Brown eyes denote passion and lack of originality. In women they mean jealousy and cruelty; in men courage, superstition and mild recklessness.

Hazel eyes suggest strength of character, and generally a sense of mischief and trickery.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Mr. James J. McCorkell, the well known baker of Quebec, who died Monday, had $100,000 life insurance.

The Dominion Government has decided not to remove the arms taken from the Battleford Home Guard out of the district.

Frontenac County Council has decided to petition the Government to compel railway companies to give proper protection at crossings.

Thomas Horton, a private in the 19th Regiment, in camp at Niagara, dropped dead the other night in the Salvation Army barracks at Niagara.

The farmers of Peel County who gave their notes to a company for the purchase of seed wheat at fifteen dollars a bushel, give notice that they intend to dispute their liability.

It is said that the Manitoba Government has received intimation that the Dominion Government will prevent the construction of the railway to the boundary by every means in its power.

Senator Trudel recently announced in the Senate that the heads of 327 families in Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., were organizing a movement in the direction of a return to Canada.

Dennis Shea, foreman of a pile driver, while releasing some logs in a jam at Banff, N. W. T., fell into the river, and was drowned in sight of his men, who were unable to reach him. He was 28 years of age and unmarried.

The Minister of the Interior has given notice of a proposed distribution of land grants to the extent of 4,051,200 acres between the Alberta and Arthabasca, the Qu'Appelle, Frog Lake and Saskatchewan and Medicine Hat railways.

The steamship "Abyssinia," the first of the new line of steamers, has reached Victoria, B. C. The "Abyssinia" left Yokohama on Monday, May 30th, with 2,500,000 pounds of tea and a full cargo of merchandise. She also had twenty-one cabin passengers and eighty Chinese.

The students of Ottawa College, a Roman Catholic institution, formed a guard of honor in the Corpus Christi procession on a recent Sunday and carried fixed bayonets. Mr. Wallace, of York, intends asking the Government if there students are furnished with arms by the Government.

On Sunday the North-West experienced another heavy rainfall, which extended from Calgarry to Moosemin, a distance of nearly six hundred miles. The crops never looked better and an abundant yield is assured. The grass is luxuriant on the grazing lands and the cattle are in splendid condition. Farmers and ranchmen are delighted.

Two boys, aged 15 and 12, sons of Ishmael Ruebotham, of McKellar, were drowned the other afternoon in Squaw Lake. They ventured on saw logs held against the shore of their father's farm by the wind while the river drivers were absent at lunch. The bodies were recovered by the men soon after. Great sympathy is felt for the parents.

Beatrice Gillett, aged 16, a beautiful and very intelligent girl, was fatally shot at Hamilton, the other day, by an English lad named Alfred Hancock, servant of one of the boarders in her father's house. The two were in a room together, when Hancock picked up a revolver belonging to his master. There was one cartridge in the chamber, and it was discharged, the bullet entering Miss Gillett's right breast and piercing the lung. She died three hours later. Hancock says the shooting was accidental, and that he did not know the pistol was loaded. He has been arrested

Thos. W. Hotchkiss, United States Consul at Ottawa, has received many threatening letters from the United States, notifying him that efforts are being made to secure his recall for refusing to lend the flags of the consulate for the O'Brien reception in Ottawa some time ago. One of the latest, to which is affixed the name "Hugh Farrer McDiarmid, President New York Press Club," contains the following paragraph: "If the above statement is true, you are a miserable toady and incapable to represent the American Government in any way. A few sturdy kicks would probably influence you in the right direction."

AMERICAN.

Rich deposits of iron are reported to have been discovered in Buffalo County, Wisconsin,

Manuel Noel, a French-Canadian, aged 50, ate over one pound of raw beefsteak yesterday forenoon in Laconia, N. H., and died in thirty minutes.

Tuesday last Dr. Graham, of London, Ky., who had a grudge against Ben Hubbard, went to the latter's house. Hubbard fired a load of buckshot into the doctor's body, killing him.

Last Saturday Levi Backus and G. D. Stoddard, farmers living near Vernona, Oregon, quarreled over a division fence and Backus shot and killed Stoddard. A constable pursued Backus, and coming upon him ordered him to halt. Backus was armed with a Winchester rifle and refused, whereupon the constable shot and killed him with a revolver.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Morley will move in Parliament that the Crimes Act shall expire after three years.

Hailstones weighing a pound each fell recently in a district of Eastern Roumelia, creating great havoc.

A farm servant named Hurley was shot and killed the other night by moonlighters near Tralee, Ireland.

Eight hundred houses have been burned in the town of Botuschany, Roumania, and seven persons lost their lives.

Lord Rosebery believes that the split in the Liberal party is not so serious as to prevent a reunion before long.

A revolution in the province of Tucuman, Argentine Republic, has been suppressed with a loss of four hundred lives.

Sir Henry Wolff has called upon the Porte to issue an irade announcing that the recently signed Egyptian Convention is in force.

There is a terrible famine in Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean, owing to drought, and 1[illegible]0,000 persons are in danger of starvation.

Sir Henry Wolff has been instructed to adhere to the terms of the Egyptian convention recently concluded between Turkey and England.

It is rumoured that the Emperor William and the Czar will have an interview during the military manœuvres in West Prussia next autumn.

An official return shows that German conscriptions in 1886 reached 161,526 in number and prosecutions for emigration without permission 159,092.

Documents are displayed in the Norse department of the American Exhibition showing that the continent of America was discovered in 985 by an Icelander named Leif Erickson.

A special says it is stated the owner of fifteen million spindles in Lancashire have signed a request to place the cotton spinning industry on short time, owing to the great depression in the trade.

Zanzibar despatches say a slave dhow attacked the launch of a British man-of-war and wounded one officer and five men. The dhow was sunk by the force on the launch and the forty-three slaves rescued.

It is asserted that Prince Bismarck considers the Crown Prince Frederick William's life doomed, and a Berlin special says the fitting time for an operation is being allowed to pass, owing to fears for the result.

M. Clemenceau and M. Faucher, the editor of the Paris *National*, have fought a duel with pistols. Two shots were fired, but neither of the combatants were hit. The duel was the outcome of a newspaper quarrel.

Twenty-five thousand square miles of land are inundated in Hungary. There was another hurricane at Mako recently. The water washed over the dykes. The laborers at work on the dykes fled, but were driven back by soldiers.

The Duchess of Alencon a year before her marriage was engaged to the late King of Bavaria. Since the King's death the Duchess has hovered between life and death, and, upon recovery, was left in a condition similar to that of the Duchess of Cumberland. She has been taken to a private asylum at Gratz.

STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

A CAT SWIMS THE IRISH CHANNEL.

About ten years ago my father, a fisherman residing at Morecambe Bay, removed, through bad trade, to Drogheda, in Ireland, and in breaking up house parted with an old black cat to a neighbor, and took steamer to near Drogheda. One morning, early, about a month after, as my father was mending nets on the beach, he noticed a black object in the water some distance away making for the shore. Nearer and nearer the object swam till at last it reached the shore, and to my father's surprise, made straight for our cottage and ran staggering in, rubbed its wet body against my mother, gave a faint mew and fainted away from exhaustion. My father came running in at that moment, and, along with my mother, recognized our old Tabby. The faithful creature had swam across the Irish Sea, guided by some wonderful instinct. It soon got well and lived to a ripe old age, and died respected by all who knew it.

ANOTHER CAT STORY.

Here is a cat story which certainly is not outdone in the evidence of intelligence it affords by any dog story that has been told of late, and can be vouched for. Mistress Puss lives in a family as its best beloved pet, and has much careful attention. Each year when the family goes into the country, of course Mistress Puss goes too, and thus she has become used to travelling and its accompanying discomforts. She has become used also to the various signs of approaching migration, and knows what it means when the carpets come up and the trunks are packed. This particular season Mistress Puss, being the happy mother of a promising kitten, was very anxious and nervous as the time for flitting drew near, and at last became so troubled that she attracted the attention of the family by her peculiar behavior. On following her they found the cause. She had packed her little one into a partially filled trunk, lest it should be overlooked in the moving.

MONKEYS OUTWITTED.

Every one is aware of the capabilities for mischief which exist in the monkey's disposition, and of the strength and dexterity which reside in their small wiry fingers. It is not often they are punished for their tricks, but a very amusing instance of their having to suffer for their misdeeds has lately occurred. At a small station on the Saran Railway in Southern India there was a grove of trees which is, or rather was, peopled by monkeys, who gained a dishonest livelihood by plundering the railway trucks stored with grain which was intended for export. The manner in which they gained access to the grain was by picking holes in the tarpaulin roofs of the waggons, through which they abstracted their booty. The necessity for continued watching which existed, with a view to keeping the animals away, became a grievance which needed a remedy, and this was hit upon at last by a railway guard. For some days before the plot for banishing the monkeys was carried out, sweets and fruits were placed in large quantities on the roofs of the waggons, with the effect of accumulating a larger number than ever. One day, however, when they were seated, old and young, big and little, enjoying their ill-gotten gains, their punishment came suddenly upon them. An engine was promptly and quietly attached to the train, and steam got up at once. With scarcely a moment's notice the train shot out of the station, and sped away toward Goruckpore, carrying its novel passengers away with it! It might be supposed the monkeys would have leaped off the train. But no; they were so appalled that they made no attempt to escape; they cowered down, whimpering and holding on for dear life, and submitted to fate in hopeless terror. On went the train, faster and faster, till it reached the jungles and here it stopped. No hint as to the expediency of prompt departure was necessary—the monkeys saw their opportunity and fled, signalizing their escape by filling the air with their whoops, and shaking the boughs with rage as they sped away into the depths of their new forest home.

Private Fortunes in Ancient Times.

Crœsus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to £1,600,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves and furniture.

The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £2,500,000.

Lentulus, the soothsayer, had a fortune of £3,500,000.

Tiberius, at his death, £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than ten months.

Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000.

Anthony owed £300,000 at the ides of March, paid it before the kalends of April and squandered £147,000,000 of the public money.

Apicius expended in debauchery £500,000.

Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave Anthony, dissolved in vinegar, who swallowed it, a pearl worth £8,000.

Æsopus paid for a single dish £80,000.

Caligula spent for one supper £80,000.

Heliogabalus spent for one meal £20,000.

Lucullus usually paid £20,000 for a repast.

Messala gave £400,000 for the house of Anthony.

The oldest Mason, the oldest Oddfellow have often been claimed living in this or that part of a country, and now the oldest yacht has been heard from. Sport, a keel-schooner yacht, built in 1849, said to be the oldest yacht in the United States, was sold at auction recently for $400. This ancient racing craft had been rebuilt five times, and the only piece of timber of the original boat left is her keel.

The newest guimps for low summer dresses are entirely of embroidery.

FARM.

The Scrub Must Go.

C. L. H.

Good bye, old Brindle, bony scrub,
The times demand a better breed,
You eat enough; but here's the rub,
You never pay for half your feed.
So after all these years we part,
But pray remember, as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart,
You broke my purse long, long ago.

I gaze at you with tearful eyes,
Long-legged, ill-shaped, flabby Brin,
While years of fruitless labor rise
And show me what a fool I've been.
The tons of wasted hay and feed
In loud and injured tone, the while,
Complain you used them in your greed
To simply swell the barn-yard pile.

With best of feed you're lank and thin,
And I've grown thin through care of you,
I've empty barn and empty bin—
My pocket-book is empty, too.
Well chosen was that famine sign
In Pharaoh's dream; and yet, old cow,
The seven thin, ill-favored kine,
Told them of want no more than now.

But grievous want shall disappear,
If I the signs can rightly read,
I'll fill my barns this very year
With cows of some good dairy breed.
I'll have the kind that's fat and sleek,
The kind that brings prosperity;
My purse shall fatten every week,
And no more scrubs shall feed on me.

ORCHARD NOTES.

Making the plum orchard a poultry run will greatly diminish the number of insects which prey upon the trees.

The *Kansas Farmer* does not believe in planting largely or exclusively to one variety of fruit. Markets change, it says, and varieties now productive and profitable may cease to be so, and the orchard become the most useless tract of land on the whole farm.

Cherry stones that have been well kept through the winter for planting, may be planted in drills covering fully an inch deep with soil, then scatter coarse straw over the drills and leave it there until the young seedlings are well up, and longer if it does not interfere with cultivation.

By spraying orchard trees with Paris green just after the petals have fallen from the blossoms, as often described, not less than three grievous enemies to apple-growers could be squelched at this period besides the codling moth, viz., the newly-hatched bark-louse, the canker-worm and the tent-caterpillar.

Evergreens may be transplanted a little later than it is safe to reset deciduous trees, in fact any time before the new growth commences, and again in the summer after the new growth becomes hardened. In handling these, use extreme care to keep the roots from drying; as in all good planting the ground is to be well firmed about the roots.

STOCK NOTES.

Oats are the best grains for calves in their first winter, and they have best effect when well moistened before feeding.

A properly matured animal must have its system built up evenly. What should be aimed at is a large frame and strong muscle, and the young stock should be fed with this object in view.

A New York dairyman obtains fodder from sowed corn which cows prefer to the best hay, by planting the corn in drills three feet apart, so that the sun and the plow could get between the rows. Corn sowed so close it cannot be worked, he took no stock in.

Farmers ought to have an abundance of green clover for their hogs. Good clover pasture with a little cornmeal will keep hogs growing fast and all the time fat enough for good meat. If we had more grass for our hogs we would have less disease among them.

Bloat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful each of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter pint of boiling water and poured down the calf's throat. To do this a long necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible to get rid of the wind.

The *New England Farmer* says that straw fed to sheep with corn meal or oat meal affords a cheap food, and keeps the sheep in good condition. A little cotton seed meal along with the other meal will increase the fattening qualities of the ration. Straw is not sufficiently appreciated by our farmers for feeding purposes. When fed alone it is a poor enough food, but when fed with corn meal and cotton seed meal it makes a good article to feed.

POULTRY NOTES.

As the weather becomes warm lice in the hen-houses will find a starting point from the nests containing the sitting hens.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or pulverized and mixed with soft food.

Those that keep more than one variety of fowls should strictly keep each breed by itself. It is a detriment to the business generally, for customers to hatch out cross-breed chicks from supposed thoroughbred eggs.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to roost their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table spoiled. Occasionally we see an otherwise fine turkey most unsightly from the cause.

The Bronze and Narragansett are the two largest breeds of turkeys. The former is a dark bronze color, with a luster approaching gold, and with dark or flesh-colored legs. No adult gobbler of either veriety should weigh less than twenty-five pounds, and the hens should exceed fifteen pounds.

If a hen lays only one egg a week for a year it will pay for her food, and every additional egg gives profit, says a writer. If a hen lays three eggs a week she will give double the profit derived from a hen that lays two eggs. The greater the number of eggs the cheaper the cost of production in proportion.

It is very important that young chicks have meat, even if only two or three times a week, but once a day is better, as they require it. A young chick that is growing very rapidly will starve on a corn meal diet, unless it secures other food, but if given a meal of meat or so a day it will thrive under other difficulties.

The hens can go on the roost but the chicks must remain on the ground. Such being the case the most important matter is to have their sleeping places dry. Dampness will soon cause the chicks to become week in the legs, as well as induce lice. The best protection is a board, about two feet square, which should be cleaned off every morning and then sprinkled with sand or dirt, and the chicks will not only be dry and warm, but clean.

Those who have eggs to sell are often annoyed when carrying large eggs to market that they get no more per dozen for them than another who has very small eggs. The same feeling also prevails among consumers when one pays as much for a dozen small eggs as another pays for a dozen large ones. It is claimed too that eggs from a well bred fowl are richer and heavier than those from common poorly fed fowls. This is less felt when eggs are plenty and low, but when scarce and high, there is a feeling that there is something wrong in the mode of selling eggs. Why not have them sold by weight? If dealers would only establish this plan by calculating how much they can pay per pound, then the traffic in eggs would become more satisfactory.—[Germantown Telegraph.

GARDEN NOTES.

Gardening is profitable when the soil is not of too cold a nature and the market is not at too great a distance. One of the essentials is to plant early and to grow nothing but good varieties.

When too large flower pots are used, there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants do not bloom because, having so much space, their strength is expended in forming roots and leaves.

Carrots and onions are two crops easily destroyed by grass or weeds when the seed is germinating and just beginning to push through the soil. The hoe must be used, while hand-working the plants is sometimes necessary.

To prevent weeds growing in the walks, the use of the following solution is recommended: One part low grade carbolic acid in 100 parts of water, applied in a spray form. Guard the hands and permit none of the solution to go against the grass or box edgings.

At the New York Experiment Station, the best crop of potatoes, grown under various methods of cutting the seed, etc., resulted from the use of seed selected from the best hills, either planted whole or cut in large pieces, the cuttings permitted to dry three days.

Much trouble is caused by the grub cutting the plants off just at the surface, and much time lost in replanting and hunting for the offender. The following plan will effectually repel him: Have a pan of the green juicy leaves of the black currant; roll one like a funnel round each plant, leaving the root out free. Plant in the usual way, firming the ground round all. I never saw a plant touched by the grub if so protected.

Sometimes it happens that geraniums from late spring cuttings, planted in rich, moist soil, grow all to leaf and yield but a few flowers. To do better than this, they should become pot-bound and show bloom before planting out. Planting pots and all is of doubtful benefit. Better have the soil less rich, but practice deep-digging. With a moist season and rich soil, no geraniums fare as well. Old, cut-back plants, full of shoots and bloom, planted out the latter part of May, should flower well all summer.

Alexander the Great and Petroleum.

Many ancient authors mention petroleum either in the form of crude oil for burning or as bitumen. The most interesting reference, however, to petroleum in the form of oil, is in Plutarch's "Life of Alexander the Great," where it is stated that in the district of Ecbatana (probably the modern Hamadan in Persia) "Alexander was particularly struck with a gulf of fire, which streamed continually as from an inexhaustible source. He admired also a flood of naptha not far from the gulf, which flowed in such abundance that it formed a lake. This naptha, in many respects, resembles bitumen but itr is much more inflammable. Before any fi e touches it, it catches light from a flame at some distance, and often kindles all the intermediate air: the barbarians, to show the king its force and the subtlety of its nature, scattered some drops of it in the street which led to his lodgings; and, standing at one end, they applied their torches, for it was so dark, to some of the nearest drops; the flame communicated itself swifter than thought, and the street was instantaneously all on fire." We also find recorded in Plutarch the very sad consequence of a practical joke played with petroleum for Alexander's amusement. "There was an Athenian who, among others, waited on Alexander when he bathed, and anointed him with oil; this man had the greatest success in his attempts to divert him. One day a stupid looking boy, named Stephen, happening to attend at the bath, the Athenian said to the king, 'shall we make an experiment of the naptha upon Stephen? if it takes fire even upon him, and does not presently die out, we must indeed allow its force to be extraordinary!' The boy consented to undergo the trial; but as soon as he was anointed his whole body broke out into a flame and Alexander was extermely concerned at his danger. Nothing could have prevented his being entirely consumed by it if there had not been people at hand with many vessels of water for the service of the bath. As it was, they found it difficult to extinguish the fire, and the poor boy felt the bad effects of it as long as he lived." We must, in this case, suppose that a light was applied to the boy, after being anointed with oil, or else that he was in the immediate vicinity of a large fire used for heating the bath.

FIERCE DWARF INDIANS.

They are Lilliputians in size, but Samsons in Strength.

"There is a story told by the chief of the Scott Bar tribe, Scar-Faced Charley, which, although fanciful, is indorsed by the clan," said a Pacific Coast pedagogue to a San Francisco reporter. "There is a range of red-colored hills, spurs of the coast range, in Siskiyou county, which is infested with supernatural interest for all Indians in the country round about, as well as for the superstitious whites.

"The story is that a party of hunters from the valley were up among these red hills deer hunting, and while thus engaged came in contact with a fierce tribe of dwarf Indians not exceeding four feet in height. These mountain savages are equipped with bows of enormous power, longer than themselves, and discharging a missile with a velocity and precision far superior to that attained by redskins of the lower levels.

"Scar-Faced Charley alleges that these pygmies are provided with but one eye, like Cyclops, and that it blazes out like a big star.

"The hunters, as soon as they met the small warriors, were stricken with mortal terror, but could not flee. The denizens of the red hills thereupon took their venison and bore it up the hill, leaping from rock to rock with extraordinary agility.

"As they departed they let fly a number of arrows, several of which struck through the bodies of the Klamath hunters and shivered into splinters on the rocks behind.

"These strange people are said to speak an entirely unknown tongue, and are entirely naked.

"However improbable this may appear to you," said the teacher, "it is vouched for by what are comparatively responsible braves who claim to have escaped from the encounter, and others who say they have seen the tiny tribe several times since."

A yacht is being built in California that is to be brought across the continent in sections, and enter the list for the honor of competing for the America's cup against the Thistle.

SCIENTIFIC.

AN IMPORTANT FIND.—Two skeletons dug up several months ago in a cave near the Orneau, in Belgium, appear to belong to the oldest race of which any distinct record exists. These prehistoric individuals were contemporary with the mammoth, and inhabited the country before the great ice age. They were short and thick set, with broad shoulders, supporting a long and narrow head, with an extremely low forehead.

CHEAP SODIUM.—Castner's new sodium preparing process, in which caustic soda is distilled with an intimate mixture of coke and very finely divided iron, proves capable of successful working on a large scale, and it is expected to reduce the cost of sodium to less than a fourth of its present price. As sodium has been largely used in the production of aluminum, this will greatly cheapen the old method of obtaining what must become one of the most important metals of the future.

HEAT FROM LIQUID FUEL.—Naphtha, which is burned in locomotives in the Caucasus, yieldaninety per cent. of its theoretic heating power, while not more than sixty per cent can be realized from solid fuel. Petroleum is now the sole combustible of ships in the Caspian sea, and only half as much is required as was formerly used of coal. The maximum force obtainable from coal is said to be only two-fifths of that which petroleum may furnish, and the railway experiments have shown that a given weight of naphtha will take the place of eight and a half times the weight of wood, although the theoretical difference is only as three to one.

THE FIREPLACE AS A VENTILATOR.—To give an idea of the amount of air exhausted by a fire in a common fire-place, General Morris states that "in a room 20 feet square and 12 feet high, heated by an open grate, with a good fire, the air would be removed four or five times an hour with a moderate draught of the chimney, and six or eight times with a blazing fire." Mr. Putnam found that in a small fireplace in the basement of a city house, where the flue was about 70 feet high, with only a difference of 2 or 3 degrees C, between the air in the flue or house and that of the outside air, 113 cubic feet of air per minute was passing up through the flue, and with a fire produced burning about six pounds of wood 450 cubic feet of air per minute (27,000 cubic feet per hour) passed up the flue at a temperature half way up the flue of 248 degrees. This would change the air of a room 12 x 15 feet and 10 feet high every four minutes. In some of the chimneys in newly-built houses the amount of air passing up the flue was found to be greater than this. The best position for the fresh air inlet is over the fire-place and at the top of the room, when practical. When the air supply comes through the pipes of a hot-air furnace, the best position for the register is in the floor or wall opposite the fire-place, or in case this should bring it on the south side of the room the register should be about the middle of the west side. With a good, large, gas-tight furnace, and ample hot-air pipes and fire-places, very good ventilation is almost certain, provided the hot-air register is properly located. For ventilation and health such a method is to be preferred to heating by direct steam or hot-water heat.

During the last century 100 lakes in the Tyrol have subsided and disappeared, according to Dr. A. Bohm, of the Geographical Society of Vienna.

A French instrument for recording the rolling of a vessel at sea was lately tried on the voyage of a steamship from Bordeaux to Brazil, and made a tolerably accurate register of the motion.

A recent computation makes the velocity of the solar system in space only about 10,000,000 miles a year. By a different method, another computer had determined the rate to be about 525,000,000 miles in a year.

To aid in an analysis of noise, Prof. Crum Brown, of the Royal Society of Edinburg, hopes to be able to make a machine to give very loud imitations of vocal sounds. He expects the apparatus to hiss with thousand-man power.

A German mathematician has calculated that the snowfall of Central Germany from December 19 to 23 weighed no less than 10,000,000 tons in the area between 50 degrees and 52.5 degrees north latitude and between 7 degrees and 18 degrees east longituke.

A leaf of the giant water-lily (*Victoria regia*) has been known to measure 24 feet 9½ inches in circumference, its weight being nearly 14 pounds. One of the flowers was 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, with petals 9 inches in length, and weighed 3½ pounds.

An experiment made some time since to ascertain the extreme thinness which it was possible to attain in rolled iron showed as the result a sheet of about the substance of writing paper—in fact 150 sheets would be required to constitute one inch of substance.

Crabs, which are supposed to shed their shells every year, do not often shed them after they have attained their full size, and the creatures become victims to barnacles and all sorts of marine growth that fasten themselves upon the shell. A remarkable example of this may be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed an old crab of the edible species, with some half dozen oysters of large size fixed to its back, which load, ever increasing, the old crab was doomed to carry to the end of its days. Another curious specimen preserved is that of a hairy crab, which, though not larger itself than a walnut, is saddled with a sponge as big as a man's fist.

A Giant Monopoly.

According to the New York *Times*, another great monopoly, or, as it is called, a "commercial combination," has just been created in the United States. It involves the control of the entire rubber industry of America, which has assumed immense proportions. This means, we are told, the control of the manufacture of all rubber goods, the fixing of the market value of both crude materials and manufactured articles, and the regulation of the workman employed. The plan adopted is the formation of a trust, modelled after the Standard Oil Trust, with a working capital of $5,000,000. An idea of the magnitude of the project may be gathered from the statistics of the industry in America. The importation of crude rubber has risen from 11,000,000 pounds a few years ago to 27,000,000 pounds in 1886. The capital invested to-day is about $50,000,000 and the annual trade is over $100,000,000. Upward of 25,000 of workmen are employed in the industry. If the report of the actual accomplishment the consolidation be true, the "combination" will be able to do pretty much as it pleases.

Enthusiasm in the Right Place.

If some men would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into sawing wood that they put into sitting on a plank and watching nineteen men play ball, their wives could kindle the kitchen fire every twenty minutes through the twenty-four hours and still have kindlings to spare.

If some women would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into learning to cook that they put into mastering the mysteries of darned lace and fashioning insane patchwork, their husbands wouldn't have to go to hotels and restaurants so often to get a square meal, and dyspepsia wouldn't be the fashionable disease in so many households.

HOUSEHOLD.

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the house together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—but mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darling may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweet gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING.

In former years it was no easy task for a young married couple to "go to housekeeping," and it required no small expenditure of cash. A range or cooking stove, a coffee and spice mill, a mortar, a cakeboard and rolling-pin, a tray and chopping-knife, not to mention a large number of pots, kettles, frying-pans and bowls, and a large stock of raw materials in the line of provisions, were required. Then considerable skill was necessary to use all these instruments for preparing food for the table, and that skill, unfortunately, was not possessed by the young wife. The consequence was that most persons who embarked on the sea of matrimony sailed directly to a boarding-house, and set up their household divinities in a back chamber, where they remained till the landlady levied on them for an over-due bill for meals and lodging.

But modern invention has rendered housekeeping very easy. A couple may now set up for themselves with very few utensils, scarcely any provisions, and next to no knowledge of cookery. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbrous cooking-range. Coffee is bought not only parched but ground. Spices and pepper come all prepared for use. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. If one wishes the sport of making them, self-raising flour may be had in any grocery. Fruit of all kinds all ready for the table can be purchased about as cheaply as that which must be prepared. Not only lobsters and other shell fish, but salmon, may be bought cooked and ready to be served at a price but little above what the crude articles cost; and cooked corned beef, tongue, pigs' feet and ham have long been on the market.

There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted, mince meat, all ready to put between piecrusts, and roast meats and fowls of all descriptions. Some grocers keep mush prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. English plum puddings are also on the market. Cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while laundries do the washing and ironing.

It is no longer necessary to be a cook, or to have a cook, to keep house. It requires scarcely any cooking utensils to provide a warm meal. A can-opener, a frying-pan and a coffee-pot are the principal requisites. Even the last is not absolutely necessary, since a mixture of prepared coffee, sugar and cream may readily be obtained. It is even practical now for the novice to dispense with a cook-book, as the label on every can tells how to treat the contents. Surely, ladies need no longer complain that the labors of housekeeping keep them from cultivating their minds.—[Kansas Farmer.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A piece of pointed whalebone of pine is good to clean out corners. Wash your windows with sponge and polish with tissue paper.

Clean lamp chimneys by holding them over the spout of a teakettle full of boiling water and then wipe with a clean cloth. It will make them beautifully clear.

To heat cloths for hot applications without scalding your hands, lay a wet cloth between two folds of brown paper, place it on the stove, pressing the top one down lightly with your fingers, and in a few minutes the cloth will be hot enough to blister.

In cooked starch put in gum arabic, dissolved to mucilage, a teaspoonful to a pint of starch for collars and cuffs and shirt fronts, a tablespoonful for a dress. For muslin dresses it is invaluable; this stiffness does not leave the dress until washed again. I also put in a few shavings of a sperm candle. I have no trouble in bringing a gloss on my starched clothes. A teacupful of the starch prepared for the colored clothes, put into the last rinsing water, will give tablecloths and napkins just the right stiffness to iron nicely, and they will keep clean much longer. The cotton clothes also iron nicer, although they do not take enough of the starch to be perceptible to the hands.

The nicest way to prepare eggs for tea, is to fill the spider or frying-pan (the former is best, being deepest) two-thirds full of boiling water at boiling heat, drop in the eggs one at a time, from the shell if you know they are fresh; if you only guess at their being fresh, break them into a saucer, and slip them one at a time into the water, hot enough to cook them, but do not let it boil, dip some of the water over the tops of the eggs until they are white, or have a cover very hot to put over them, and they will cook on top by the steam; when done soft or hard as you like them, take them up one at a time, free from water, on to a platter, with no seasoning of any kind; you can garnish with bits of green, as cress, celery leaves in little pieces, or parsly. When eaten, the only seasoning is a little salt and pepper, if liked; nothing else if you wish delicate, first-class eating.

BUTTERMILK POP.

Let one half gallon of buttermilk get boiling hot; then add two tablespoonsful of flour that has been made smooth in a little cream, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten, sugar to taste. To be used warm or cold. Some persons like it made real thick and to eat for dessert. Or made thin it is a cooling drink.

Mexican Street Cars.

Another amusing oddity is that the street cars run in groups, one car never seen alone, nor two together, but always three or four in a row less than half a block apart. Instead of starting from the terminus one every five or ten minutes, several are started at once, every half hour. To run each car it requires two conductors besides the driver, and also in many places two or three soldiers armed cap-a-pie. The first conductor approaches a passenger, sells him a ticket and pockets the money, and soon the second conductor comes along and takes up the bit of printed pastboard; meanwhile the brass-buttoned guardians of the peace stand glowering upon you with suspicious eye and loaded carbines. In some respects this double-conductor system is better than the "punch in the presence of the passenjaire" mode of the United States; but though the soldiers have been provided to insure the safety of passengers from robbers and revolutionists, a timid person is more worried by their presence than by the possible danger they are supposed to avert.—[Philadelphia Record.

It is said that 600 Chinese in New York are now members of the Knights of Labor, and that many more are about to join the order.

Ion Keith Falconer, the celebrated English amateur cyclist, died recently at Aden, whither he had gone as a missionary. The cause of death was heart disease.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

CRIMINAL COURT.

At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, Aylmer, the Hon. Justice Wurtele delivered the following very instructive address to the Grand Jury :—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

You have been called and impanneled here to-day as a Grand Jury to aid in the administration of criminal justice and to form "the grand inquest" of this district.

As such grand jury you are an adjunct of the court; and as is the Judge, so are you sworn to do your duty faithfully, and bound to act in the execution thereof, impartially and fearlessly.

In the interest of the administration of justice, it is necessary that what takes place during your sittings, should be kept secret, and by the oath of office which you have just taken you are required to preserve inviolate the secrets of the Grand Jury room. Until you are discharged by the court you must avoid all communications with unauthorized persons respecting any matter to be brought before you as a body. Should any of you be improperly approached by any one, it will be his duty to denounce him, for such conduct constitutes by law a grave offence, known as "embracery," which is defined as "a corrupt attemp to influence the finding of a jury by other means than evulence or argument in open court."

Before a person can be put on his trial before this court for an offense, it is necessary that his case should have been submitted to the scrutiny of a grand jury, and that such grand jury have found that there is good ground of accusation. The examination of a case by the grand jury is not a trial; the grand jury do not hear the accused party nor take cognisance of any defence which he may have and therefore do not find that he is either guilty or not guilty, but it hears the evidence on which the charge is made and decides simply whether from such evidence there is good reason to bring him to trial.

To put a person on trial for an offence, the accusation or charge made against him is reduced to writing, and the document is submitted to the grand jury, who passon it after having heard the evidence. If the majority of the grand jurors are of opinion that it is well founded they find it to be a true bill; if the majority are of opinion that it is unfounded they find that it is no bill. In the first case the foreman of the grand jury writes the words, "a true bill," and in the other case the words "no bill," on the back of the document, and signs his name below, with the qualification of "foreman." Previously to the finding of a true bill, the document or act of accusation is technically called a bill, and when found it becomes and is an indictment. The names of the witnesses to be examined on every bill submitted will be endorsed on it. The oath is administered to the witnesses by the foreman or by any member of the grand jury acting for the time being for him; and the foreman or the person acting for him must write his initials against the name of each witness sworn and examined. No witnesses other than those of whom the names are so submitted can be examined by the grand jury, except upon written order of the presiding judge.

Should however the commission of an offence come otherwise to your knowledge, you ought to apprise the court thereof, by a report signed by the foreman of the grand jury and called a presentment: and it will then become the duty of the officer prosecuting on behalf of the crown to prepare a formal bill, to be submitted to you and become an indictment.

The officer prosecuting on behalf of the crown and the clerk of the court have the right to be present at your sittings during the examination of witnesses, to conduct the evidence; but they must withdraw during your deliberations and vote on every bill.

Besides the examination of bills it is your duty as the grand inquest of the District to inspect the court-house and jail and their grounds, in order to ascertain and report on their state, and as regards the jail on its security, sanitary condition and discipline; and it is also your duty to bring under the notice of the court any matter connected with the administration of justice, the working of the municipal system, or the management of any public office within the district with respect to which the intervention of the proper authorities may in your opinion be required.

I am glad to be able, in addressing you to-day, to congratulate the inhabitants of the District of Ottawa on the general good order which has prevailed since the last assizes, as shown by the small number and the nature of the cases to be submitted to your consideration.

Only ten bills have been prepared to be laid before you; and none of them are of a character to require any special notice on my part.

Should you, however, find it desirable you have a right at all reasonable times to apply to the court or to the officers of the crown for advice; but such advice is restricted to matters of law, for you alone, on your oaths, should and must say whether the evidence in each case is sufficient to authorize you to find a bill.

At the last term of this court the grand jury, at my instigation, suggested by their presentment that it was expedient that the panneels of petit jurors in this district should be composed of an equal number of petit jurors speaking the one or the other of the two authorized languages of the province; and I feel convinced that the inhabitants of the district will learn with satisfaction that the suggestion was approved by the Provincial Government and that the proclamation necessary to give effect thereto has been issued.

In administering justice in this district, I have frequently been painfully affected by the very heavy expenses incurred in suits for small amounts, in the circuit courts, by reason of the long distances travelled by suitors, bailiffs and witnesses. In many cases the costs are, so to say, ruinous, when the fortune of the parties is taken into consideration. This state of things really constitutes a grievance, and is a serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of the region of the Upper Gatineau, I think that the time is near, if it has not come, when a remedy should be given by the establishment of a Circuit Court in that part of the county of Ottawa; and I submit the matter to your consideration, in the hope that you may see fit to draw attention of the Provincial Government to it.

There is another subject on which I may now be allowed to say a few words, although it is not connected with the business which calls us here.

In this month of June fifty years ago our Gracious Lady the Queen, ascended the Throne of the British Empire, of which our country happily forms part, and during her long and glorious reign mighty changes have taken place in our condition.

In 1837 the eastern part of our country was divided into scattered provinces sparsely populated, and the western part was a wilderness, supposed to be unfit for agricultural purposes; now we form a compact and rich Dominion, with a population counted by millions. Then we were governed in an autocratic manner and dissatisfaction existed; now we enjoy in the largest degree the right of constitutional self-Government and all rejoice to live under the sway of our revered sovereign. Then communications were difficult and slow; now distances are in a measure annihilated by steamships, by railways and by telegraphs. Then popular education languished and but few comparatively enjoyed the great advantage of education; now we possess a system of public instruction justly admired and soon the inhabitant of this province, unable to read and write, will no longer be found. Then our civil laws were scattered through books difficult to be obtained, now they are compressed in codes and consolidated statutes accessible to all. Then in this district a scattered and thin population was almost wholly engaged in the work of the lumberer, now the earth yields rich harvests to a large population happily engaged in agricultural pursuits. Then from this district long distances had to be travelled to Montreal to obtain the aid of the courts; now the decentralization of justice has brought a judicial organization within its limits. All this and much more has happened in the reign of Queen Victoria.

Besides being great by the advancement both political and material which has taken place in her time, our Queen is great by reason of her own virtues, great by her innate sense and her practice in constitutional government, great by the example she has given to her people in all her domestic relations. Well may she be called Victoria the Great.

It is fitting that we should rejoice that it has been given to Her Gracious Majesty to reign for half a century over the empire committed by the Almighty to her charge, and I ask you all to join with me in the earnest prayer that she may be preserved for long years yet to reign over and guide us, and in crying "God save the Queen."

You will now withdraw to your room and enter upon the discharge of your duties.

County Convention of the W. C. T. U.

The first County Convention of the Argenteuil W. C. T. U was held in the Stone Hall at Cushing, on the 16th June. The weather was not favorable for a large meeting, but notwithstanding this, all our Unions were well represented except Lachute, we understand that our friends there intended to come, but did not like venture in a pouring rain though the 73 who were present felt well repaid for going. We had a very enjoyable meeting, and have no doubt it has given an impetus that will be telling in future work. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The tables for lunch which was on picnic plan were nicely arranged. The morning session was opened with devotional exercises, after which the President in an excellent address stated the object for which we had come together, expressing the hope that much good might result from the meeting. Each article of the constitution was separately considered and voted upon.

The reports of the several Unions were read. A greeting was telegraphed to the Pontiac Convention in session at the same time, and a response was received in the afternoon. Convention then adjourned for lunch. The afternoon session was opened by singing and prayer, then an opportunity was given for the reading of the reports of the different departments; we regretted the absence of several superintendants with their reports, reports from that most important department, the "Band of Hope" were read; also a letter from the Pro Sup. of Juvenile work, and the best means of carrying on the work discussed. Among the questions found in the question drawer were, "we have requested the hotel keepers in our village to observe the law with regard to Sunday closing, and they have since violated the law. What will we do in the matter? What shall we do with restless, mischievous boys in our "Band of Hope" meetings?

Resolutions followed—After votes of thanks being tendered to those who had given us the use of the hall, and also to the friends who had kindly assisted in the tasteful and convenient arrangements for our gathering, the Doxology was sung and the convention closed.

We had a few minutes pleasant conversation with friends of the different Unions, pleasant interchange of thought and feeling; then we separated to our homes, strengthened and encouraged to work on as opportunity presents in this part of christian labor.

The election of county officers resulted as follows: Mrs. James Cushing, of Cushing 1st Vice President, Mrs. Patterson, St. Andrews, 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Dr. G. Christie, Lachute, Cor. Sec., Mrs. Owens, Stonefield, Rec.-Sec., Miss Hartley, Grenville, Treas.

A pleasant Lawn Social was held in St. Andrews on the evening of the 17th June, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. It was well patronized, and financially a success.

The Military Tournament at St. Andrews to be Postponed.

It has been resolved by the Montreal Committee to postpone the Military Tournament at St. Andrews for the following reasons viz: They think that it would be unkind to interfere with the maiden attempt of the Officers of the 11th to do something for the benifit of their Regiment at Lachute on Dominion Day. The absence of the St. Andrews Cavalry is a very great drawback as the Cavalry sports will be one of the most attractive events. Another reason is that the Grand Trunk Railway and Ottawa River Navigation Co. owing to press of work are unable to handle an excursion of this magnitude on Dominion Day and have asked the Committee to postpone the excursion. The Grand Trunk are to run specials to St. Anns to meet the boats there. The Montreal Committee intend sparing no expense or hard work to make this the finest event that ever took place in Argenteuil.

The Sergents of the Rangers with their usual enterprize are preparing a full set of implements of all kinds such as are used at the Caledonian Society's athletic sports. We commend their efforts in looking after the welfare and providing for the amusement of the men. They have also received the offer of a magnificent Marquee on very favorable terms. If they accept the offer it will enable them to have a Sergents Mess when in Camp, which is very badly wanted.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION. We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNT MAPLE, 29th June, 1887.

The usual quietude of this place was pleasantly broken this afternoon by the marriage of Mr. A. Tomalty to Miss Agness S. Calder. The event was scarcely made known to the young folks when they busied themselves in constructing an arch, composed of beautiful flowers over the gate-way through which the happy pair were to pass. The young couple were all smiles, and though in wedding haste, they could not resist slacking speed while passing the residence of Mrs. D. Warwick, as the melodious sound of a lively wedding march reached their ears, played by M. Warwick. They were also greeted by the good omen of an old shoe thrown after them amidst the cheers of rejoicing friends, who followed them to Lachute, where the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Higgins, then to the depot where they did not forget to shower them with rice, as they embarked the seven o'clock train for Montreal on their trip of benedictine blessidness.

Arundel.

On Monday the 20th June, the congregation of Grace Church proved themselves right loyal, both to their Church and Queen. On that day they had a social, in picnic style, in the beautiful maple grove of Mr. W. Thompson. The committe invited all the children of the district, under fourteen years of age, to a tree tea. About eighty children availed themselves of the proffered hospitality. After the children had finished their tea, a public tea had been provided by the members and friends of Grace Church, was partaken of by about eighty people. The proceeds of the tea ($18) will be devoted towards the building of a stone foundation to the Church. A most enjoyable time was spent, by all. Great praise is due to the committee for the beautiful viands which they provided. The grove of Mr. Thompson's is second to none in the county for a picnic.

The Arundel farmers are in good spirits over the prospect of the coming harvest.

Our not-to-be-beaten Mr. Staniforth is about to commence his new mill dam across the Rouge.

Trout and Pike fishing is very good just now.

On Monday evening the 20th June, Mrs. Felix Bigrow, whilst out milking, received a stroke of paralysis, from which she never recovered, and died on Thursday 23rd, about midnight.

The funeral took place on Saturday, at which there was a large attendence. The service was taken by the Rev. W. Harris at Grace Church.

Mr. Joseph Boyd of Arundel, has again proved himself an efficient road contractor. He has just completed a new road through the bush North of Lake View, it is a splendid road.

LACHUTE CIRCUIT COURT.

His Hon., Judge Wurtele, before closing the term of the C. C. for the County of Argenteuil, at Lachute on the 27th ult., announced to the members of the Bar present, that he would not again have the pleasure of presiding over the Court, where his judicial and social connections have been of the most pleasant kind. Appropriate replies were made by Messrs. de Laronde, Mackay and Bampton, who severally expressed the regret it occasioned them to have to sever their connection with one whose judicial and social qualities they had already learned to appreciate.

Christ the Foundation of the Church.

A discourse given in French under the tent, Monday evening, June the 20th by N. Paquette, Evangelist.

A good attention was paid. As all present could not understand the language, it was decided to condense it for publication. The words of the text will be found in Mat. 16. 13-18. Notwithstanding the claims of the Romish church upon this text, I will endeavour to prove that Peter is not the stone upon which the church was built; for we would find at once a contradiction between Christ and his apostles. Paul declares thus, in speaking of the church, "It is built upon the foundation of the apostles and the prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," Eph. 2. 20; and again Paul calls it "the house of God, the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth," 1 Tim. 3. 15, and again in 1 Cor. 3. 11, he says "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ." If it is a fact that Peter is the foundation, he will certainly inform us somewhere in his own writings but he says nothing about it, but points us directly to Christ, saying that he is the "corner stone," 1 Pet. 2. 4 8.

Would it be plausible that God should choose weak falable man to build his church upon? Peter certainly was a good man, but not perfect, he had his temptation. At one time we read that when our Lord was hanging upon the tree suffering in man stead, that Peter denied him three times; surely the church should build upon a better foundation, and now ask, who could better fill this place than Jesus who was the son of God? He came to this earth and took upon himself the nature of man, was tempted in many ways yet knew not sin. Paul warns us against having our faith built upon any man. "For while one saith I am of Paul and another I am of Apollos, are ye not carnal..... Let every man take heed how he buildeth." For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ. These few facts are some of the reasons why I left the Roman church and accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and I can say with the poet.

"On Christ the solid rock I stand,
All other ground is sinking sand."

N. PAQUETTE,
Evangelist.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly FOR JULY.

The Constitution of the United States is just about a century old, and it is certainly seasonable to tell us who were the men who made it, and how it was made. All this can be read in the interesting pages of FRANK LESLIES POPULAR MONTHLY for July. A chatty talk on "Music," by Ansburn Towner; "Ancient Greeks in Modern Cyprus," by A. L. Rawson; a sketch of "Studio Life"; "Cave Homes and Shrines"; "A Strange Charity," a very interesting account of the Sheppard Insane Asylum at Baltimore, by V. B. Denslow; an old friend, "Henry Hudson"; "A Glimpse at Chinese Boat Life," by Ensign Wilkinson; "Through the Alleghanies on a Locomotive," by R. W. DeLong; a note on the slippery subject, "Fels"; and a truly Summer one on "Flowers and Insects"; with very clever stories like "Her King" by Nora Marble; "A Fourth Story Affair," by Elizabeth Bigelow; "The Lakewood Mystery," form a most charming collection of light reading matter that will be especially prized in the warm days that are on us. The variety is wonderfull and the whole number attractive.

The following anthem was sung in St. Simeon's Church, on Sunday evening, June 19th.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen;
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

Through all these fifty years;
Through all her joys and tears;
Through peace and war;
Thou hast upheld her Throne,
While round it love has grown,
Binding vast realms in one
All the world o'er.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long May She reign;
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.—AMEN.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the **Bowels, Kidneys and Liver**, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time **Correcting Acidity of the Stomach**, curing **Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility**; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

FRESH ARRIVALS
—OF—
NEW BOOKS
—AT—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

Martha's Home and how the Sunshine came into it—a tale for the young. What shall I be, or boys aim in life; Mamma's Stories about domestic pets, by Mrs. George Cupples; Frank Marney—the story of a country boy; Truth is always best, by Mary and Elizabeth Kerby; Mary's Sixpence, or waste not want not; Susy's Fowers, or Blessed are Merciful; Fred Turner's Friends; The Golden Secret—a tale for the Young; Out of the Depths—a temperance tale by Rev. W. Evans Derby; Cords of Love, or who is my neighbor, by M. E. Clements; Old Friends with new Faces, by A. L. O. E.; Singing Birds, Fowls, Reptiles, Snakes, etc., with 21 pages of illustrations printed in colors by Kronheim & Co.; Picture Rhymes and Tales, by Mrs. Hawtrey; Monkeys, Bears, Lions, Tigers, etc., illustrated; Honey-Comb House with 47 page illustrations. Fish, Insects, Shells, etc., with 24 page illustrations; Picture Stories in verse, by Mrs. Hawtrey, illustrated. Church of England Hymn and Prayer Books in large print; Presbyterian Hymn Book in large print; Cruden's Complete Concordance, story and picture Books for children; Queen Victoria Jubilee pictures; Jubilee Jet Brooches and Pins; Florida Water, &c., &c.,

R. W. KERR.

The Latest And Most Improved Binder in the World is the 1887 "Little Maxwell."

This Machine is constructed principally of Steel and malleable Iron, and although this has added somewhat to the cost of construction, it has accomplished the desired result, viz: A machine at once the Strongest, Lightest and most Lasting ever put into the harvest field.

See one and be convinced.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Buy no Wagon until you see the
ADAM'S TRUSS ROD WAGON,
which is the "Banner Wagon of the Dominion of Canada." This is the strongest, lightest, best proportioned, best made, best painted, best running, the cheapest and most durable Wagon on wheels.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

To The Farmers of Argenteuil.

Maxwell's Sulky Horse Rake excells for simplicity, durability, finish and splendid appearance.

Its work speaks its worth.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Reaper is the prince of Reapers. It is lightest in draft and easiest running Reaper in use.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Mower.

Every one has heard of the Maxwell Mower, and all who have used it speak highly in its favor. It is an easy running Mower. The gearing is all enclosed and thoroughly protected from dust. It is durable and lasting. Examine it and you will at once see its supreme qualities.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Awarded 1st Prize at all Competitions.

Oshwa Champion Pitching Machine, manufactured by J. W. Provan, Oshwa, Ont. Buy one from

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No. 129.

DAME CELINA BEAUCHAMP, of the Village of Ste. Therese de Blainville, said District, wife commune en biens of JOSEPH HORMIDOS MARCOTTE, of the same place, gentleman, duly authorized to ester en justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said Joseph Hormidos Marcotte,

Defendant.

An action en *séparation de biens* has been this day instituted against the Defendant, the said action returnable on the first day of September next.

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

Ste. Scholastique, 18th June, 1887.

Local Advertisements.

Wool! Wool!

The undersigned in thanking their patrons for the Liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to say that with improved facilities we are prepared to do all work in a first class manner, such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spining into Yarn, and manufacturing into the following goods, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
SERGES,
SHAWLS, (without a seam)
SHEETING,
BLANKETS, (full size)
Grey & Checked FLANNELLS,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

for we will give Special Attention to the above custom work. Call for price list. Will also keep constantly on Stock the following goods to exchange for wool or other produce, and for which the highest possible price will be allowed regardless to quoted market prices:

TWEEDS, in variety.
ETOFFS,
SERGES, home spun.
HALIFAX TWEEDS, in shades and colours.
SHEETING.
FLANNELS, grey, white, and checked.
BLANKETING, Blankets full width.
SHAWLS, without a seam, from $1.00 up.
KNITTING YARNS, all colours,

and all at a price and quality to suit the farmers and working man. Being made from domestic wool, with proper spinning, twisting and tight weaving and finished with an eye to durability rather than touch and look.

We Challenge the Dominion

for the equal in the durability which can be backed by thousands of customers far and near, and we shall do all that lies in our power to maintain our reputation, which we know is envied by the Dealers in Shoddy Made Goods

HAMELIN & AYERS,
38-3m. Lachute Mills.

CHEAP TINWARE
AT
Jas. & Thos. Raitt,
Center Town,

Where Hides and Eggs are taken in exchange.

ALSO,

Agents for Wilde's Spring Beds, all wool and flock Mattresses.

All kinds of single, double, high and low Oven Cook Stoves for wood or coal, at from $10.00 upwards.

Boynton's celebrated "Climax" Furnace direct from the manufacturers, Sarnia, Ontario, which heats better with less fuel than any other, put in and guaranteed to work well.

All kinds of roofing, plumbing, water closets, baths, pumps, &c.

Thanking the public for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same. Be sure and give us a call.

JAS. & THOS. RAITT.

P. S.—A few second hand stoves for sale very cheap.

Gilt Wall Papers, Paints, &c.

See our Gilt Paper before buying. We have the best assortment in the Town, all good patterns and the prices are right.

Floor Oil Cloth, and Carpets.

Kalsomine in all colors 5lb packages for 25c.

Mixed Paints in 1 and 2 lbs Tins, ½ and 1 Gallon pails.

Pure white Lead, Paint Oil, Varnishes, Shellac Japans, Turpentine and

All Kinds of Paints.

Try some of the

Rubber Paint

for Tin, Iron and Shingle Roofs; the only Paint that will stand the weather.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, May 8th, 21 ly

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES,
Chatham, (June 4th, 1887. 21-3m

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Par iculars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment, Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

FLOUR!
FOR
Cheap Flour
CALL
at
FRASER BROS.
Lachute.

LOOK THIS WAY.

Now that the election is over and the Conservative Government is in power once more, the Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs think thirty per cent is too much duty, so they have requested me to sell them 20 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER. All kinds of

ORGANS & PIANOS

on hand. Give me a trial before buying elsewhere.

G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, April 12th, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Northern Insurance Company,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Subscribed Capital, 15,000,000.
Branch Office for Canada,
1724, Notre Dame Street, Monmtreal'

ROBERT W. TYRE,
Manager for Canada

W. J. SIMPSON,
Lachute,
Agent for the County of Argenteuil.

Farming Machines.
Farmers of Argenteuil Read This.

I claim to have the best Mowing Machine.
I claim to have the best Reaper.
I claim to have the best Horse Rake.
I claim to have the best Binder.
I claim to have the best Threshing Machine,
And I claim to have the best Machines of all kinds of Agricultural Implements in the market, and on the most reasonable terms, and not afraid to put them against any other machine sold. See me before purchasing elsewhere, and want any other agent selling to put their Machines against me in the field, and leave the Farmers to Judge.

T. STEWART,
46-tf. Lachute.

Lachute Marble Works,
(East Ward.)

Parties wanting work done in on line,

Head-Stones and Monuments,

will do well to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

MOIR & M'COY.

March 21, 1887.

LIME FOR SALE!

Apply to J. BILSLAND.
Cenos.

Burdock Blood Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
DYSPERSIA, DROPSY,
INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, DRYNESS
HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Local Advertisements.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Try our Household Loaf, 16c.; White Bread, Graham Bread, Scons, Buns, Rolls and a full line of Cake and the best Confectionery delivered to any part of the Town.

A few pounds of Choice Grapes yet, 25c. per pound,
Oranges, Lemons,
Apples, Dates,
Figs, and all fruits in season.
Market Square,
21-ly. Lachute

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(Opposite Post Office, Lachute.)
—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

A. G. Stackhouse,
IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,
WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).
A. G. STACKHOUSE
St. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OGILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL
And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,
Call and see before buying else where.

P. CAMPBELL,
Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 25ly

LOUIS GOBEILLE.
Watchmaker and Photographer,
Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (Castrating Colts, a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a sp business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.
Lachute, December 9th, 1885. 15-1

1837--Victoria Jubilee--1887
Dominion Day July 1st.



LIEUT. COL. CUSHING and the *Officers* of the 11th BATTALION ARGENTEUIL RANGERS, have arranged the following programme of *Games* and *Military Sports* at

LACHUTE

on DOMINION DAY, which will take place immediately after the REVIEW of the 11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, on FRASER'S FIELD, in rear of the C. P. R. Depot.

The magnificient *Stand of Colors* will be with the Regiment, as well as the fine Pioneer Corps under Sergt. Murison, and the Ambulance Detachments.

The splendid Regimental *Brass Band* under Band Sergt. McGibbon, will also be in attendance.

The review will commence at 11 o'clock, a.m., after which the following games will take place.

PROGRAMME OF GAMES.

	Prizes
1—Running long jump	1st 2nd
2—Running hop, step and jump	" "
3—Half mile race in full marching order, 11th Batt.	" "
4—Tug-of-war between Coy's. 11th Batt	"
5—One mile race, light marching order 11th Batt.	" "
6—Boys race, 14 years and under	" "
7—Girls race, 14 years and under	" "
8—Pitching and striking tents—Coy's. 11th Batt.	" "
9—Three legged race	" "
10—Sergeants ¼ mile race	" "
11—Corporals ¼ mile race	" "
12—Throwing the hammer	" "
13—Putting the shot	" "

N.B.—No professionals can compete.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11 for members of 11th Batt. only.

A squad of No. 8 Coy. will give an exhibition of the Bayonet exercise.

LACROSSE MATCH—Ball to be faced at 3.30 P. M. sharp.

The following gentlemen are invited to act as Judges:

Lieut. Col. Cushing, 11th Batt., A. R.; Wm. Owens, Esq., M.P.P.; James Fish, Esq., Mayor of Lachute; Thos. Barron Esq.; Capt. A. L. Howard, of Brownsburg; Major Thomas Lamb, P. M., 11th Batt.; Major Hoy, 11th Batt.

—COMMITTEE—

CHAIRMAN—Capt. G. B. Martin, No. 8.
SEC.-TREAS.—Lieut. L. C. Barron, No. 4.
GAMES and FIELD ARRANGEMENTS—Captains Weightman, No. 1; Walker, No. 4; Lieut's. Wm. Pollock, No. 6; H. Jekill, No. 1.
PRIZES—Capt. Good, Lieut's. Sittlington & W. Williamson, Qr. Master McArthur.
CHARGE of GROUNDS and GATES—Sergeants Murison, McCallum, Weir & McPhail.

Admittance to the grounds 10c
Grand Stand 10c

God Save the Queen.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing at their Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & CO.
Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Binder.—A. Watson.
New Books.—R. W. Kerr.
Just arrived.—John Bradford.
Mowing Machines.—A. Boa.
Flour.—Fraser Bros.
Superior Court.—Prevost and Mathieu.
Mistakes.—S. Carsley.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 10th to the 15th.

The Triumphant Three

"During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almos every known remedy but kept getting worse until I tried B. B. B. that only used it three days when I felt better, three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

Be sure and buy a ticket for the concert in Victoria Hall this evening, only 25 cents.

Get The Best

Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholera infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

Miss Dixon, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. Fish.

In Better Humor Now

"My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford of Port Hope, Ont.

Miss Cooke, of Montreal, is spending a few days with Mr. F. C. Ireland.

From Manitoba

"I have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild strawberry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely free from the disease." William McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba.

Mr. R. Fitz Ward, Mrs. Sharpe and Master Charles Dudderidge, left here on Monday evening to see their friends in Manitoba.

Worth Remembering

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

Mr. Joseph Sleeman on his return to Ottawa from the United States, stopped over at Lachute for a day to see his friends.

Like Magic

"It always acted like magic, I had sc[illegible] ever used to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild strawberry for summer complaints," Mrs. Walter Goveniock, of Bethel, Ont.

The public closing of the Lachute Schools yesterday and the presentation of the prizes will be noticed in our next issue.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

DOMINION DAY AT LACHUTE.—There is to be a great stir here to-day. The Military, the Salvation Army Pic-nic, the Bazaar, the Refreshment Tent, &c., &c., will all attract people to the Town.

LACHUTE, 29th June, 1887.

MR W. J. SIMPSON,
Agent Travellers In. Co.,

Dear Sir.—Allow me to thank you for the prompt payment, through you, by the Travellers Accident Insurance Co., of my claim for injuries received.

Yours truly,
W. M. Hill.

FOR NEW YORK AND THE SEA BREEZES.—Mr. F. C. Ireland and Miss Ireland started Thursday morning for New York City and the sea breezes at Coney Island for a few days.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

The Queen's Jubilee will be celebrated in St. Andrews in the Town Hall on Dominion Day, by the 4th of a series of concerts under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. "An evening with Sir Walter Scott," will consist of Songs, Tableaux, Readings, Recitations, etc., and a sketch of the life of the Author written by Dr. H. S. McArthur of New York. Doors open at 7 concert to begin at 8 o'clock. Entrence 10 cts.

CONSUMPTION CURED

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

Owing to matters beyond their control the Ladies of St. Simeon's Church are unable to erect their Bazaar Refreshment Tent on the grounds where the proposed jubilee parade is to be held as previously intended, but friends and those requiring light refreshments and temperance drinks will find all they may require at low rates at the Large Refreshment Tent in front of the English Church. *Come to where the Tent is waving and Banners Flying and Orchestral music ringing, and Ladies Singing,* and share in aiding the Parsonage Building Fund.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE
FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive & Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all Applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it.

Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

It is rumored from Ottawa that Mr. Robert Campbell, son of the late Robert Campbell, M. P., will be the Liberal candidate for the vacancy in the representation of South Renfrew created by the death his father. Mr. H. R. McLachlan, head of the big Arnprior lumber firm of McLachlan Bros., is also talked of as a candidate in the same interest. We have not heard whether Mr. J. R. Booth will move Mr. Ferguson nuh as the Tory candidate again.—*Renfrew Observer.*

OFF FOR ENGLAND.—The Rev. Mr. Sanders started on monday the 20th of June for England, to visit his friends. In his absence the Rev. Mr. Carson will take his place and officiate in St. Simeons Church and out lying appointments.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—In "The Missonary Garden," cultivated by the boys of Mr. Boa's Sunday School class, have been produced strawberries, three of which girt in the aggregate 18½ inches, measured and certified by a Presbyterian.

JUBILEE SERVICES.—In St. Simeons Church on Sunday evening June 19th, the pastor Rev. Mr. Sanders B. A. conducted a very interesting Jubilee service in this church, the prayers, singing and sermon were all appropriate to the occasion.

We are pleased to hear of the Citizens Concert to take place this Evening as a benifit to recuperate the Band we hope they (Band) will add vim to this project, and in return give their patrons some music occasionally in front of the Court House during the summer.

PRIZES FOR THE JUBILEE GAMES.—Among the prizes for competition at these games, to-day, are the following:—From Lt. Col. Cushing, a beautiful Cup worth $10; another cup with the following inscription, "Jubilee Games, 11th Batt. A. R., Lachute, July 1, 1887, presented by James T. Johnson, Esq., Repentigny, P. Q.; from Messrs. John Martin & Co., Montreal, five dollars; from Lieut. Wm. Williamson, No. 8 Co., a fine revolver, also gold chevrons for the Sergeants and Corporals' races.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilised countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

6th Regiment of Cavalry.

To be Veterinary Surgeon: George Sangster, Gentleman, V.S, vice Clement J. Alloway, left limits.—*Canada Gazette June* 18, 1887.

Baptist Church.

Rev. (Prof.) D. A. McGregor of McMaster Hall Toronto, will preach, D. V. Morning & Evening in Olivet Hall Sabbath, the 3rd of July. Services to commence at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Collections in behalf of Ministerial Education. All who come may expect a rich treat.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Agusta, Maine.

A WORLD IN JUBILEE.

As Queen as Empress or as Woman
Which is Her greatest title?—well deserving
Of each and in the tri-une quality. Victoria—
Whose gentle hand the mighty sceptre sways
Of Britain's vast domain—in honor,
In wisdom and in purity hath held it
For these grand fifty years. Beneath Her ages
[in knowledge,
Gigantic strides Her peoples have advanced
In mighty works, in triumphs of the mind,
The sciences, the arts, the quickened church-
[es—
That elevate the race—their coeits enobling
Pursue—encouraged. The steam-rushed iron
[roads,
The speaking flash-electric—that doth time
And space annihilate—the corners draw
Of earth in close commune. The myriad forces
Evolved from nations' realms—to do small
[service
And benefit the nations—shall attest
The grandeur of her reign. Her Empire hath
[not waned,
Nor hath its ancient glory. Our young Can-
[ada
Has sprung—in the great era—into manhood,
With half the continent our own. The far
[Pacific
East, while a six months journey, brought
[within
The compass of a week, and iron—linked
To the keel—cleaved Atlantic, with bright
[banding
O'er which the speeding locomotive flies, and
[carries
Power, strength and Unity to marshall
Our scattering forces to the coming greatness
"The Highway of the world."
The countless millions
Allegiance of Victoria, throughout the bounds
Of the wide Empire—our whose distant motes
The sun never sets, that doth the trident hold
Of the great seas—Elate, to-day, acclaim Her
Queen of their love, and Empress of their
[hearts."

God save the Queen.

WALTER H. BROWN.

Montebello, Que., June 21st, 1887.

MARRIAGE.

TOMALTY—CALDER.—At the residence of the officiating minister, on the 29th June, by the Rev. J. Higgins, Lachute, Mr. Arthur Tomalty, to Miss Agnes S. Calder, all of Chatham Township, P. Q.

DEATHS.

BIGROW.—In Harrington, On the night of thursday the 23rd of June, inst. from the effect of a paralaytic stroke, Mary Donoghue beloved wife of Felix Bigrow Native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 54 years.

O weep not o'er thy mothers tomb,
O children and husband weep not so;
The bud is crop'd by martyrdom
The flower in heaven shall blow.

HARRINGTON.—At St. Andrews, on Tuesday, 28th June, William Harrington, in his seventy-third year.

DEATH OF REV. ISAAC ROGERS

The sad news of the death of Rev. Isaac Rogers, son of Mr. Samuel Rogers of Lakefield, which occured at Kildaire Rectory on the 16th inst., was received with profound regret by a large number of friends. The funeral took place in Lakefield on Sunday June 19th, when a large concourse of people assembled. The Rev. Mr. Senior preached the sermon. The Rev. Geo. Rogers B. A. of Montreal was present at the funeral.

The Toronto *Presbyterian Review*, which claims to have the largest circulation of the Presbyterian newspapers in Canada, in its issue of June 16th comes out greatly enlarged in size, in new style and dress, illustrated with very good cuts, and presenting many other improvements. From being a thirty-four-column paper, it now contains forty-eight columns, the pages being much wider and longer than formerly, the whole presenting a very neat and at restive appearance highly creditable to both publishers and printers. The *Review*, we take occasion to say in addition to being a leading denominational journal conducted on thoroughly independent lines, has always been a very interesting family paper, containing every week much that is of permanent value and interest to Christian people generally. Its fearless advocacy of Religious Instruction in the Public Schools, Prohibition and Resistance to Roman Catholic Aggression is well known, and, while bringing it from certain quarters some odium, has secured for it a large measure of public support and sympathy. The *Review* is an ably-conducted journal with a large staff of editors and regular contributors. We are glad to see these substantial tokens of prosperity in our contemporary and congratulate the Presbyterian Church in Canada in having an able exponent of it's policy and principles as the *Review* has proved itself to be.

Local Advertisements.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MISTAKES
MISTAKES
MISTAKES
MISTAKES
MISTAKES

During yesterday's rush of trade at our Print Counter a number of customers were charged 10c for our 8½c Twilled Prints in mistake. The money will be refunded to all who paid the 10c. per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

ONLY SIX
ONLY SIX
ONLY SIX
ONLY SIX

Your choice of a large lot of Useful fast Color Prints in Light and Dark Colors at only 6c. per yard

At S. CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT THOSE PRINTS
ABOUT THOSE PRINTS
ABOUT THOSE PRINTS
ABOUT THOSE PRINTS

Our price for the very best Twilled Prints, Cashmere Finish, is nine cents per yard, with an immensly large variety of Patterns to select from, worth nearly double the money.

S. CARSLEY.

BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL

The colors and styles of our Twilled or Cashmere Prints are really Beautiful, said to be about the Prettiest Cashmere Prints in Montreal and the price is only nine cents for the very best quality, eight cents for second quality.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce st.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW STORE
—:o:—
WEST END LACHUTE,

A large consignment of NEW SPRING GOODS Consisting of Gents Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Black and Tweed Suits.

Dry Goods and Groceries at Lowest cash prices.

ALSO.—New Lime constantly on hand, and New Brick this month, made at the Lime Kilns and Brick Yard in the Town.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD
Lachute Mills, July 1, 1887.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
CURES BY
Croup and Consumption
COUGHS, COLDS,
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.



POSTPONED! POSTPONED!!!
MILITARY GAMES AT ST. ANDREWS.

The Montreal Committe have decided to postpone the Military Games at St. Andrews so as not to entirely nip in the bud the the maiden efforts of the Officers of 11th Battalion to do something for the benefit of their Regiment. Let the "Grand Fizzle" of the Officers at Lachute on Dominion Day proceed.

The Military Games at St. Andrews will take place early in August.

The service of the following Bands are expected viz:—

The Pipers & Drummers of the 8th Royal Scots, headed by their gigantic Drum Major. The Montreal Drum Band of the 6th Fusiliers. Sea Billy Donaldson the Big Drummer. The Drum & Bugle Corps of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Oddfellows Fife & Drum Band.

The programmes will consist of feats of strength by trained Athletes worth going fifty miles to see.

GRAND FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND SWORD EXERCISE by the Montreal and St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry.

FIERCE TUG-OF-WAR contest between Military Teams for the Championship of the Dominion. Do not fail to see this.

INDIAN WAR DANCE by the Oka Indians, and a whole host of other attractions too numerous to mention.

These games will undoubtedly be far ahead of anything ever seen before in the Dominion.

St Andrews for ever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO THE ST. ANDREWS BOYS.—All the young lads of St. Andrews willing to become members of the St. Andrews Fife & Drum Band are requested to send in their names at once to Staff Sergt. Larocque.

TO THE NON-COM OFFICERS & MEN OF 11th BATT.—Everyone is requested to do his level best to assist in every possible way to make the St. Andrews games a grand success. You are also requested to work hard to fill the ranks of your respective companies with the pick young men of your neighborhood. Do not forget to be present at the St. Andrews Military Games and bring all your friends with you. Be sure and sign the petition to the County Council for grant for the other equipment of the Rangers.

NOTICE TO THE RANGERS.—The above strong cast men in all the East and West Forts are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Sergt. McCauley.—Heroes Fall not.

MEN OF MILLE ISLE and MORIN FLATS.—The twelve strongest men in all Mille and Morin Flats are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply for Color Sergt. McCulloch Brittanyville.—Heroes fall not.

MEN OF ARROUD.—All the good looking young men of Arroud are wanted for a Volunteer Company. Parade at the Military Games at St. Andrews under command of Sergt. Ryan, and fall in behind the 6th Fusiliers Fife & Drum Band.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid.

ON SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT, AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common Goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And I give also notice to all Justices of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

Z. ROUSILLE.
42-3in. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 11th June, 1887.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa; and also at the office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

New Store!

I beg leave to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity, that I have opened a General Store in

Mr. J. A. Bedard's

building Lachute, and will always keep on hand a first-class line of goods as follows:

Clothing,
Jewellery,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Tinware, &c.

And sell all goods at lowest figures for cash.

And will take all kinds of farm produce in exchange for goods, such as Butter, Eggs, Hydes &c.

L. KERT,

Lachute, May 10th, 1887.

R. T. MANLEY,
Lachute Mills, Post Office.

GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
CHINA GLASS WARE,
All at lowest prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At lowest prices.

Highest prices paid for farmers produce.

PLANTS. PLANTS.
CABBAGE,
TOMATOES,
CAULIFLOWERS,
LETTUCE,
TOBACCO,
ASTERS,
BALSUMS,
ZINIAS,
Now ready at

R. T. Manley's.

NO MORE PILLS!

F. X. BERTRAND,

GENERAL FAMILY STORE.

Always on hand, a large and well selected Stock of Dry goods and Staple goods.

DRY GOODS:

Grey, white, stripe and checked Cottons White blue and brown Canton Flannells White, red, blue, buff and orange colored Flannells. Halifax, Scotch and English Tweeds. English Cork-screw, blue, black, brown and bronze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's boots & shoes.

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE;

Ladies' white granite Tea Setts. White China Tea setts. White flowered, China Tea Setts. Parlor Room Lamps. Parlor Room Hanging Lamps. Platters, Bakers, Scallop and Pie Plates.

PAINTS & OILS.

Prepared floor and house Paints. White lead and boiled Oil. Furniture, coach and oil cloth Varnishes. Turpentine and brown Japan dryer. Mixed roofing Cement and Paints. Window Glass, all sizes, and cut to order.

HARDWARE.

Heavy barn door locks and strap Hinges. Cut wrought and finishing Nails, Chissels, Hand-Saws, Squares, Spirit Levels, Augers and Auger Bitts.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, and Forks at lowest cash prices.

GROCERIES.

Choice Japan and Basket fired, Breakfast Teas. Chase and Sanburn old Govt. Java Coffee. Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Syrup and Molasses, Pastry Flour, Oat Meal and Rolled Oats. Muscavado, granulated and pulverised icing Sugars.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Warner Safe Cure, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cough Lozenges and Worm Syrup Porous Plasters, Cough Balsam, Pills, Goldlits Powders, Condition Powders.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The undersigned has now opened his Store in

MEIKLE'S BLOCK,
(Opposite Post Office)

with a full stock of Men's Women's and Children's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes—Prices extra low.

F. E. CARTER.

Lachute, April 12th, 1887.

Farms For Sale!

EN BLOC OR SEPARATELY.

One Farm consisting of 90 acres land on the North River, under the best state of cultivation, good House, Barns and Stable in the best condition; about 21 acres forming an Island, of the best land for Roots in the world, and about 500 maple trees ready for tapping, well fenced and well watered; the place well known as the Fort place. Also, Summerby's saw-mill adjoining it.

150 acres of rough land, situated in St. Columbia, Cote St. George; about 60 acres cleared and about 25 acres ploughable, balance in sugar bush and hard wood; good barn thereon, best of pasture land.

For particulars and conditions apply to my son, on the premisses, or to Jos. Patenaude, Lachute.

JOHN WOODS,
Vankleek Hill, Ont.
32-3ms

FARMERS! FARMERS!!

Call at John Newton's Blind Factory for Window Blinds in Red, Scarlet, Blue, Green or Yellow, at first cost. All kinds of produce taken. Also sold on credit.

EVERY MAN His Own Painter.

Buy at Wales', St. Andrews,

The new Ready Mixed Paints. The heavy Black Varnish, suitable for old waggons, &c. The new *Rubber Roof Paint.*

STOVES! STOVES!

Coal Oil Stoves, prices range from $1.50 to $10.00.

Call and see the new 'Combination' Cooking Stove surpasses any cooking range, a great heater—no bother with fire going out during the night; prices moderate.

Orders solicited for American Stove Coal delivered from boat on arrival

C. T. WALES & CO.

ST. ANDREWS, May 20th, 1887

NOTICE.

The 11th Battalion, Argenteuil Rangers, will Parade at Lachute, on FRIDAY, 1st JULY —DOMINION DAY— at 11 O'clock A.M., with Colors, Band, Pioneers and Ambulance Corps, for Review. Regimental orders for detail will be sent Captains of Coys. in due course.

J. B CUSHING, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 11th Batt.

Cushing, June 15th, 1887.

STRAWBERRIES

I am importing Strawberries direct from the Western Growers. The season is expected to open on or about the 20th inst., after which date I shall be able to promptly fill all orders.

W. C. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his HOUSE & BLACKSMITH SHOP, in the Village of Dalesville. The Shop can be had with Stock and Tools.

The only reason for selling is on account of the proprietors health. No trouble in getting all the work wished for two men the year round, and a good opening for a Carriage Shop.

C. McALLISTER.
Dalesville, Que
1-mo.

General Advertisements.

A Great Cause of Human Misery
Is the Loss of
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impoteney, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousand.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box. 450.

READ THIS
AND SEE WHERE TO BUY CHEAP GROCERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—:o:—

Mens Suites, Fine Finish,	$10 00
Mens Tweed Pants,	2 00
Boys Suits ranging from $3 upwards	
Raisins, 3lb for	25c
Sugar, light brown, 17lbs for	$ 1 00
Sugar, granulated, 14lbs for	1 00
Soap, 25 bars for	1 00

"Fine Japan" and "Green" Teas at lowest rates,

Herrings,
Cod Fish,
Canned Goods,
Best London Pickles

an all other articles kept in a first class Grocery, all at reduced rates.

Good Butter,
Oats,
Pork,
Cheese,
Fresh Eggs,
White Beans,
Dry Cord Wood.

The highest price will be paid for the above articles, in exchange for goods.

JACOB BRADFORD,
at the Lime Kilns,
Lachute.
9.-3m.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are peompily remitted at Lowest Rate.
Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

Phœnix Woollen Mills,
Brownsburg.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for the liberal patronage they have received during the past years, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. They would call the attention of the public to their varied stock of

PURE WOOL CLOTHS
as follows, viz:—
TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SURGES.

ROLL CARDING,

as usual, best of extra Lard Oil used on Wool. Wool made into Cloth by the yard as desired. Having added to their other machinery a Yarn Twister, will always have a good stock of different colors of Knitting Yarns to exchange for or make your own Wool into the same. Double or Single Yarns at

LOWEST PRICES.

Being a number of years in the business have only to see their prices and you will find it to your advantage to deal at the old stand.

ROBT. MORRISON & SON.

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
13-4.f. Advocate

Mowing Machines

Noxons New, howe, Maxwell, New Model Buck Eye.

HORSE RAKES.

Maxwell, Ithaca, Noxon. Friction Dump, Tiger—Ratchet Dump.

Scythes that cut like razors.

Snaths that move alone (almost.)

Forks that pitch like fun!

General Hardware, a good assortment, cheap.

Fire arms and ammunition—a splendid stock.

Andrew Boa,
Main Sreet, Lachute.

General Advertisements.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles
Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute

Business Card.

—:o:—

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S.

Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesday's he, will be at RODRIGUE'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.

Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1yr

DR FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ST. ANDREWS
Roller Flour Mills
IS THE PLACE
to Buy Your Flour!

—:o:—

Strong Bakers' Flour @ $2.10 per 100 lbs.
Family Flour @ $2.00 per 100 lbs.
Patent and Pastry Flour, Graham Flour and Cracked Wheat kept constantly on hand.

All Ground From Selected Wheat, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction;

Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour at reduced prices.

A large quantity of Shorts, Bran, and Provender, cheap.

We would respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can please the most fastidious as to quality or price.

H. WALSH.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 23, '86. 17-tf

PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin, & Son,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address
P. O. BOX 100, LACHUTE

The best place in MONTREAL.
TO BUY
Dry Goods
AND
CARPETS
IS AT
Legget & Hamilton's,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street.

BEST
Watches, Jewellry
AND
Spectacles Stock
IN TOWN.
—:o:—
Low prices, Repairs well done
T. JOUSSE,
Oposite Post Office,
Lachute.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

A DOMESTIC STORY WITH A MORAL.

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued)

Holcroft was in a mood of which he had never before been conscious before. These familiar sounds, which had been unheeded so much of his life, now affected him strangely, creating an immeasurable sadness and longing. It seemed as if perceptions which were like new senses were awakening in his mind. The world was full of wonderful beauty before unrecognized, and the woman who walked lightly and gracefully at his side was the crown of it all. He himself was so old, plain and unworthy in contrast. His heart ached with a positive, definite pain that he was not younger, handsomer and better equipped to win the love of his wife. As she stood in the garden, wearing the rose, her neat dress outlining her graceful form, the level rays of the sun lighting up her face and turning her hair to gold, he felt that he had never seen or imagined such a woman before. She was in harmony with the June evening and a part of it, while he, in his working clothes, his rugged, sunbrowned features and hair tinged with gray was a blot upon the scene. She, who was so lovely, must be conscious of his rude, clownish appearance. He would have faced any man living and held his own on the simple basis of his manhood. Anything like scorn, although veiled, on Alida's part, would have touched his pride and steeled his will, but the words and manner of this gentle woman who tried to act as if blind to all that he was in contrast with herself, to show him deference, kindness and good-will when perhaps she felt towards him somewhat as she did towards Jane, overwhelmed him with humility and grief. It is the essence of deep unselfish love to depreciate itself and exalt its object. There was a superiority in Alida which Holcroft was learning to recognize more clearly every day, and he had not a trace of vanity to sustain him. Now he was in a mood to wrong and undervalue himself without limit.

She showed him how much she and Jane had accomplished, how neat and clean they had kept the rows of growing vegetables and how good the promise was for an indefinite number of dinners, but she only added to the farmer's depression. He was in no mood for onions, parsnips and their vegetable kin, yet thought, "She thinks I'm only capable of being interested in such things and I've been at much pains to give that impression. She picked that rose for *herself* and now she's showing *me* how soon we may hope to have summer cabbage and squash. She thus shows that she knows the difference between us and that always must be between us, I fear. She is so near in our daily life, yet how can I ever get any nearer? As I feel now, it seems impossible."

She had quickly observed his depressed abstracted manner, but misinterpreted the cause. Her own face clouded and grew troubled. Perhaps she was revealing too much of her heart, although seeking to disguise it so sedulously, and he was penetrating her motives for doing so much in the garden and in luring him thither now. He was not showing much practical interest in beans and beets, and was evidently oppressed and ill at ease.

"I hope we have done things right!" she ventured, turning away to hide tears of disappointment.

"Her self-sacrifice is giving out," he thought, bitterly. "She finds she can scarcely look at me as I now appear in contrast with this June evening. Well, I don't blame her. It makes me almost sick when I think of myself, and I won't be brute enough to say a harsh word to her.—You have done it all far better than I could," he said, emphatically. "I would not have believed it if you hadn't shown me. The trouble is, you are trying to do too much. I—I think I'll take a walk."

In fact, he had reached the limit of endurance: he could not look upon her another moment as she appeared that evening and feel that she associated him chiefly with crops and business, and that all her grateful good-will could not prevent his personality from being disagreeable. He must carry his bitterness whither no eye could see him, and as he turned, his self-disgust led him to whirl away his pipe. It struck a tree and fell shattered at his feet. Alida had never seen him do anything of the kind before, and it indicated that he was passing beyond the limits of patience.

"Oh, oh," she sobbed, "I fear we are going to drift apart! If he can't endure to talk with me about such things, what chance have I at all? I hoped that the hour, the beauty of the evening and the evidence that I had been trying so hard to please him would make him more like what he used to be before he seemed to take a dislike. There's only one way to account for it all,—he sees how I feel and he don't like it. My very love sets him against me. My heart was overflowing to-night. How could I help it, as I remembered how he stood up for me? He was brave and kind; he meant well by me, he means well now; but he can't help his feelings. He has gone away now to think of the woman that he did love and loves still, and it angers him that I should think of taking her place. He loved her as a child and girl and woman—he told me so; he warned me and said he could not help thinking of her. If I had not learned to love him so deeply and passionately, and show it in spite of myself, time would gradually have softened the past and all might have gone well. Yet how could I help it when he saved me from so much? I feel to-night, though, that I only escaped one kind of trouble to meet another almost as bad and which may become worse."

She strolled to the farther end of the garden that she might become calm before meeting Jane's scrutiny. Useless precaution, for the girl had been watching them both. Her motive had not been unmixed curiosity, since having taken some part in the garden work, she had wished to witness Holcroft's pleasure and hear his praises. Since the actors in the scene so misunderstood each other, she certainly would not rightly interpret them. "She's losin' her hold on 'im," she thought. "He acted just as if she was mother."

When Jane saw Alida coming towards the house she whisked from the concealing shrubbery to the kitchen again and was stolidly washing the dishes when her mistress entered. "You are slow to-night," said Alida, looking at the child keenly, but the impassive face revealed nothing. She set about helping the girl, feeling it would be a relief to keep her hands busy.

Jane's efforts to comfort were always maladroit, yet the apparent situation so interested her that she yielded to her inclination to talk. "Say," she began,—and Alida was too dejected and weary to correct the child's vernacular,—"Mr. Holcroft's got somethin' on his mind."

"Well, that's not strange."

"No, s'pose not. Hate to see 'im look so, though. He always used to look so when mother went for 'im and hung around 'im. At last he cleared mother out, and just before he looked as black as he did when he passed through the house while ago. You're good to me an' I'd like you to stay. 'Fi's you I'd leave 'im alone."

"Jane" said Alida, coldly, "I don't wish you ever to speak to me of such things again," and she hastily left the room.

"Oh, well," muttered Jane, "I've got eyes in my head. If you're goin' to be foolish, like mother, and keep a-goin' for 'im, it's your lookout. I kin get along with him and he with me, and *I'm* goin' to stay."

Holcroft strode rapidly up the lane to the deep solitude at the edge of his woodland. Beneath him lay the farm and the home that he had married to keep, yet now, without a second's hesitation, he would part with all to call his wife *wife*. How little the name now satisfied him, without the sweet realities of which the word is significant! The term and relation had become a mocking mirage. He almost cursed himself that he had exulted over his increasing bank account and general prosperity and had complacently assured himself that she was doing just what he had asked, without any sentimental nonsense. "How could I expect it to turn out otherwise?" he thought. "From the first I made her think I hadn't a soul for any thing but crops and money. Now that she's getting over her trouble and away from it, she's more able to see just what I am, or at least what she naturally thinks I am. But she doesn't understand me,—I scarcely understand myself. I long to be a different man in every way, and not to work and live like an ox. Here are some of my crops almost ready to gather and they never were better, yet I've no heart for the work. Seems to me it'll wear me out if I have to carry this load of trouble all the time. I thought my old burdens hard to bear; I thought I was lonely before, but it was nothing compared with living near one you love, but from whom you are cut off by something you can't see, yet must feel to the bottom of your heart."

His distraught eyes rested on the church spire, fading in the twilight, and the little adjoining graveyard. "O Bessie," he groaned, "why did you die? I was good enough for *you*. Oh, that all had gone on as it was and I had never known"—

He stopped, shook his head and was silent. At last he sighed, "I *did* love Bessie, I love and respect her memory as much as ever. But somehow I never felt as I do now. All was quiet and matter-of-fact in those days, yet it was real and satisfying. I was content to live on, one day like another, to the end of my days. If I hadn't been so content it would be better for me now. I'd have a better chance if I had read more, thought more and fitted myself to be more of a companion for a woman like Alida. If I knew a great deal and could talk well she might forget I'm old and homely. Bessie was so true a friend that she would wish, if she knows, what *I* wish. I thought I needed a housekeeper; I find I need more than all else such a wife as Alida could be—one that could help me to be a man instead of a drudge, a Christian instead of a discontented and uneasy unbeliever. At one time, it seemed that she was leading me along so naturally and pleasantly that I never was so happy, then all at once it came to me that she was doing it from gratitude and a sense of duty, and the duty grows harder for her every day. Well, there seems nothing for it now but to go on as we began and hope that the future will bring us more in sympathy."

CHAPTER XXXI.—"Never!"

For the next two or three days Jane had no occasion to observe that Alida was in the least degree obtrusive in her attention to the farmer. She was assiduous in her work and more diligent than ever in her conscious efforts to do what she thought he wished; but she was growing pale, constrained and silent. She struggled heroically to appear as at first, but without much success, for she could not rally from the wound he had given her so unintentionally and which Jane's words had deepened. She almost loathed herself under her association with Mrs. Mumpson, and her morbid thoughts had hit upon a worse reason for Holcroft's apparent repulsion. As she questioned every thing in the sleepless hours that followed the interview in the garden, she came to the miserable conclusion that he had discovered her love, and that by suggestion, natural to his mind, it reminded him of her pitiful story. He could be sorry for her and be kind; he could even be her honest friend and protector as a wronged and unhappy woman, but he could not love one with a history like hers and did not wish her to love him. This seemed an adequate explanation of the change in their relations, but she felt that it was one under which her life would wither and her heart break. This promised to be worse than what she had dreaded at the almshouse,—the facing the world alone and working till she died among strangers. The fact that they were strangers would enable her to see their averted faces with comparative indifference, but that the man to whom she had yielded her whole heart should turn away was intolerable. She felt that he could not do this willingly, but only under the imperious instincts of his nature—that he was virtually helpless in the matter. There was an element in these thoughts which stung her woman's soul, and as we have said, she could not rally.

Holcroft never suspected her morbid thoughts, and his loyal, loving heart was incapable of dreaming of them. He only grew more unhappy as he saw the changes in her, for he regarded himself as the cause. Yet he was perplexed and unable to account for her rapidly increasing pallor while he continued so kind, considerate and especially so unobtrusive. He assuredly thought he was showing a disposition to give her all the time she wished to become reconciled to her lot. "Thunder!" he said to himself, "we can't grow old together without getting used to each other."

On Saturday noon, at dinner, he remarked, "I shall have to begin haying on Monday and so I'll take everything to town this afternoon, for I won't be able to go again for some days. Is there anything you'd like me to get, Mrs. Holcroft?"

She shook her head. "I don't need anything," she replied. He looked at her downcast face with troubled eyes and shivered. "She looks as if she were going to be sick," he thought. "Good Lord! I feel as if there was nothing but trouble ahead. Every mouthful I take seems to choke me."

A little later he pushed away almost untasted a piece of delicious cherry pie, the first of the season. Alida could scarcely keep the tears back as she thought, "There was a time when he would have praised it without stint. I took so much pains with it in the hope he'd notice, for he once said he was very fond of it." Such were the straws that were indicating the deep, dark currents.

As he rose, she said almost apathetically in her dejection, "Mr. Holcroft, Jane and I picked a basket of the early cherries. You may as well sell them, for there are plenty left on the tree for use."

"That was too much for you to do in the hot sun. Well, I'll sell 'em and add what they bring to your egg money in the bank. You'll get rich," he continued, trying to smile, "if you don't spend more."

"I don't wish to spend anything," she said, turning away with the thought, "How can he think I want finery when my heart is breaking!"

Holcroft drove away looking and feeling as if he were going to a funeral. At last he broke out, "I can't stand this another day. To-morrow's Sunday, and I'll manage to send Jane somewhere or take Alida out to walk and tell her the whole truth. She shall be made to see that I can't help myself and that I'm willing to do anything she wishes. She's married to me and has got to make the best of it, and I'm sure I'm willing to make it as easy as I can."

Jane was a little perplexed at the condition of affairs. Mrs. Holcroft had left her husband alone as far as possible, as she had advised, but apparently it had not helped matters much. But she believed that the trouble she had witnessed boded her no ill and so was inclined to regard it philosophically. "He looks almost as glum when he's goin' round alone, as if he'd married mother. She talked too much and that didn't please him; this one talks less and less, and he don't seem pleased, nuther, but it seems to me he's very foolish to be so fault findin' when she does every thing for him top notch. I never lived so well in my life, nor he, nuther, I believe. He must be in a bad way when he couldn't eat that cherry pie."

Alida was so weary and felt so ill that she went to the parlor and lay down upon the lounge. "My heart feels as if it were bleeding slowly away," she murmured. "If I'm going to be sick the best thing I can do is to die and end it all," and she gave way to that deep dejection in which there seems no remedy for trouble.

The hours dragged slowly by; Jane finished her household tasks very leisurely, then taking a basket, went out to the garden to pick some early peas. While thus engaged, she saw a man coming up the lane. His manner instantly riveted her attention and awakened her curiosity and she crouched lower behind the pea vines for concealment. All her furtive, watchful instincts were awake, and her conscience was clear, too, for certainly she had a right to spy upon a stranger.

The man seemed almost as furtive as herself; his eyes were everywhere and his step slow and hesitating. Instead of going directly to the house, he cautiously entered the barn and she heard him a little later call Mr. Holcroft. Of course, there was no answer, and, as if assured, he approached the house, looking here and there on every side, seemingly to see if any one was about. Jane had associated with men and boys too long to have any childlike timidity and she also had just confidence in her skulking and running powers. "After all, he don't want nothin' of me and won't hurt me," she reasoned. "He acts mighty queer though, and I'm goin' to hear what he says."

The moment he passed the angle of the house she dodged around to its rear and stole into the dairy room, being well aware that from this position she could overhear words spoken in ordinary conversational tones in the apartment above. She had barely gained her ambush when she heard Alida half shriek, "Henry Ferguson!"

It was indeed the man who had deceived her that had stolen upon her solitude. His somewhat stealthy approach had been due to the wish and expectation of finding her alone, and he had about convinced himself that she was so by exploring the barn and observing the absence of the horses and wagon. Cunning and unscrupulous, it was his plan to appear before the woman who had thought herself his wife, without any warning whatever, believing that in the tumult of her surprise and shock she would be off her guard and that her old affection would re-assert itself. He passed through the kitchen to the parlor door. Alida, in her deep, painful abstraction, did not hear him until he stood in the doorway, and, with outstretched arms, breathed her name. Then, as if struck a blow, she had sprung to her feet, half shrieked his name and stood panting, regarding him as if he were a spectre.

"Your surprise is natural, Alida dear," he said gently, "but I've a right to come to you, for my wife is dead," and he advanced towards her.

"Stand back!" she cried sternly, "you've no right and never can have."

"Oh, yes, I have," he replied in a wheedling tone. "Come, come, your nerves are shaken. Sit down, for I've much to tell you."

"No, I won't sit down, and I tell you to leave me instantly. You've no right here and I no right to listen to you."

"I can soon prove that you have a better right to listen to me than to any one else. Were we not married by a minister?"

"Yes, but that made no difference. You deceived both him and me."

"It made no difference, perhaps, in the eye of the law, while that woman you saw was living, but she's dead, as I can easily prove. How were you married to this man Holcroft?"

Alida grew dizzy; every thing whirled and grew black before her eyes as she sunk into a chair. He came to her and took her hand, but his touch was a most effectual restorative. She threw his hand away and said hoarsely, "Do you—do you mean that you have any claim on me?"

"Who has a better claim?" he asked cunningly. "I loved you when I married you and I love you now. Do you think I rested a moment after I was free from the woman I detested? No, indeed; nor did I rest till I found out who took you from the almshouse to be his household drudge, not wife. I've seen the justice who aided in the wedding farce and learned how this man Holcroft made him cut down even the ceremony of a civil marriage to one sentence. It was positively heathenish, and he only took you because he couldn't get a decent servant to live with him."

"O God!" murmured the stricken woman. "Can such horrible things be?"

"So it seems," he resumed, misinterpreting her. "Come now," he said confidently, and sitting down, "don't look so broken up about it. Even while that woman was living I felt that I was married to you and you only; now that I'm free"—

"But I'm not free and don't wish to be."

"Don't be foolish, Alida. You know this farmer don't care a rap for you. Own up now, does he?"

The answer was a low, half-despairing cry.

"There, I knew it was so. What else could you expect? Don't you see I'm your true refuge and not this hard-hearted, money-grasping farmer?"

"Stop speaking against him," she cried. "O God," she wailed, "can the law give this man any claim on me, now that his wife is dead?"

"Yes, and one I mean to enforce," he replied, doggedly.

"I don't believe she's dead, I don't believe any thing you say. You deceived me once."

"I'm not deceiving you now, Alida," he said with much solemnity. "She is dead. If you were calmer, I have proofs to convince you in these papers. Here's the newspaper, too, containing the notice of her death," and he handed it to her.

She read it with her frightened eyes and then the paper dropped from her half paralyzed hands to the floor. She was so unsophisticated and her brain was in such a whirl of confusion and terror that she was led to believe at the moment that he had a legal claim upon her which he could enforce.

"Oh that Mr. Holcroft were here!" she cried desperately. "He wouldn't deceive me; he never deceived me."

"It is well for him that he isn't here," said Ferguson, assuming a dark look.

"What do you mean?" she gasped.

"Come, come, Alida," he said, re-assuringly. "You are frightened and nervous and I don't wish to make you any more so. You know how I would naturally regard the man who I feel has has my wife; but let us forget about him. Listen to my plea. All I ask of you is to go with me to some distant place where neither of us are known, and"—

"Never," she interrupted.

"Don't say that," he replied, cooly. "Do you think I'm a man to be trifled with after what I've been through?"

"You can't compel me to go against my will," and there was an accent of terror in her words which made them a question.

He saw his vantage more clearly and said quietly, "I don't want to compel you if it can be helped. You know how true I was to you"—

"No, no, you deceived me. I won't believe you now."

"You may have to. At any rate, you know how fond I was of you, and I tell you plainly, I won't give you up now. This man doesn't love you, nor do you love him"—

"I do love him, I'd die for him. There—now you know the truth. You wouldn't compel a woman to follow you who shrinks from you in horror, even if you had the right. Although the ceremony was brief it was a ceremony, and he was not married then as you were when you deceived me. He has ever been truth itself, and I won't believe you have any rights till he tells me so himself."

"So you shrink from me with horror, do you?" asked Ferguson, rising, his face growing black with passion.

"Yes, I do. Now leave me and let me never see you again."

"And you are going to ask this stupid old farmer about my rights?"

"Yes, I'll take proof of them from no other, and even if he confirmed your words I'd never live with you again. I would live alone till I died."

"That's all very foolish high tragedy, but if you're not careful there may be some real tragedy. If you care for this Holcroft, as you say, you had better go quietly away with me."

"What do you mean?" she faltered tremblingly.

"I mean I'm a desperate man whom the world has wronged too much already. You know the old saying, 'Beware of the quiet man.' You know how quiet, contented and happy I was with you and so I would be again to the end of my days. You are the only one who can save me from becoming a criminal, a vagabond, for with you only have I known happiness. Why should I live or care to live? If this farmer clod keeps you from me, woe betide him! My one object in living will be his destruction. I shall hate h'm only as a man robbed as I am can hate."

"What would you do?" she could only ask in a horrified whisper.

"I can only tell you that he'd never be safe a moment. I'm not afraid of him. You see I'm armed," and he showed her a revolver. "He can't quietly keep from me what I feel is my own."

"Merciful Heaven! this is terrible," she gasped.

"Of course it's terrible. I mean it to be so. You can't order me off as if I were a tramp. Your best course for his safety is to go quietly with me at once. I have a carriage waiting near at hand."

"No, no, I'd rather die than do that, and though he cannot feel as I do, I believe he'd rather die than have me do it."

"Oh, well, if you think he's so ready to die"—

"No, I don't mean that. Kill me. I want to die."

"Why should I kill you?" he asked, with a contemptuous laugh. "That wouldn't do me a particle of good. It will be your own fault if any one is hurt."

"Was ever a woman put in such a cruel position!"

"Oh, yes, many and many a time. As a rule, though, they are too sensible and kind-hearted to make so much trouble."

"If you have legal rights, why don't you quietly enforce them instead of threatening?"

For a moment he was confused and then said, recklessly, "It would come to the same thing in the end. Holcroft would never give you up."

"He'd have to. I wouldn't stay here a moment if I had no right."

"But you said you would not live with me again!"

"Nor would I. I'd go back to the poor-house and die there, for do you think I could live after another such experience? But my mind has grown clearer. You are deceiving me again, and Mr. Holcroft is incapable of deceiving me. He would never have called me his wife unless I was his wife, before God and man."

"I'm not deceiving you in regard to one thing," he said, tragically.

"Oh God, what shall I do?"

"If you won't go with me you must leave him," he replied, believing that if this step were taken others would follow.

"If I leave him—if I go away and live alone, will you promise to do him no harm?"

"I'd have no motive to harm him then, which will be better security than a promise. At the same time I do promise."

"And you will also promise to leave me utterly alone?"

"If I can."

"You must promise never even to tempt me to think of going away. I'd rather you'd shoot me than ask it. I'm not a weak, timid girl. I'm a broken-hearted woman who fears some things far more than death."

"If you have any fears for Holcroft they are very rational ones."

"It is for his sake that I would act. I would rather suffer any thing and lose every thing than have harm come to him."

"All I can say is that if you will leave him completely and finally I will leave him alone. But you must do it promptly. Every thing depends upon this. I'm in too reckless and bitter a mood to be trifled with. Besides, I've plenty of money and could escape from the country in twenty-four hours. You needn't think you can tell this story to Holcroft and that he can protect you and himself. I'm here under an assumed name and have seen no one who knows me. I may have to disappear for a time and be disguised when I come again, but I pledge you my word he'll never be safe as long as you are under his roof."

"Then I will sacrifice myself for him," she said, pallid even to her lips. "I will go away. But never dream that you can come near me again—you who deceived and wronged me, and now, far worse, threaten the man I love."

"We'll see about that," he replied, cynically. "At any rate, you will have left him."

"Go," she said, imperiously.

"I'll take a kiss first, sweetheart," he said, advancing with a sardonic smile.

"Jane!" she shrieked. He paused, and she saw evidences of alarm.

The girl ran lightly out of the dairy room where she had been a greedy listener to all that had been said, and a moment later appeared in the yard before the house.

"Yes'm," she answered.

"Be careful now, sir," said Alida, sternly. "There's a witness."

"Only a little idiotic looking girl."

"She's not idiotic, and if you touch me the compact's broken."

"Very well, my time will come. Remember, you've been warned," and he pulled his hat over his eyes and strode away.

"Bah!" said Jane, with a snicker, "as if I hadn't seen his ugly mug so I'd know it 'mong a thousand."

With a face full of loathing and dread Alida watched her enemy disappear down the lane, and then, half fainting, sank on the lounge.

"Jane," she called feebly, but there was no answer.

(to be continued).

Halfpenny Dinners.

Some friends of the poor in Edinburgh, Scotland, impressed with the demoralizing influence of soup kitchens and all distribution of food gratis, lately formed a plan for helping the poverty stricken by establishing a system of halfpenny or cent dinners. Not a few shook their heads. It would never work, they thought. What kind of a dinner could be got for a cent? The friends of the scheme persisted, and their establishment was opened about the end of March last. During the first month 2,566 dinners were served—sold over the counter for cash. The charity ticket system was carefully avoided. This gives about from 80 to 100 per day. The result of the first month has been a debit against the scheme of six shillings or a dollar and a half. The halfpenny more than covered the cost of the food, but the cooking and fuel so far put the balance on the wrong side. There has been an actual profit on every dinner sold, and if the business only increases sufficiently it will be entirely self-supporting. The amount that can be thus given for this most modest coin is remarkable. A pint of strong soup and a thick half slice of bread served in a clean tin basin—or coffee or cocoa or rice and milk in the same way—and each dinner yielding a profit. It is calculated that if 500 dinners were sold daily the project would be quite flourishing. The free dinners in the shape of soup, etc., naturally develop or attract impostors, and in Edinburgh it is said the crowds of such that swarm about the free soup kitchens are perfectly amazing. In many cases these frauds have been known to trade off the soup thus received for "hard ale" or any other intoxicating liquor. On the other hand, it is found that many honest people who would not darken the door of a soup kitchen so long as it was a matter of charity have no objection to avail themselves of what is simply a commercial transaction. The most of the patrons, however, of these halfpenny dinners are children attending the Board schools. Poor, wan-faced little waifs they are, to whom apparently even a halfpenny dinner is a wondrous luxury. The noticeable thing about this movement is the proof it affords of how much clean, nourishing food can be honestly prepared and sold at a profit for a cent.

A Wedding Present

Of practical importance would be a bottle of the only sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—which can be had at any drug store. A continuation of the honeymoon and the removal of corns both assured by its use. Beware of imitations.

The Always Needy Turk.

The Porte is before the powers again with a brace of fresh requests, one being for permission to issue a loan of $25,000,000 on the Egyptian and Cyprus tributes, and the other that the powers will nominate some candidate for the Bulgarian throne who will be acceptable to the Sobranje. Both requests are in the line of chronic helplessness which has long been associated with Turkey. The puzzle in her finances is how she constantly manages, when apparently beyond the bottom of her cash and qute at the bottom of her credit, to hunt up some new article of value to pawn or some old one on which an additional mortgage is possible. With a billion dollars or so of debt, on which only fractional interest is paid, she was able not long ago to pledge some of her railways for money with which to buy guns and ammunition. Now comes another device, and the wonder is where it will all end. Perhaps she will begin soon to sell out some of her islands or outlying provinces if the powers will allow each other to buy them.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have over-looked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Very high straight collars are seen upon the new dresses.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Maize is asserting its claims to be considered a fashionable color.

Man wants but little here below.
But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

A Pittsburger has invented a unicycle in which the rider sits in the centre and propels it with levers. It is said to be impossible to take a header from it, and a speed of thirty miles an hour can be easily attained.

LADIES

Who are Weak, Nervous and Exhausted; who feel themselves losing Strength; who are pale, delicate and sickly in appearance, suffering from the many complaints **peculiar to women**—send for and **read** M. V. LUBON'S **Treatise** in book form on the **Diseases of Women.** Mailed sealed and secure from observation on receipt of 6c. in stamps, unsealed free. Address, **M. V. LUBON**, 47 Wellington St. East, **Toronto, Ont.**

Beads, or to speak by the card, jets, are fashionable foundations for bonnets.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 King Street West Toronto, Canada.

The Crown Prince and Portugal have arrived in England.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Ladies' shoes must match in tint the prevailing color of the gown.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and READ M. V. Lubon's Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. E. Toronto Ont.

The sailor styles are reported in many garments for boys and girls.

A Paris correspondent says a treaty has been drawn up between France and Abyssinia by which King John refuses to allow any Italian factories on the Red sea Littoral, and disputes the right of Italy to places already occupied by Italians, while France subscribes £40,000 to the Ethiopian convent at Jersualem, which supplies Abyssinia with Coptic clergy.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

Small, simple mantles are made with basque backs and mantilla fronts.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS, opium, morphine, chloral, tobacco, and *kindred habits.* The medicine may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, *if so desired.* Send 6c. in stamps for book and testimonials from those who have been cured. Address M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont. Cut this out for future reference. When writing mention this paper.

A. P. 338

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Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter at the banking house of the institution, 15th June, 1887. There were present:—

Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hon. Alex. Morris, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, William Ramsay, John Fisken, jr.; Henry Pellatt, Robert Carswell, James Mason, John Smart (Port Hope), Thomas Walmsley, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, S. J. Vankoughnet, J. O. Heward, G. M. Rose, R. Beaty, W. B. Hamilton, Dr. Thorburn, A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the twelfth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ending 31st May, 1887:—

Balance at credit, on account, 30th May, 1886, brought forward		$18,339 13
Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		185,067 24
		$203,406 37
From which has been taken:		
Dividend No. 23, 4 per cent. (paid 1st Dec. 1886)	$60,000 00	
Dividend No. 24, 4 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1887)	60,000 00	
		$120,000 00
		$83,406 37
Written off bank premises and furniture account	$3,656 93	
Carried to rest account	50,000 00	
		53,656 93
Balance of account carried forward		$29,749 44

Rest Account.

Balance at credit of account, 30th May, 1886	$500,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	$50,000 00
Balance of account carried forward	$550,000 00

The profits for the year show an improvement over those of the year previous, and have enabled your Directors to place the sum of $50,000 to Rest Account in addition to paying the customary dividends.

Appropriations have been made from Contingent Account in liquidation of assets therein provided for. Your directors are of the opinion that the balance unappropriated is sufficient to cover all doubtful assets. The ultimate realization of any considerable proportion of the assets at present covered by appropriations from this account depends upon a substantial improvement in the condition of things in the Province of Manitoba.

In view of the continued development of the North-West Provinces a branch has been opened in the town of Calgary.

The investments of the bank in Government, municipal and other first-class debentures now amount to $1,084,515 25.

The head office and branches of the bank have been carefully inspected, and your directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

H. S. Howland, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st May, 1887.

LIABILITIES.

1.	Notes of the bank in circulation		$1,058,133 00
2.	Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)		3,580,500 08
3.	Deposits not bearing interest		1,082,436 08
4.	Due to other banks in Canada		2,532 60
5.	Due to agents in United Kingdom		244,373 73
	Total liabilities to the public		$5,967,975 49
6.	Capital stock paid up		1,500,000 00
7.	Rest account		550,000 00
8.	Contingent account		33,024 13
9.	Dividend No. 24, payable 1st June, 1887 (4 per cent)		60,000 00
10.	Former dividends unpaid		1,100 61
11.	Balance of profit and loss account carried forward		29,749 44
			$8,141,849 67

ASSETS.

1.	Gold and silver coin current		235,477 65
2.	Dominion Government notes		492,819 00
3.	Notes and cheques on other banks		167,717 60
4.	Balance due from other banks in Canada		187,728 80
5.	Balance due from agents in foreign countries		86,352 27
6.	Dominion of Canada debentures	$356,458 05	
7.	Province of Ontario Securities	139,477 61	
8.	Municipal and other debentures	588,579 59	
			1,084,515 25
	Total assets immediately available		$2,254,610 66
9.	Loans on call		162,739 15
10.	Loans, discounts or advances on current account to municipal and other corporations		600,822 16
11.	Other current loans discounts and advances to the public		4,731,885 09
12.	Notes discounted over due, secured		52,733 57
13.	Notes discounted over due, unsecured (Estimated loss provided for)		35,690 94
14.	Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises)		61,955 01
15.	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank (all bearing interest)		35,770 35
16.	Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head office and branches		145,269 49
17.	Other assets, not included under foregoing heads		60,373 25
			$8,141,849 67

D. R. Wilkie,
Cashier.

The report was adopted.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, also to the cashier and other officers, for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the bank.

The ballot was then taken for the election of directors, which resulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz.:—Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robert Jaffray.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Henry S Howland was elected President and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

THE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE OF LONDON. ONT. A FULL SUPPLY FOR 1887.

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The Snow Drift Baking Powder Co., Brantford, Ont.

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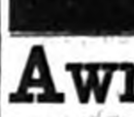
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—AND—

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How to Wean the Calf.

One of the most important agricultural duties at this season of the year is weaning the calves. This delicate operation requires experience—second-hand experience is much preferable. The writer of this article got his bran new, but would advise all aspirants for the position of calf caterer to halt in their mad career and be content with the enchantment distance lends to the view. I worked at the farming trade all one summer, and know every branch of the art. Weaning a calf is one of the largest branches. I once supposed that it required large quantities of the "milk of kindness" to wean an infant bovine, but subsequent investigations have proved to me that sour milk answers the purpose better. This is how I became acquainted with the fact—and the calf:—

Shortly after my arrival on the farm one of the barnyard bovines presented her master with a baby ox, a pretty little red and white creature with gazelle-like, innocent eyes, and it immediately elicited my sympathy and watchful care. For two weeks it was never from its mother's side. Then the farmer intimated that the time had arrived to wean it. He enclosed it in a small field where the grass was growing profusely, and brought a pail of milk for it to imbibe.

I never yet learned whether it was a case of malice aforethought or a sense of self-preservation that inspired the farmer to delegate me as tutor to that calf. But as it was such a docile little creature I felt no fear as to the ultimate success of my undertaking. The little animal stood looking at us wonderingly with its soft, patient eyes awaiting our approach. When within a few feet of my gazelle a paroxysm of fear seemed to strike him forcibly and he started off across the field with a white flag of truce flying. I followed, and after circling around for half an hour we corraled him in a fence corner. The pail was then placed before him, but the little creature didn't appear to be hungry; it seemed suspicious of the pail. I spoke soothingly. This calmed his fears. I then gently but firmly pushed his head downward until his nose touched the milk. Great Cæsar! what a prodigious bellow escaped that beast. With one bound the docile, innocent little gazelle landed me on the ground and soaked me from head to foot with milk. In doing so the pail bail became caught on the calf's neck and he went sailing off around the field with his tin pail muzzle. Occasionally he would run foul of a stump, when a sound like the wail of a hand-organ in a thunder storm was borne to us upon the breeze. You could no more approach the gazelle than you could a will-o'-the-wisp. He would jump, and bellow, cavort and tear around as though there was a full head of steam on and the safety-valve was tied down. Finally he turned a somersault over a stone. This disengaged the pail, and with one more heartrending bellow he started at a Flying Dutchman gait for the next township.

When the calf was recovered the farmer initiated me into the mysteries. I learned that the proper way was, first to catch the calf; get his neck in chancery between your legs; place the pail of milk in front of you; insert one finger into the calf's mouth and gently lead his head down to the milk. Your sleeves should be rolled up: in fact it is just as well not to wear much clothing when you undertake this exercise. Neither is it considered the proper thing to wear gloves during the operation, unless it be a pair made from quarter-inch boiler-plate. I never knew a calf to amputate anyone's finger, where the fingers were properly fastened on. SAM STUBBS.—"Grip."

Is Borrowed Money an Injury.

Some very extraordinary views and opinions were expressed in the Senate the other day by a number of gentlemen on the subject of Canadian loan companies and their operation. The immediate cause of this curious criticism was the second reading of a bill to enable the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings' Company to register its stock in Britain as well as in Ontario, and to do business in other provinces of the Dominion than this. Mr. Wark, in demurring to the passage of the bill, desired "some proof that these institutions were really doing good to the country." He spoke sadly of the Ontario farmers, who owe these concerns some $80,000,000, and pay $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 for the use of it, and had "strong doubts whether it is really for the advantage of the Maritime provinces to allow these companies to go there and lend money on the terms they lend at in Ontario. Our country is too poor to bear such burdens."

A severe electric shock was felt by a telegraph operator of Nice during the earthquake of February 23. A study of the phenomenon has convinced M. Onimus that earthquake movements are normally accompanied by strong electric currents.

Dr. Wendell Holmes, who has a hobby for finding out all the big trees and writes so lovingly about them, has found in England a bigger elm than any known to him in America. St. Magdalene's College, Oxford, has an elm 25 ft. 6 ins. in circumference.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Ex-Ald. McColl, of St. Thomas, has decamped, leaving liabilities of over two thousand dollars.

The amount of Mr. Ryan's tender for the construction of the Red River Valley railway is $780,000.

The expense of the Dominion Railway Commission averages $200 a day, not including the payment of witnesses.

The Manitoba Methodist Conference has decided to establish a Theological Institute in Winnipeg at an early date.

The expense of purchasing and distributing 11,810 bushels of seed grain in the North West in 1886 was $31,867.

The Toronto Ministerial Association has passed a resolution protesting against the running of the street cars on Sunday.

The Toronto detective department has been reorganized, and will now consist of an inspector, a sergeant, and five detectives.

A number of the passengers on the steamer Abysinnia from Yokohama have arrived in Montreal—twenty days from Yokohama.

The Galt coal mines have been shut down, owing to alleged abitrary demands of the miners, throwing 150 men out of employment.

Sir Henry Blake, Governor of the Bahamas, is the new Governor of Newfoundland. Sir Ambrose Shea succeeds him in the Bahamas.

The Minister of the Interior will leave Ottawa on his North-Western trip on July 15, and will probably be absent about six weeks.

Private Short, formerly of the 81st Foot, 107 years of age, was the oldest veteran at the Imperial pensioners' banquet in Ottawa on Monday night.

Crop prospects throughout the Ottawa Valley counties are reported to be of the most promising character, in most cases far surpassing the past few years.

Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, proposes visiting the Lower Provinces shortly to acquaint himself with the working of the fisheries protection fleet.

It was announced the other day in Montreal that a loan of one million dollars for Manitoba had been taken up in that city on behalf of a syndicate of English capitalists.

A Sunday train service between Montreal and New York has been arranged by the Delaware and Hudson railway, in response to a request of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. H. Sutherland, President of the Hudson Bay railway, estimates that the cost of the line, including improvements at the terminal points and elevators, will be $16,000,000.

The revising officers are to be paid for the current year a salary of $300, and an allowance of five cents per name on his list up to 4,000, and three cents per name from 4,000 to 10,000.

Depositors in Government savings banks in future cannot have more than $1,000 to their credit, nor can they deposit more than $300 per annum for the first two years they hold a bank book.

The body of the young man, Nicholas G Hart, who mysteriously disappeared on the day of the federal election from Indian Cove Quebec, was found floating in the river opposite St. Michel.

Sixteen cadets have retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston since June 30th, 1885, before completing their college course, to accept special commissions in the Imperial army.

Mr. Norquay, who has just returned to Winnipeg from the West, says the crop prospects throughout Manitoba are better than he had ever seen them, and that farmers everywhere are jubilant.

At a meeting of the Canadian branch of he Imperial Federation League, held recently in Ottawa, it was decided to hold public meetings in the various provinces for the organization of branches.

The recommendation of the Library committee that the Parliamentary reports, from Confederation to the establishment of *Hansard* be printed at a cost of $10,000 has been shelved until next session.

It is stated that the Manitoba Provincial railway to boundary can be graded in six or seven weeks, and that the extension of the Northern Pacific to connect with it will be completed in about the same time.

The new bridge of the Canadian Pacific railway at Lachine will be completed by the middle of next month, and the line from Smith's Falls to Montreal is expected to be opened for traffic about the same time.

Mr. Mercier, on behalf of the Quebec Government, has taken out a writ of injunction against the Waterloo and Magog Railway Company with the object of preventing the sale of the line to the Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to institute a service to summer resorts on Lake St. Louis, and lively competition is expected with the Grand Trunk, who intend extending the Lachine branch with the same object.

It is now stated that Gaudy and Racette, the murderers of Hector McLeish at Wolseley, have escaped in a canoe from the Qu'Appelle river down the Assiniboine, and from there across the boundary line. The police so far have been unable to get on their trail.

An uninteresting return of nearly 900 pages, prepared at a cost of $500, was recently brought down in Parliament while the chances are that the member who asked for the return could have obtained all the information he required by a couple of hours' examination of the original documents in the departments.

In the Quebec timber market several sales have taken place during the past week, two large rafts of Nipissing timber, comprising a large quantity of waney pine, having been placed at prices that have not yet transpired. One raft of nice Ottawa wood, about 38½ f. t. average, was placed at 15 cents, and a lot of common timber at 14 cents. No transactions in hardwoods are reported. The accounts from Great Britain are decidedly gloomy and there is nothing so indicate any improvement in this market.

AMERICAN.

The crops in Illinois have been seriously injured by the Hessian fly and cut worms.

The steam barge P. Walters was sunk in a storm off Black River, Ohio, on Monday night, and eight lives lost.

In Columbia, South Carolina, on Sunday, the thermometer registered 100½ in the shade, 105 degrees being reached inside many houses and offices.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an invitation from a Washington gentleman to visit the United States, says that his age and engagements preclude his undertaking the journey.

Frank Triggs, of Washington, about 25 years of age, deliberately threw himself into the Niagara rapids from one of the Sister Islands the other afternoon, and was immediately swept over the Falls.

A mail train on the Pennsylvania road has been successfully run from Altoona to Pittsburg, a distance of nearly 120 miles, without the use of a stick of wood or a lump of coal, crude petroleum being the only fuel.

Ellen Stants, 25 years of age, her brother James and the latter's three children, aged respectively 10, 8 and 4 years, were poisoned at Philadelphia, on Monday morning, by eating canned salmon for breakfast, and all are in a dangerous condition from its effects.

The fidelty National Bank, of Cincinnati, has been closed by order of the authorities at Washington, for allowing its drafts to go to protest. The Bank of Montreal secured an attachment against the bank from the Supreme Court of New York for two protested cheques of $109,000 each.

FOREIGN.

Rumours are current that King Milan of Servia is about to abdicate.

A Russian force is making its way towards Badakshan through Bokhara.

The French Superior Council of War has approved of Gen. Ferron's army reforms.

The London Lancet states that the German Crown Prince is enjoying excellent health.

The floods in Hungary are subsiding, and the towns of Mako and Vessarhely are now out of danger.

The Spanish Senate has voted $50,000 towards the erection of a statue to the late King Alfonso.

Five of the Alsatians on trial at Leipsic have been found guilty of high treason. They will be imprisoned.

In a fencing match at Havre the button dropped off the foil of one of the contestants and he mortally wounded his antagonist.

Lord Salisbury has refused to accede to Turkey's desire to modify the terms of the recently concluded Egyptian convention.

At Ennis on Saturday the court committed a girl for trial who was charged with throwing vitriol on a bailiff during the Bodyke evictions.

A mob on Monday set fire to a Jewish quarter of the town of Duna Sigerdhely in Hungary. The quarter was almost entirely destroyed and 125 families were made homeless.

Russia and France have protested to the Porte against the signing of the Egyptian convention, and it is reported their communication contained a threat that war would ensue should the convention be ratified.

A collision occurred on Monday between two trains at Potsdam. One of the cars caught fire and was consumed. The bodies of two persons have been taken from the wreck and one still remains. Several persons were injured.

The French Chamber of Deputies have passed the first clause of the Army bill, which declares it to be the duty of every Frenchman to perform military service, and the second, which provides that the duration of military service shall be twenty years.

Advices received at St. Petersburg from Askabad state that most of the Ghilzais who were loyal to the Ameer have now deserted him. The insurgents have attempted to destroy the Quettah railway, and the British are fortifying its terminus at Gulistan-Karez.

A special cablegram says that upon the Secretary to the Treasury moving in the Imperial House of Commons the adoption of the India and China mail contract, Mr Anderson advocated the alternative service offered by the Canadian Pacific, and moved an amendment to that effect. Mr. Goschen said the Government would consider the Canadian proposal, but he objected to the amendment, which was accordingly withdrawn. It was then proposed to refer the question to a select committee, and a debate ensued, lasting till three o'clock in the morning. The India and China contract was ultimately approved. This does not absolutely bar the Canadian Pacific chances, but the action of the House considerably lessens them.

CROWNS OF GOLD.

Diadems Which Have Adorned the Royal Heads of All Ages.

Scotland's ancient crown was made for King Robert Bruce. It is made out of two circlets of gold, the upper decorated with crosses and lilies, the lower with uncut diamonds.

The iron crown is hoarded as a national relic in the cathedral of the little Lombard town, Monza, a good day's journey from Paris. It has been there from time immemorial. It was made in the sixth century by a skilled Roman goldsmith for King Antha aric's energetic Queen Theodolinda.

The holy crown of Hungary, according to the popular tradition, was wrought by the angels for his apostolic majesty, King Stephen I. but history records its two-fold birth, for it is really made out of two separate crowns in the church at Namur worn by Baldwin, Count of Flanders, whom the crusaders made King of Jerusalem. The thorns that are set in the gold are said to have been taken from the crown of thorns worn by the Saviour on the cross.

The triple crown is worn by the Pope only on extraordinary occasions. Ordinarily he wears a common bishop's miter. The tiara was originally a plain, pointed cap.

The crowns worn by the Gothic kings who ruled in Spain before the Moorish invasion were found a score of years ago in the old cemetery Fuente di Guerrazar, near Toledo, and form now the chief attraction in the Elung museum.

In the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle is a crown donated to the church by Mary, Queen of Scots.

Napoleon had a splendid crown made for himself. It was the one he put on his own head at the famous coronation in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. After his fall it was kept under lock and key in the national treasury until the nephew of his uncle assumed it after the *coup d'etat* in 1852.

Weaver Birds.

The true weaver birds are inhabitants of Africa, and as their name indicates they make a nest by weaving. Away from civilization they use rough grasses for this purpose, but gladly seize on cotton and other twines; when given a large ball of cotton twine they will not cease until the last inch has been woven into the nest. The only specimen of this family inhabiting North America is the Baltimore oriole, sometimes called fire hang birds, golden robin, etc. This bird usually attaches its nest to the extreme ends of the branches of an elm tree the nest being six or eight inches deep and shaped like a pocket or bag and is built as firm as if made of bagging. This member of the weaver bird family has also adapted itself to the ways of civilization, making its nest almost entirely of hemp, cotton twine, and other materials pulled from different fabrics, occasionally using some horsehair. There is no lining to the nest except what is compactly woven into the fabric. This nest will often sway backward and forward several feet in a stiff breeze while the old bird is sitting on the eggs. Birds are seldom frightened by noise or motion created by nature or animals, except the two-legged biped which seems to be an enemy to everything beautiful in nature, destroying birds and plants out of pure wantonness. Children should be taught not to destroy birds' nests; then, when they grow up they will know better than to shoot birds just for fun.

FARM.

Stock Notes.

A good many farmers have the idea that milk is not just right for pigs until it is soured. This is a very serious mistake. No possible good can come from souring it, but very serious harm. After you take out the cream and the water, the most that remains is caseine and sugar of milk. Both are valuable. But when you sour it you change the sugar of milk into lactic acid and lose nearly half the entire value of your milk. Feed milk sweet to calves and colts. Never let it sour if you can help it. Why will you throw away half its value?

The Farmer's (Irish) *Gazette* gives the following different ways of treating balky horses, which are recommended for trial: First, pat the horse on the neck, examine him carefully, first one side, then the other; if you can get him a handful of grass, give it to him, and speak encouragingly to him. Then jump into the wagon, and give the word go, and he will generally obey. Second, taking the horse out of the shafts, and turning him around in a circle until he is giddy, will generally start him. Third, another way to cure a balky horse is, place your hand over his nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go. Fourth, then, again, take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore legs, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it; tie in a bow knot. At the first click he will probably go dancing off. After going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendons. Fifth, again, you can try the following: Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth. Sixth, the last remedy I know, is as follows: Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to head. This will divert his attention, and start him.

POULTRY NOTES.

The farmer who keeps a flock of twenty-five to thirty hens, with the usual accompaniment of a hundred or more lively chicks, and allows them to share his domain in common with himself, his other stock and farm utensils, finds perplexity and most abominable company at every turn. The hen at large, in her multiplied form, is worse than an army of locusts, and her following as offensive as a pestilence.

An experienced poultryman thinks the essential cause of failure in so many of the attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to a lack of care. A farmer will rise at four o'clock in the morning to feed and milk his cows, will carefully clean out the stalls and prepare the beds for the cows, and his work does not end till late; but he will not do so much work for the hens. Yet the hens will pay, when properly cared for, five times as much profit, in proportion to labor and capital invested, as the cows.

If young chicks and turkeys appear stupid and ailing; examine them for lice. A little grease put on top of the head and under the wings will generally prove efficacious. Treat the mother in like manner. Fumigate the hen house by burning sulphur therein, making the house as close as possible for a few hours. Also wash every part with kerosene, or whitewash with caustic lime at least twice a year, and give the fowls plenty of dust or dry ashes, and there will be no trouble from lice.

The only sure way to clean out a nest should the contents become soiled, is to carry the box outside, burn the hay, and then dip a sponge in kerosene and apply a lighted match to the box, first rubbing it over with the sponge. The oil will burn for a few moments over the box and then cease. If there are any lice they will have but a poor chance. If an egg is broken in the nest the result is usually lice, unless the nest is at once cleaned, and the best mode is to begin anew with the box very clean and fresh cut hay put in.

A correspondent of the London Journal of Horticultural says, in reference to the question of sex in eggs: Last winter an old poultry keeper told me he could distinguish the sex in eggs. I laughed at him, and was none the less skeptical when he told me the following secret: Eggs with the air bladder on the centre of the crown of the egg will produce cockerels; those with the bladder one side will produce pullets. The old man was so certain of the truth of this dogma, and his poultry yard so far confirmed it, that I determined to make experiments upon it this year. I have done so, registering the egg bladder vertical, or bladder on one side, rejected all in which it was not one or the other, as in some it is only very slightly out of the center. The following is the result; Fifty-eight chickens were hatched, three are dead, eleven are yet too young to decide upon their sex; of the remaining forty-four, every one has turned out true to the old man's theory. This of course, may be an accidental coincidence, but I shall certainly try the experiment again.

DAIRY NOTES.

When a cow steps in the milk pail she also steps into the butter. If she only kicks over the milk she simply wastes her food.

Butter shrinks as well as other articles and such is often the cause of errors in reports of sales when butter is shipped long distances and remains unsold for several weeks.

There is no time, says a wise man, to waste with kicking cows. If you have one, just put a hame-strap in her mouth and buckle it tightly behind her horns. Take it off when done milking, of course.

It is always best to milk rapidly, so as to get the milk out of the stable as soon as possible, in order to prevent the absorption of gases by the milk, as the cooler it becomes the more readily the milk is affected by odors.

An Iowa Agricultural College bulletin makes the following classifications of the relative values of foods as milk producers:

Potatoes, per 100 pounds	10
Corn, per 100 pounds	50
Timothy, per 100 pounds	50
Barley, per 100 pounds	55
Oats, per 100 pounds	60
Wheat, per 100 pounds	65
Wheat bran, per 100 pounds	70
Clover hay, per 100 pounds	80
Oil meal, per 100 pounds	1.45

A great many people are under the impression that in feeding ground food to stock it is better to make it into a slop that the animal can drink. Prof. E. W. Stewart truly says: "The saliva is an important agency in the digestion of food, and saliva is caused to flow by the act of mastication. When sloppy food is given there is no mastication. This sloppy food, then, is deprived of the usual proportion of saliva, and must depend wholly upon other agencies of digestion."

GARDEN NOTES.

A remedy for rot and mildew in grapes, said to be effectual, is stated as follows: One pound nine ounces sulphate of copper, dissolved in two gallons of water, three pounds quick lime slaked in two and a half quarts of water. Mix, and apply lightly with a whisk brush or by other means of spraying. The application is used as a preventive, and not as a cure, and the first two weeks in July are stated to be the proper time of application in the North. The fruit itself should not be sprinkled.

STATISTICS.

VERMONT PRODUCTS.

The annual product of butter in the State of Vermont is stated at 27,000,000 pounds; of maple sugar at 10,000,000 pounds; of wool at 3,000,000 pounds, and of hay at 1,000,000 tons.

THE CHICAGO ELEVATORS.

Chicago elevators contained last week 15,202,521 bushels of wheat, 5,583,433 bushels of corn, 1,311,895 bushels of oats, 120,912 bushels of rye, and 27,762 bushels of barley; total, 22,246,523 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,827,937 bushels a year ago.

THE BIBLE SUPPLY.

The American Bible Society issued during the year, 1,675,897 copies of the Scriptures, making the total number of volumes issued by the society since its organization in 1816 48,324,916. The last year has been the fifth in which the society has been engaged in its fourth resupply of the Bible to the United States. In the course of its work it has found that every eight family visited is without a Bible. Of families visited 400,000 received it when offered, and more than 150,000 rejected it.

THE EMIGRATION OF THE WORLD.

Recent statistics show that 19,000,000 of people are residing in other than their native country. In England there are 203,000 foreigners; in Russia 344,000; France 1,001,000; Switzerland, 211,035; Austria, 182 676; Belgium, 1145,665; Holland, 69,971; Italy, 59,956; Scandinavia, 50,968; Spain, 41,703. In North America there are 7,300,942 foreigners; in South America, 6,033,105; in Asia, 1,584,344, and in Africa, 140,383. England takes the lead in the number of people who leave her shores. At the present time 4,200,000 of her sons are scattered over the world. Germany comes next, with a total of 2,601,000; strangely enough 82,000 of these are residing in France alone, while 2,000,000 are in the United States. The other nations rate in following order: Italy, 1,000,000; Scandinavia, 795,070; Belgium, 497,000; France, 382,662; Spain, 453,400; Austria, 337,000, of whom 118,000 reside in Germany.

COST OF WAR AND EDUCATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following figures, showing the contrast between the expenditures per head on war and education in the various European States, as compiled by M. Leon Donnat, a Belgian statiscian:

	War s.	War d.	Education s.	Education d.
France	20	0	1	5
England	13	6	3	1
Holland	17	9	3	2
Prussia	10	11	2	5
Russia	10	2	0	1½
Denmark	8	8	4	7
Italy	7	6	0	8
Austria	6	8	1	6
Switzerland	4	10	4	2

This comparison, of course, takes no account of the frightful waste entailed by the sacrifice of the labor of able-bodied men during the period of military service.

WHY THEY RAISE GOOD HORSES.

As shown from authentic reports, the French government expends annually upon its horse-breeding establishments no less than $1,348,600. The government of Austria gives something over $400,000, and that of Hungary $582,500 toward the encouragement of horse-breeding, but a large amount ($80,000) in Austria alone is spent on the purchase of promising-looking young horses from private breeders for incorporation in the government establishment. The total asked for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in Austria alone is little short of $700,000 a year. In Prussia there are eighteen establishments, three of which consist of stallions and brood mares. The remaining fifteen are situated in the various provinces, and are depots for the stallions bred in the three studs referred to. The cost of the breeding establishments may be roughly estimated at $400,000.

Features of the Thousand Islands

If the islands and islets still remained merely in their original condition, as rounded, dome-shaped knolls, clad with pine and maple and Virginia-creeper, rising humplike in slow slopes from the water's edge, they would still be extremely romantic and picturesque. But they are far more than this. The ceaseless action of the river at their sides, aided by the disintegrating frosts of winter, and the pressure of the ice-peaks when the lake "breaks up" in early spring (exactly as if it were an academy for young gentlemen in the Easter holidays), has cut many of their edges into steep little cliffs, fantastically weathered, as granite almost always weathers, into beautiful broken crags and pinnacles. Thus the cliffs often spring sheer from the surface of the water, worn by rain and frost into quaint, jutting shapes, and with rare ferns and flowers and creepers hanging out here and there from their crevice nooks. The summits remain for the most part smooth and polished by the old ice-action; and the contrast between their bald, round surfaces, almost gray with age and lichens, and the jagged and ruddy outline of the more recent fractures, makes an extremely bold and effective element in the total picture. The islets are also of every imaginable shape, size, and grouping—some of them big enough to hold two or three farms, and others of them rising solitary from mid-stream, crowned by a single weaving stem of Canadian cedar. Here is one, for example, a mere bare pinnacle of moldering rock; and here is another, a craggy little island, yet covered with endless variety of timber, whose drooping foliage hangs over the bank and reflects itself placidly in the silvery mirror below. Thus cluster after cluster passes before one's eyes, all fairy-like, green and romantic, but all as infinitely varied in shape and contour as intricate intermixture of rock and vegetation, and land and water, can possibly make them.

The Kingdom of Belgium.

The little kingdom of Belgium appears to be all torn up with internal disorder. The middle classes are fighting the aristocracy and the lower classes are fighting the middle classes. The Radicals are agitating to extend the suffrage, the Protestant-Liberals are antagonizing them, and the workingmen are demanding universal suffrage. The laboring class is on the verge of a universal strike, opposed by the farmers and the Government. The strike has been temporarily postponed, because labor is not quite ready for it, but when it comes it will be so much in the nature of a revolution that it will be met with military force. If it cannot be put down, then either France or Germany will probably step in and quell it. The Belgian laboring classes are perhaps the poorest and most unreasonable in all Europe They are easily led by agitators into Communistic uprisings for the reason that the are the victims of drink. Belgium has come to be a more drunken country even than Switzerland, and the laboring classes have drunk themselves into a chronic state of poverty, ignorance, and general besottedness.

Journalism in Texas has its tribulations The Waco Advance says:—"All subscribers, it is hoped, will pay promptly. If there ever was a concern that needed money that concern is The Daily Advance. It started on nothing, and so far has been living on what it started on.

HOUSEHOLD.

My Charming Little Housekeeper.

BY HELEN CLARK.

She dusts the Sevres and bric-a-brac,
With just the dantiest little knack,
And always puts my papers back.—
My charming little housekeeper.

Rare jellies makes—meringues and creams
More fair than ever poet's dreams—
Like drifted snow your frosting gleams—
My charming little housekeeper.

Nor doth the prose of cooking slight,
Her bread is sweet, and white and light,
Her biscuits are a goodly sight—
(Ah, charming little housekeeper.)

She reads with me the magizines,
Although to one she always leans;
She makes the most artistic screens—
My charming little housekeeper.

She sings to me with dulcet voice
(Fair Patti's notes are not so choice,)
She doth my classic soul rejoice,
My charming little housekeeper.

What wonder that I love her—then—
As much—and even more—than when
Last May, the church beside the glen—
Oh, charming little housekeeper.

Received a bright and joyous throng,
Rich voices swelled a marriage song,
To me you promised to belong—
My darling little housekeeper.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To brighten stove-zincs, rub with kerosene.

Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juce.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

A layer of leather in the iron holder makes it cooler to use.

A little molasses upon a mustard draft will prevent blistering.

Medicinal herbs should be dried, put in paper bags and labeled.

A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

A bit of soda dropped in the cavity of an aching tooth will afford relief.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tin ware.

To remove ink spots, dip the spotted part in pure melted tallow, then wash.

Herbs used in cooking should be pounded, sifted, and put into bottles or tin boxes.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will clean them quickly.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

Paper will stick to walls that are washed in a solution of one-forth pound of glue to a gallon of water.

A pretty hammock pillow is made of bright awning cloth, with some simple design set between the stripes.

Peach leaves pounded to a pulp, and applied to bruise or wound from rusty nail, or a simple cut, will give immediate relief.

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away The same remedy is also good for mice.

Sunshine on mirrors will injure their lustre, therefore do not hang opposite a door or window.

As far as possible iron by the thread — that is, pull the material straight and endeavor to move the iron in the same line with the thread of the cloth.

Rain water is the best for toilet purposes and keeps the skin soft and smooth. Boiled rain water is considered as effective as a Turkish bath in removing tan.

Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well, even in very hot weather. Fish is often improved in flavor under this treatment.

To clean windows, wash with luke warm water, rub with any clean, dry cloth to take off the first dampness, then finish with a piece of chamois. A large one can be purchased for 50 cents, and it will last a lifetime and will save so much hard work. When soiled, wash in soapsuds, rinse well and dry, then rub it in the hands to make it soft. For silver it is unequaled. Also wring it in tepid water, and use it to rub off the finger marks on the piano, then rub with a dry one.

Domestic Life in Japan.

Generally speaking, the Japanese men make kind and affectionate husbands, and the women make virtuous and exemplary wives and mothers; and the children are certainly the happiest little imps in the world; their parents fondle and spoil them most effectually, and at the same time never lose their control over them. The non-irritating nature of the native diet has much to do with such serene nerves and temperaments. One never sees a child whipped in Japan; a reproving mother may administer a mild slap over the head, which correction invariably brings the little recalcitrants to order. The husband has absolute control over the person of his wife; at the same time, one never sees a man strike a woman in Japan; yet there is considerable pinching and slapping done on occasions when those strange and ungovernable spells of exasperating ugliness known as tantrums settle down upon their matrimonial horizon. On these occasions there is considerable free hitting, biting, and scratching indulged in on both sides of the house; but the greater strength of the husband invariably leaves him master of the situation, and the belligerent household speedily resumes its serene and happy course. On such occasions, unless physical force were resorted to, it would be difficult to say where matters would end; for the women are very childish, and in their paroxysms of fury might speedily demolish the household, unless restrained. These family jars are not of frequent occurrence, but they make up in intensity for their rarity.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

LUMINOUS PAINT IN THEATERS.—Herr Stehle, the Government Inspector of the Royal Bavarian Court Theatre, has, according to *Iron*, given high testimony to the use of luminous paint as a safeguard against panic in theaters. Any explosion or disaster with gas leaves the exit passage of the theater in total darkness, and even if additional oil lamps were used, they would probably be extinguished by the air concussion. In the above named theater inscriptions in luminous paint are suspended over the exit passages, which direct the audience to the "way out" *(Ausgang)*. "These placards, in spite of being exposed to the very poor light of the corridors in the day time and the gaslight in the evening are so luminous after the gas has been turned out that any one can gain the stairs in each corridor without difficulty." The *Lancet* says the precaution is so simple and inexpensive that we wonder it is not immediately adopted in all theaters. Indeed, we see no reason why its use should not be made compulsory. Surely some provision of the kind might be included in the theaters bill now before Parliament.—*Scientific American.*

A servant who prided herself on living in a genteel family being asked to define the term said:—"Where they keep a carriage, have three or four kinds of wine and never pay a bill the first time it is called for."

A Chinese Gambling Station.

The Portuguese possession of Macao, one of the oldest European settlements in the Orient, would be of little importance to its rulers were it not that it is to the Chinese of the island and some of the foreigners what Monte Carlo is to Europeans. It is one of the gambling places of the world. One company pays to the Portuguese proprietors of the island $150,000 a year for the privilege of running its several houses. Fan tan, the gambling game played here, one of the simplest of games, allowing neither the excitement nor the possible large winnings of roulet, is irresistibly facinating to the Chinese. They throng the fan tan house, crowding around the tables and placing their little earnings upon a corner of the 1, 2, 3 or 4. It is not at all uncommon to see them, when all their money is lost, take gold or silver ornaments from their dress or even parts of the dress itself and stake them against sums considerably lower than their value. The game of fan tan is learned at a glance. A flat piece of lead or other metal, about a foot square is placed in the center of the gambling-table. Its sides are numbered from 1 to 4.

The gambler places his money on one side of the corner, betting upon one of the numbers or upon a combination of numbers. In the former case, should he be successful, he receives three times the amount of his stake, less about 10 per cent. commission for the bank. Should either of the numbers upon the corner or combination of which he has made his wager win he receives his stake, minus the same commission. There are no cards or wheel, but a pile of small round coppers having a little square hole in the centre of each and called cash. A handful is taken and placed in the center of the table under an inverted bowl. When all bets have been made the proprietor of the bank moves the bowl and carefully takes from the pile four cash: then four more, and so on until four, three, two or only one is left, which is the winning number. It is a most tedious game, for the central pile must be so large that the number of cash which it contains cannot possibly be told, and the process of drawing them out by fours takes considerable time. But the poor Chinese who have staked their all upon one of the numbers hang over the table and watch that gradually diminishing pile, intensely fascinated. Having won, they try again, until they have at last lost. Losing, they go off to beg, borrow or steal more capital with which to try their fortune once again.

Lawyer's Wills.

English lawyers, when dining together, a hundred years ago, used to toast "the schoolmasters," who then wrote wills and, by their ignorance, gave the profession much remunerative business. In this country, the following toast used to be a favorite at dinners of the Bar: "To the lawyer's best friend—the man who makes his own will."

Both the letter and the spirit of this toast have been illustrated by the litigation which has arisen over the wills of lawyers, made by themselves.

Lord St. Leonards, one of the most distinguished of the Lord Chancellors of England of the present century, left a will drawn up by himself, which caused long and costly litigation.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, an excellent lawyer, left his fortune to pay the national debt, and the court set it aside on the ground of imbecility.

"Sir Joseph," said Lord Mansfield, "might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriers' bridge with his full-bottomed wig."

Lord Mansfield's will was written by himself on half a sheet of paper, and not in the usual form; but it proved valid for the disposal of property to the amount of two and a half million pounds sterling.

Lord Stowell was eminent as a judge, but "near" as a man. In order to save the legacy duty, he, during his lifetime, made over to his son William the twenty thousand pounds intended for him. But the son, who died first, made a will, leaving the amount to his father, who was thus obliged to pay the duty. His lordship bequeathed it to Lady Sidmouth, and after his death the legacy was contested.

There are many instances extant of great lawyers blundering in the making of their own wills, and there is one case where a lawyer purposely left his will obscure. Serjeant Maynard, an eminent black-letter lawyer, had perplexed himself over some very fine points of law. He, therefore, left a will worded in such terms as would cause litigation to arise on the points he wished the courts to settle.

Death of a Great Tiger Slayer.

Mr. Hormusdee Edulji Kotwal, the well known tiger slayer, died a short time ago at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. He was severely wounded in the arm in an encounter with a leopard a little time ago in the jungle of Baroda, and would have been killed on the spot by the infuriated beast but for the assistance he received from the villagers who had accompanied him. With their aid the leopard was killed, but Mr. Kotwal, being far away from any competent medical help, bled profusely from his wounds. The Raja of Baroda very kindly treated the wounded shikari, who had been a resident for years in his Highness's territory. The medical man of the place offered to amputate his arm, but as the deceased did not like the idea of incapacitating himself from gratifying any more his love of sport, he preferred to be removed to Nowsari, his native place. Having staid in that town for a day he was recommended to be brought down for more skilful treatment to Bombay. But in spite of the best medical aid that was available, the condition of the unfortunate man went from bad to worse. He had grown exceedingly feeble from loss of blood, and for two or three days was in a semi-conscious state. Although the record of the tigers slain by Mr. Kotwal comes to far above a hundred, he had never met with any mishap before.

Sound of Aurora Borealis.

In the month of March Sophus Tromholt dispatched some thousand circulars to all parts of Norway, containing different queries regarding the aurora. In the course of six months he had received answers to these queries from 144 persons, stating whether they or their acquaintances had ever heard any sound accompanying the phenomenon. Of these, not less than ninety-two, or sixty-four per cent., believe in the existence of the aurora sound, and fifty-three persons, or thirty-six per cent., state that they have heard it themselves, while the remaining number cite testimonials from other people. Only twenty-one, or fifteen per cent., declare that they have never heard the sound and know nothing about it. The total of affirmatives, as against the negatives, is more than four to one. The sound is variously described in these answers as sizzling, rustling, croaking, whizzing, cracking, hissing, whispering, rushing, buzzing, rippling, roaring, breezy, fanning, clashing, etc.

Protecting the Farmer.

So far there is no official explanation of the reasons why American oleomargarine transmutes itself into soap-grease as soon as it gets into a Canadian Custom-house, and from soap-grease into butter as soon as it gets out again. One organ attempts an explanation by saying that the large quantities of American oleomargarine and butter imported into Canada merely pass through on their way to England. That may be so about some of the "soap-grease" which pays no duty on entry, but it is not so as respects the large quantities of oleomargarine which enter as butter and pay four cents a pound Customs duty. If there is any oleomargarine passing through here for export, the practice of sending it this way should be stopped. It merely goes through Canada so that it can leave the country as Canadian butter. If exported from New York it would have to go out branded as oleomargarine, under which name nobody but inferior boarding-house keepers will buy it. The reputation of Canadian butter is not so good that we can stand having the sins of all the New York slaughter houses packed upon us.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.

On Thursday last the different schools of Lachute Town, in connection with Lachute Academy, were closed for the summer vacation. Most of the Commissioners were present. Dr. Christie occupied the chair, Mr. Palliser and Rev. Mr. Mackie assisting in distributing the prizes. The annual report shows an attendance of 236 pupils on the roll, an increase in numbers of 36, compared with last year's attendance. The attendance is distributed as follows; Academy Department, 47; Intermediate, 75; Elementary in Academy building 50; Elementary in West End, 64. This increase is, no doubt, chiefly due to the growth of the town in population. An attempt has been made to grade all the classes of the schools with more or less success. Grades II and III of the Academy have been almost fully graded, while Grade I has been only partially completed. This matter of grading has become a very important feature in the regulations for our schools, and cannot be neglected by the teacher and pupils, who would save energy and receive reward. According to recent regulations, each pupil of an Academy grade may, if successful, receive a certificate of his or her standing in the sessional examinations. To pupils of grade I is given a certificate of having passed the preliminary examination for an Associate in Arts certificate. To pupils of grade II a Junior certificate of Associate in Arts is granted. While to pupils of grade III the certificate of Associate in Arts is granted, with the following privileges:

I To enter the study of Arts or Applied Science in McGill or Lennoxville without further examination.

II To enter the second year or Model School Class of McGill Normal School, and thus save one year of the Normal School course.

III To receive, without further examination in the subjects included in the A.A. certificate, an Elementary or Model School Diploma from the Protestant Board of Examiners.

IV To receive the Academy Diploma, from the same Board, after a higher examination in Latin, Greek, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Literature and Physiology and Hygiene.

No pupil after this year need leave the Academy without obtaining a certificate of the work he has done and the stand he has taken. Every parent should expect these certificates, and insist on their sons and daughters taking up and performing with a will, all the work prescribed in some one of the three Academy grades.

No less than four of Grade III were successful in the recent examinations, and received their Associate in Arts certificate, several more of the same grade obtained a sufficient aggregate of marks but failed in one or more of the Preliminary or Obligatory subjects.

We cannot speak yet of the results of the June examination as a whole, nor of the standing of the pupils in Grades I and II of the Academy, because the returns for these two grades will not be declared by the Department until after the meeting of the Protestant Committee in September. Hence in the prize list only the third grade of the Academy will appear at present and at a later date I and II.

No candidate is permitted to write for any Diploma before the Protestant Board of Examiners, until they have attained the age of eighteen years. This regulation has had the effect of lessening the number of teacher pupils, and of causing four of our candidates in November last to be rejected. Five more have been prepared and have written during the past week for Elementary Diplomas, but with whatsuccess we cannot state.

The Academy Library and Reading Room, though small, has had a beginning and has become quite an attraction to pupils. On the shelves there are about 45 volumes all the gifts of literary friends, most of them being sent from a distance. We feel confident that the academy has many more such friends, lovers of Educational progress, in our midst, and we would take this opportunity to ask them to favor our school with such volumes as, in their opinion, would be suitable for pupils to read. In this way we may be continually reminded of our friends by reading the books of their choice, with their autograph or signature inscribed therein, and thus a lasting interest may be raised and fostered in behalf of education. Having said thus much in behalf of our library scheme we will leave the matter for further consideration by stating, that the Reading Room Side possesses no less interest to pupils there being some eleven newspapers and periodicals on its racks. Let us say in conclusion that we hope to have the hearty support of all, in conducting our schools for the benefit of all, and that with such support we hope to see education progressing in our midst to that condition to be desired by everyone when she shall be loved for her own sake.

DOMINION DAY.

Our duty to the Sovereign, the Empire and Canada, so nicely blended in our political system was well exemplified in this year's celebration. The affection due to Her Majesty as a model woman and queen, the loyalty to the Empire of which we are proud to form a prominent part; and to Canada as the country of our birth or adoption, were manifested in a becoming manner, on Friday last. At an early hour the echos were awakened by a Royal salute from an extemporized Battery on Market Square, and before old Sol had reached his scorching height, the town was gay with bunting and red coats. The places of business were all closed, although most of our merchants, having kept *one eye open*, were obliged at intervals to sacrifice their loyalty to their good nature, by allowing country visitors into the store *edgewise*, by way of saving a journey another day. Our brave Rangers, under Col. Cushing, mustered in full force on Fraser's field and were put through a series of exercises, with the usual credit to officers and men, while the band discoursed appropriate music. During the afternoon the ladies of St. Simeon's Church held a Bazaar in a tent in front of the church. We have not learned the amount of the sales, but the tables of fancy goods as well as those dispensing refreshments, appeared to be well patronized. Lemonade must have been a staple in such weather.

In the afternoon the Rangers again made their appearance on Fraser's Field for sports and games. The first was a running long jump—Wm. Rogers 1st, Corp. Leishman 2nd; hop, step and jump—Wm. Rogers 1st, Geo. McRae 2nd; tug of war between officers of odd and even companies—the evens winning —Lieut. L. C. Barron taking charge of the winning team; tug of war between No. 1 and No. 8 Companies—No. 8 winning; boys' race, (under 14 years)—Wm. Mitchell 1st, Peter Lafleur 2nd; corporals' race—quarter mile—Corp. Leishman 1st, Corp. Seguin 2nd; putting the stone—James Rogers 1st, Andrew Boa 2nd. An exhibition of bayonet and sword exercise concluded the field sports. Professionals were debarred from taking any part in the games.

In the evening, according to announcement, the concert in the Victoria Hall, goten up by the citizens' for the benefit of the 11th Batt. Band, was a great success. At the close, the firing of a gun was the signal for a display of fire works. His Worship, assisted by Mr. Boa and a few kindred spirits, raised from the generous, the needful, and having procured a supply of fire works, our friend Mitchell took his post on Court House Square as Pluto, and made night brilliant and jubilant for a time.

While the local demonstrations at other places, attracting some people, prevented a large influx of strangers, the day was well observed by the people of Lachute and vicinity, and altogether an enjoyable holiday was spent notwithstanding the heat. The town is also to be congratulated on the general good order which prevailed. The Montreal contingent of the Salvation Army held a picnic here during the day and paraded the streets with their band and other usual accompaniments. Addresses were delivered in the open air and at a public meeting in Victoria Hall. They returned to the city by the evening train.

On Thursday and Friday last, Ottawa celebrated Her Majesty's Jubilee in a right loyal manner. Reviews, processions, decorations and illuminations such as have seldom been witnessed at the capital.

LACHUTE ACADEMY.

JUNE EXAMINATIONS 1887.

Prize List of Successful Pupils.

Academy Department, A.A. Examination.

R. H. Barron, Associate in Arts Certificate prize for highest aggregrte marks 783; Julia Armstrong, A. A. Certificace, aggragate marks 782; Maggie Shepherd, A. A. Certificate, aggregate marks 742; Emma Mitchell, aggragate marks 636, 2nd prize; Maggie E. Barron, A.A. Certificate, aggregate marks 634, 3rd prize; David A. Rodger, aggregate marks 575, 4th prize; William Mitchell, aggragate marks 521; Maggie Clarke, 519; Robert Meikle, 512; Robert Mackie, 308.

Miss Armstrong and Miss Shepherd obtained prizes in the same grade last year, and according to the custom of the school could not claim one this year.

Grades I and II will not appear before September.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Senior Class (5th Class)

(Maximum Marks Attainable, 1100.)

Mary Hilsden, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, British, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 1015 marks.

Sarah Bradshaw, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Dictation, British, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing, French, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, 990 marks.

Gracie Barron, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, British, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 973 marks.

Maggie Haney, honorable mention in Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, British, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing and Dictation, 900 marks.

Bella Raitt, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, British History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 880 marks.

Mary Catton, honorable mention in Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Sacred History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 874 marks.

Annie Wilson, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, British and Canadian History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 841 marks.

George Mitchell, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Canadian, British and Sacred History, Drawing and Dictation, 829 marks.

Oswald Stackhouse, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, British and Canadian History, Drawing, French and Dictation, 812 marks.

Austin Ireland, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing and Dictation, 787 marks.

Senior Class (4th Class)

(Maximum Marks possible 900.)

Lizzie Carry, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing and Dictation, 645 marks.

Maude Mackie, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Canadian and Sacred History, Drawing, 585 marks.

Thomas Stewart, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Dictation, 537 marks.

Maggie McClusky, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Sacred History, Drawing and Dictation, 516 marks.

Thomas McKimmie, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Grammar, Sacred History Drawing and Dictation, 507 marks.

Frederick Hambleton, honorable mention in Reading, Writing, Sacred History and Dictation, 492 marks.

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT

IN ACADEMY BUILDING.

Third Class.

Nellie Boa, 1st; Ettie McKimmie, 2nd.

2nd Reader.

Maud Moore and Flossie Mackie, Equal; Henry Heyysege, Charlie Davidson.

1st part 1st Reader.

Archie McClusky.

Lorne Stackhouse. 1st in writing.

Elementary Department in West End.

(*Fourth Reader.*)

Blanche Ireland, 1st; Bertha Banford, 2nd; Bertha Barley, 3rd.

(*Third Reader.*)

Mary Barley, 1st; Nellie Banford, 2nd; Ruth Riddell, 3rd; Jennie McOuat, 4th; Sadie Riddell, 5th; Bessie McRae 6th.

(*Second Reader.*)

Celina Demars, 1st; Ida Rice, 2nd.

(*First Reader.*)

Walter Bradford, 1st; Eliza Morrell, 2nd; Maud McGibbon, 3rd.

Sabbath School Picnic.

The Officers and Teachers of the Methodist Sabbath School gave the children of the School their annual picnic on Tuesday last in the beautiful play grounds belonging to Mr. Joseph Staniforth, the Superintendent of the School. Swings were erected for those who wished to indulged in them; a foot ball for the boys; comfortable seats arranged under shady trees, and tables for the refreshments. All these were prepared by Mr. Staniforth. The children had a good time of it and enjoyed themselves amazingly. There was one drawback, however, and that was the absence of the members of the church both male and female, who should have been there to give their countenance and support to teachers and children of the School—this want of interest in the School by the membership of the Church is a most discouraging feature, and we trust for the future more interest will be manifested and give their countenance and support to the school and its work as they ought to do. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, pastor of the church, after refreshments had been partaken of, delivered a suitable address, and after singing and prayer, all returned to their homes highly pleased with their days sport.

Department of Public Instruction.

QUEBEC, 28th June, 1887.

To the Secretary Treasurer,

SIR,—I have the honor to direct your attention to the following programme of Teachers' Normal Institutes to be held during the next few weeks as follows:

Tuesday, July 12th, Lennoxville.
" " 19th, Bedford.
" " 26th, Aylmer.
" August 2nd, Ormstown.

Each institute continues in session four days. Lectures are given upon the teachers' work in the elementary schools by the Professors of the McGill Normal School and others to the great advantage of the teachers and the schools. These teachers' gatherings have been productive of great good in increasing the efficiency of the teachers and making the schools conducted by them more valuable to the parents. Attendance at these Institutes is now one of the conditions of obtaining a first-class diploma, and it is important for this and for other reasons that there should be a large attendance of teachers. I have therefore to request that you and your School Board will encourage the teachers of your municipality to attend one of these Institutes, (1) by notifying them to that effect; (2) by providing that your schools shall not be in session during the week in which the Institute of your district is in session, and (3) by providing that no meetings of your School Board for the engagement of teachers &c., shall be held by your School Board during that week.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEDEON OUIMET,
Superintendent.

According to the new regulations of the Educational Department, those teachers, whose certificate is second class, may, by attending three of these Normal School Institutes, or producing certificates of five years successful teaching, have their diplomas raised to first-class without further examination.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home the whole of the time, or for their spare moements. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Standing of Brownsburg Elementary School, June 1887.

Grade Fourth.

(IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

BRITISH HISTORY—Phœbe McOuat; Janet McLean; Willie Stewart; Maggie McOuat.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY—Janet McLean and Phœbe McOuat, equal; Maggie McOuat.

CANADIAN HISTORY—Janet McLean; Phœbe McOuat.

OBJECT LESSONS—Janet McLean; Phœbe McOuat; Maggie McOuat.

ARITHMETIC—Phœbe McOuat; Janet McLean.

ALGEBRA.—Janet McLean and Phœbe McOuat, equal.

GRAMMAR.—Janet McLean and Phœbe Ouat, equal.

LATIN.—Phœbe McOuat; Janet McLean.

GEOGRAPHY.—Phœbe McOuat; Janet McLean; Maggie McOuat.

Grade Third (A).

BRITISH HISTORY.—Jessie and Lizzie McOuat, equal; Robert Stewart; Stewart McOuat; Robert McFaul; Archie McGibbon; John Munro.

THIRD READER.—Jessie McOuat, Willie Stewart, James Bain and Robert Stewart, equal; Lizzie McOuat; Archie McGibbon; Robert McFaul; Stewart McOuat; John Munro.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Robert McFaul; Jessie McOuat; Stewart McOuat; Lizzie McOuat; Robert Stewart; John Moore.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.—James Bain; Willie Stewart; Archie McGibbon; Robert Stewart; Jessie McOuat; Robert McFaul; John Munro.

GEOGRAPHY.—Jessie McOuat; Willie Stewart; Christie McOuat; Robert Stewart; Robert McFaul; James Bain; Mary Bain; Lizzie McOuat; Stewart McOuat; Arelne McGibbon.

SPELLING.—Jessie McOuat, Willie Stewart and Lizzie McOuat, equal; Robert McFaul; James Bain; Robert Stewart; Stewart McOuat; John Munro; Archie McGibbon.

GRAMMAR.—Jessie McOuat; Maggie McOuat; James Bain; Willie Stewart; Lizzie McOuat; Archie McGibbon; Robert Stewart; Stewart McOuat; Robert McFaul.

CANADIAN HISTORY.—Jessie McOuat, Robert, McFaul Lizzie McOuat, Robert Stewart and Archie McGibbon, equal; Stewart McOuat; Christie McOuat; Mary Bain; John Munro.

ARITHMETIC.—Jessie McOuat; James Bain; Maggie McOuat; Lizzie McOuat; Archie McGibbon; Willie Stewart; Robert McFaul; Stewart McOuat; Robert Stewart; John Munro.

ENGLISH.—Jessie McOuat and Willie Stewart, equal; James Bain; Robert McFaul; Robert Stewart; Archie McGibbon; Lizzie McOuat; Stewart McOuat; John Munro.

Grade Third, (B)

THIRD READER.—Christie McOuat; Mary Bain; James McLean; Maggie Stewart; Maggie Pollock; Erskine McOuat; Jessie R. McOuat; Willie Munro.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Mary Bain and Christie McOuat and James McLean, equal; Maggie Pollock; Jessie R. McOuat; Maggie Stewart; Erskine McOuat; Willie Munro.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.—Christie McOuat; Lizzie McOuat; Maggie Stewart; Maggie Pollock; James McLean; Stewart McOuat and Jessie R. McOuat and Erskine McOuat, equal; Mary Bain; Willie Munro.

GEOGRAPHY.—James McLean; John Munro; Maggie Stewart; Maggie Pollock; Jessie R. McOuat; Willie Munro; Erskine; McOuat.

SPELLING.—Christie McOuat; Mary Bain, Erskine McOuat and James McLean, equal; Maggie Stewart; Maggie Pollock; Willie Monroe; Jessie R. McOuat.

GRAMMAR.—Christie McOuat; Mary Bain; James McLean; Maggie Pollock; Jessie R. McOuat; Willie Munro; John Munro; Maggie Stewart; Erskine McOuat.

CANADIAN HISTORY.—James McLean; Maggie Stewart; Maggie Pollock; Jessie R. McOuat; Willie Munro; Erskine McOuat; Christie McOuat; Mary Bain; Willie Munro.

ARITHMETIC.—Christie McOuat; James McLean; Maggie Stewart and Erskine McOuat, equal; Willie Munroe.

BIRTHS.

GALL.—At Lachute on the 5th inst, the wife of H. M. Gall of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOA—NICOL.—At the residence of the officiating minister on the 23rd June, by the Rev. W. Forlong, Mr. John Boa, Genoa, to Miss Margaret Nicol, of Lachute.

ROBINSON—CHAMBERS.—At St. Stephen's Church Montreal, by the Rev. D. Lariviere June 29, 1887, George Robinson, of Montreal, to Jessie, third daughter of John Chambers, Postmaster, Shrewsbury.

CUNNINGHAM PETRIE.—On Wednesday, July 6th, by the Rev. W. N. Naylor, M. A., Rural Dean of Clarendon, assisted by the Rev. F. Smith, of Hull; the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Aylmer, to Miss Jessie Petrie of Aylmer.

THE CITADEL ON FIRE.

Serious Conflagration in Quebec's Great City.

Does Enormous Destruction.

And Defies all Attemps to Extinguish the Flames.

THE MAGAZINES IN DANGER

The Cavalry Horses Burnt to Death—Rumored Loss of Life—Great Excitement in Quebec—Only Meagre Details Obtainable.

QUEBEC, July 6th.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock to-night fire broke out in the Citadel. Great danger is apprehended.

LATER.—The fire broke out in a row of stone structures on the right hand side of the alley beside the main entrance to the Citadel, or what is supposed to be barracks. It has now spread to buildings inside the Citadel grounds, and grave fears that it may reach the magazines are felt. At 12 o'clock loud booming could be heard, but whether it was an explosion or an attempt to blow up the other portion of the building cannot be ascertained as all approach is cut off by the intense heat and flames. The fire now covers two or three hundred yards of the length of the building facing the entrance. There is great consternation among residents on the Cape and St. Louis streets. The city is lit up as brightly as from the sun's rays. People are flocking from all directions, and it takes almost all the force of police to keep them back from running their heads into danger. The city fire brigade at the present time are unable to cope with the flames.

AT 2.30 A.M.

All the available force in the battery are blowing up the building. The trumpeter is now sounding the bugle call danger and for all hands to keep clear.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

The conflagration is even more serious than was at first reported. It is said to have originated in the cavalry stables, on the north-east corner of the Citadel, at about 11.30. All the horses, to the number of about twenty-six, were either burned or suffocated before any assistance could arrive. The loud neighing and fierce kicking of the poor brutes was heartrending. The stables are elevated ones, and made it all the more difficult to get at. The fire from this point spread to the western portion of the frontage, and made its way towards the main entrance, destroying in its course ammunition waggons, guns, the great field forge, built for such campaigns as the North-west, innumerable stores, etc. The fire then made its way across the main entrance, and is now burning to the western extremity of the block, which outsiders will remember is where they enter the Citadel. A number of small bombs, which were before reported as an attempt to blow up the buildings, are actually exploding.

THE WORST FEARS ARE ENTERTAINED.

A large quantity has blown up. As I now write a bomb has exploded, and shakes the whole building known as the officers' quarters. The view from inside of the Citadel offers a grand panoramic scene, and if it were not for the imminent danger to the city, should the fire reach the magazines, it could be enjoyed. As it is, the most timid of the citizens, hearing that the Citadel was on fire and that danger was apprehended from it spreading to the magazines, are

FLEEING FROM THE CITY

as fast as vessels can carry them. As I now sit here there is another loud boom. The bugle sounds and all persons run to cover. It is hard now to say what will be the result. An officer has just entered and says it is "deuced risky," but if the wind holds steady for half an hour the men may prevent it from reaching the magazine, as the fire will have a chance of burning itself out. Sir A. P. Caron, who was in the city, was speedily on the spot and worked like a Trojan, rendering most valuable advice to the officers and men in their heroic efforts to subdue the fire. At 2.30 the fire is still raging. One man is reported missing. The name is said to be Harrison, but is not known for certain whether his life has been lost.

The Latest And Most Improved Binder in the World is the 1887 "Little Maxwell."

This Machine is constructed principally of Steel and malleable Iron, and although this has added somewhat to the cost of construction, it has accomplished the desired result, viz: A machine at once the Strongest, Lightest and most Lasting ever put into the harvest field.

See one and be convinced.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Buy no Wagon until you see the
ADAM'S TRUSS ROD WAGON,
which is the "Banner Wagon of the Dominion of Canada." This is the strongest, lightest, best proportioned, best made, best painted, best running, the cheapest and most durable Wagon on wheels.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

To The Farmers of Argenteuil.

Maxwell's Sulky Horse Rake excells for simplicity, durability, finish and splendid appearance.

Its work speaks its worth.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Reaper is the prince of Reapers. It is lightest in draft and easiest running Reaper in use.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Mower.

Every one has heard of the Maxwell Mower, and all who have used it speak highly in its favor. It is an easy running Mower. The gearing is all enclosed and thoroughly protected from dust. It is durable and lasting. Examine it and you will at once see its supreme qualities.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Awarded 1st Prize at all Competitions.

Oshwa Champion Pitching Machine, manufactured by J. W. Provan, Oshwa, Ont. Buy one from

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Local Advertisements.

Wool! Wool!

The undersigned in thanking their patrons for the Liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to say that with improved facilities we are prepared to do all work in a first class manner, such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spining into Yarn, and manufacturing into the following goods, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
SERGES,
SHAWLS, (without a seam)
SHEETING,
BLANKETS, (full size)
Grey & Checked FLANNELS,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

for we will give Special Attention to the above custom work. Call for price list. Will also keep constantly on Stock the following goods to exchange for wool or other produce, and for which the highest possible price will be allowed regardless to quoted market prices:

TWEEDS, in variety.
ETOFFS,
SERGES, home spun.
HALIFAX TWEEDS, in shades and colours.
SHEETING.
FLANNELS, grey, white, and checked.
BLANKETING, Blankets full width.
SHAWLS, without a seam, from $1.00 up.
KNITTING YARNS, all colours,

and all at a price and quality to suit the farmers and working man. Being made from domestic wool, with proper spinning, twisting and tight weaving and finished with an eye to durability rather than touch and look.

We Challenge the Dominion

for the equal in the durability which can be backed by thousands of customers far and near, and we shall do all that lies in our power to maintain our reputation, which we know is envied by the Dealers in Shoddy Made Goods.

HAMELIN & AYERS,

38-3m. Lachute Mills,

CHEAP TINWARE AT Jas. & Thos. Raitt,

Center Town,

Where Hides and Eggs are taken in exchange.

ALSO,

Agents for Wilde's Spring Beds, all wool and flock Mattresses.

All kinds of single, double, high and low Oven Cook Stoves for wood or coal, at from $10.00 upwards.

Boynton's celebrated "Climax" Furnace direct from the manufacturers, Sarnia, Ontario, which heats better with less fuel than any other, put in and guaranteed to work well.

All kinds of roofing, plumbing, water closets, baths, pumps, &c.

Thanking the public for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same. Be sure and [illegible] a call.

JAS. & THOS. RAITT.

P. S.—A few second hand stoves for sale very cheap.

"I Say!" "Well Say On."

Don't Read This Advertisement,

UNLESS YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

20 lbs Sugar..... $1.00.
4 " Japan Tea.... 1.00.

We guarantee to give the best value in Tea that can be had anywhere in the town or county,

4 lbs for $1.00.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, May 9th. 21-1y

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

TO AGENTS

THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 75 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Parliculars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment, Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

FLOUR!

FOR

Cheap Flour

CALL

at

FRASER BROS.

Lachute.

LOOK THIS WAY.

Now that the election is over and the Conservative Government is in power once more, the Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs think thirty per cent is too much duty, so they have requested me to sell them 20 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER. All kinds of

ORGANS & PIANOS

on hand. Give me a trial before buying elsewhere.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, April 12th, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Northern Insurance Company,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital, 15,000,000.

Branch Office for Canada,

1724, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ROBERT W. TYRE,
Manager for Canada.

W. J. SIMPSON,
Lachute,
Agent for the County of Argenteuil.

Farming Machines.

Farmers of Argenteuil Read This.

I claim to have the best Mowing Machine.
I claim to have the best Reaper.
I claim to have the best Horse Rake.
I claim to have the best Binder.
I claim to have the best Threshing Machine,

And I claim to have the best Machines of all kinds of Agricultural Implements in the market, and on the most reasonable terms, and not afraid to put them against any other machine sold. See me before purchasing elsewhere, and want any other agent selling to put their Machines against me in the field, and leave the Farmers to Judge.

T. STEWART,

46-t.f. Lachute.

Lachute Marble Works,

(*East Ward.*)

Parties wanting work done in our line,

Head-Stones and Monuments,

will do well to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

MOIR & M'COY.

March 21, 1887.

LIME FOR SALE!

Apply to J. BILSLAND,
Genoa.

Local Advertisements.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Try our Household Loaf, 16c.; White Bread, Graham Bread, Scons, Buns, Rolls and a full line of Cake and the best Confectionery delivered to any part of the Town.

A few pounds of Choice Grapes yet, 20c. per pound,
Oranges, Lemons,
Apples, Dates,
Figs, and all fruits in season.

Market Square,
21-1y. Lachute

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE OF

Meikle & Walker,

(*Opposite Post Office, Lachute.*)

—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 1-1yr

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

t. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OGILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO

OATMEAL,
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL

And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,

Call and see before buying else where.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 25-1y

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
Watchmaker and Photographer,
Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (Castrating Colts, a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a sp business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, December 9th, 1886. 15-1

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Grinding and Sawing at their Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & Co

Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW STORE

OF

WEST END LACHUTE,

A large consignment of NEW SPRING GOODS

Consisting of Gents Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Black and Tweed Suits.

Dry Goods and Groceries at Lowest cash prices.

ALSO.—New Lime constantly on hand, and New Brick this month, made at the Lime Kilns and Brick Yard in the Town.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD.

Lachute Mills, July 1, 1887.

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Wagons —A. Boa.
Teas—Hugh Fraser.
Servant Wanted—Dr. Stackhouse.
Clearing Sale.—S. Carsley.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 10th to the 15th.

The Triumphant Three

"During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy but kept getting worse until I tried B. B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better, three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

We are compelled to hold over until next week a very interesting letter from a Canadian in New York.

Get The Best

Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, chills and cholera infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

The Post Office formerly at Eden Dale, we are informed, has been removed to the Calumet and the name changed from "Eden Dale" to "Calumet".

In Better Humor Now

"My son aged eleven, was cured of an erpetive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford of Port Hope, Ont.

THANKS is sincerely given one and all who so ably took part in the concert last Friday evening for the benefit of the Band. It was a real success in every particular each one doing his or her best. The chairman, Mr. Dudderidge, was a whole programme himself. We add our mite of praise.—ED.

From Manitoba

"I have been cured of chronic diarrhœa by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely free from the disease." William McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba.

We were agreeably surprized on the morning of Dominion Day, by a call from Capt. E. A. Hodgson, requesting us to step outside, and upon doing so, being received with rousing cheers from his company and by being told by the Capt. that his company appreciated our efforts on behalf of the Argenteuil Rangers.

Worth Remembering

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

Mr. John Ford, late manager of the Lachute Paper mills, is staying here for a few days with his family. Mr. Ford informs us that upon visiting the principal Paper Mills in Canada and the United States, he has not found one of them to turn out Manilla paper to compare with the Manilla manufactured by Mr. Wilson here.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings were from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Cost you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

At the general session of Lachute Town Council, held on Wednesday eve'ing last, present James Fish, Esq., Mayor, and Councillor F. X. Bertrand, J. Patenaude, John McRae, P. Lane and C. S. Barroughs. After going through considerable business and skirmishing, the Secretary Treasurer submitted a financial statement from time of incorporation up to July 1st. The Council resolved to have it published in THE WATCHMAN, it will appear in the next issue.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BAND CONCERT.—The concert given in aid of the Lachute Band last Friday evening resulted very favorably financially. The proceeds amounted to $49.95, and after deducting the expenses which amounted to $13.95 a balance of $36.00 remains. It is the intention of the band to persuade as many as possible to become members whether they play or not in order to increase the interest in its progress.

WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL to do general house work. Will pay good wages.
Apply to
DR. STACKHOUSE.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

Having been given charge of the subscription list in connection with the fire works on Dominion Day, I beg to say that owing to some of the amounts not being yet handed in I am unable to give a report in time for your issue this week.

Andrew Boa.

Lachute, July 6th, 1887.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

The Lachute Churches.

Reports from Lachute were called for and laid on the table, when it was moved by Principal McVicar, L. L. D., and unanimously resolved that the reports from Henry's church and the First church, Lachute, be received and considered. After consideration it was moved by Dr. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Cruikshank and resolved that, in as much as the report of Henry's church, Lachute shows a nearly unanimous vote in favor of an ultimate union with the First church, the figures being 250 members and adherents in favor of union and three in opposition to it, and in as much as the report of the First church shows a majority in favor of alternate sabbath morning services along with Henry's church, in terms of a resolution arrived at in December last by a joint committee of the two congregations; therefore resolved (1), that the presbytery hereby instruct Mr. Forlong and Mr. Mackie, pastors of said churches, to begin the said alternate services without delay, and report at next meeting of presbytery; (2), that the presbytery instruct the session of the First Presbyterian church to ascertain the will of the people under their own signatures, in regard to the ultimate union of the two congregations, and to report at a future meeting of presbytery

Like Magic

"It always acted like magic, I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints.", Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel, Ont.

RECOLLECTION OF AN EVENING SAIL ON THE OTTAWA.

Calm were the waters on that blissful eve,
Soft, pure, and azure as their guardian sky;
No wandering breezes bade those billows heave,
So hushed and holy every summer sigh.

Our pale blue bark went smoothly gliding on:
And, ere the western blushes died away
That veiled the sighing wave—the silver moon
Came forth to light us on our pathless way.

And ours were young and yet unbroken hearts,
Drinking in rapture with each passing breath,
When every varied scene new joy imparts,
Dooming to-morrow to perpetual death.

What spirit was amongst us that night,
Binding each lip with such unwonted spell?
Was each young spirit wrapt in fancies bright,
Those soul-called visions which no tongue may tell!

Or dared we not profane with human voice
The slumbering beauty of that silent scene?
For in those skies might angel-forms rejoice,
And on those waters spirits walk unseen.

Oh I were blest might I believe that night
An emblem of the path we Four must go;
And that blithe vessel with its mantle bright,
The calm, fair, happy life that bears us through.

Such peaceful passage and approving skies,
With tones of love like thine to cheer the way;
And on our souls that heaven's own light to rise,
When fading time has blushed and passed away.

B. B.

June 23rd, 1887.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75cts., large bottles.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Agusta, Maine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LACHUTE, JULY 1st 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR.—Will you grant a small space in your paper for the following remarks:

The ratepayers and especially oppositionists say, we do not want any police, it is too much expense on the town. If such parties had been present at a little row which took place after the run out of the fire works this evening, they would say "why have we no more police," or police protection."

On a day like this, every one who has any knowledge of the world, expects that some trouble or other will happen and that only one man however effective he may be cannot keep the peace in a Town like ours, extending over a mile in or any other such festivities, we would length. On such occasions as first of July require a regular police force. If we can't have more than one police officer, let the Town Council ask the Captain of No. 4 Co. to grant a posse of his men to act as police or rather as peace officers, and such should be men of undoubted character, honesty, sobriety and bravery, and I think the town of Lachute could be kept quiet and not be the scene of disturbance, for, when rowdies are afraid to be called to account, they will be afraid to cause any disturbance. For instance take our biggest or more shameless rowdies and see how they will act in the City of Montreal, where they are afraid of the police and the police court or recorders court, and although being more than three sheets in the wind, will behave in such a manner as not to cause any disturbance. Why should not the same thing be done in our pretty Lachute Town? Why should not reckless driving of horses be also stopped in Lachute, as was done on this first of July, 1887, when the life of peaceable people was threatened by heedless driving? Will it be time to see about it only when the Town will have to pay heavy sums of money for loss of life, although can life be valued in dollars and cents. Money, is it only a *bagatelle* when a life is at stake. A stitch in time saves nine.

Thanking you for the printing of the ideas of a Frenchman who has the interests and honor of Lachute more at heart than many other loyals.

I remain gentlemen,
Truly yours,
A. BERTHELOT,
Notary Public.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:—

DEAR SIR.—At the semi-annuall meeting in connection with the Loyal Orange Association, the same being held in Pollock's Hall, town of Lachute.

The District Master during his opening address, spoke in high terms of the late John Douglas, Mayor of Chatham; the late Thomas Evans, Capt. of No. 5 Comany, A. R., and the late Capt. James Smith, No. 2 Company, A. R., saying that they have, indeed, established the strongest claims upon the esteem and regard of every one by whom that order is held dear.

It was then moved by brother Alex-Calder, of L. O. Lodge No. 1453, Dalesville, seconded by bro. Capt. John Rogers of 714, Lakefield, that it is with feelings of deep regret that this Worshipful District Lodge have to record the loss by death of our late esteemed brethern, John Douglass, J. P. and Mayor of Chatham; Capt Thomas Evans, No. 5 Company, A. R; and Captain James Smith, No. 2 Company, A. R.

COM.

Shrewsbury, July 5th, 1887.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid* on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box. 450.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

THIS DAY WE HAVE
THIS DAY WE HAVE
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MARKED DOWN THE
MARKED DOWN THE
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PRICES FOR THE
PRICES FOR THE
PRICES FOR THE

ANNUAL JULY SALE
ANNUAL JULY SALE
ANNUAL JULY SALE

WHICH BEGINS ON
WHICH BEGINS ON
WHICH BEGINS ON

JULY 2ND
JULY 2ND
JULY 2ND

MARKING DOWN.

This day we have marked down the prices for Our Annual July Clearing Sale at reduced rates.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

Local Advertisements.

THE BAIN WAGON,
(LUMBER & EXPRESS,)
With and without brakes.
—STEEL OR IRON SKEINS—

The lightest running Wagon made.

The wheels are thoroughly soaked in boiling linseed oil before the tires are put on, a sure preventative of loose tires.

A car load just received. The lot to be cleared out on easy terms.

Andrew Boa.
Lachute.

FRESH ARRIVALS
—OF—
NEW BOOKS
—AT—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

Martha's Home and how the Sunshine came into it—a tale for the young; What shall I be, or boys Aim in life; Mamma's Stories about domestic pets, by Mrs. George Cupples; Frank Marney—the story of a country boy; Truth is always best, by Mary and Elizabeth Kerby; Mary's Sixpence, or waste not want not; Susy's Fowers, or Blessed are Merciful; Fred Turner's Friends; The Golden Secret—a tale for the Young; Out of the Depths—a temperance tale, by Rev. W. Evans Derby; Cords of Love or who is my neighbor, by M. E. Clements; Old Friends with new faces, by A. L. O. E.; Singing Birds, Fowls, Reptiles, Snakes, etc., with 24 pages of illustrations printed in colors by Kronbleim & Co.; Picture rhymes and tales by Mrs. Hawtrey; Monkeys, Bears, Lions, Tigers, etc., illustrated; Honey-Comb House with 47 page illustrations. Fish, Insects, Shells, etc., with 24 page illustrations; Picture Stories in verse, by Mrs. Hawtry, illustrated. Church of England Hymn and Prayer Books in large print; Presbyterian Hymn Books in large print; Cruden's Complete Concordance, story and picture Books for children; Queen Victoria Jubilee pictures; Jubilee Jet Brooches and Pins; Florida Water, &c., &c.,

R. W. KERR.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

PULL, PULL TOGETHER BOYS, RANGERS EVERY ONE.

MILITARY GAMES AT ST. ANDREWS.

The Montreal Committe have decided to postpone the Military Games at St. Andrews so as not to entirely clip in the bud the the maiden efforts of the Officers of 11th Battalion to do something for the benefit of their Regiment, Let the "Grand Fizzle" of the Officers at Lachute on Dominion Day proceed.

The Military Games at St. Andrews will take place early in August.

The service of the following Bands are expected viz:—

The Pipers & Drummers of the 5th Royal Scots, headed by their gigantic Drum Major. The Magnificent Fife & Drum Band of the 6th Fusileers. See Billy Donaldson the Big Drummer. The Drum & Bugle Corps of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Oddfellows Fife & Drum Band.

The programme will consist of feats of strength by trained Athletes worth going fifty miles to see.

GRAND FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND SWORD EXERCISE by the Montreal and St. Andrews Troops of Cavalry.

PIERCE TUG-OF-WAR contest between Military Teams for the Championship of the Dominion. Do not fail to see this.

INDIAN WAR DANCE by the Oka Indians, and a whole host of other attractions too numerous to mention.

Those games will undoubtedly be far ahead of anything ever seen before in the Dominion.

St Andrews for ever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO THE ST. ANDREWS BOYS.—All the young lads of St. Andrews willing to become members of the St. Andrews Fife & Drum Band are requested to send in their names at once to Staff Sergt. Farcoque.

TO THE NON-COM OFFICERS & MEN OF 11th BATT.—Everyone is requested to do his level best to assist in every possible way to make the St. Andrews games a grand success. You are also requested to work hard to fill the ranks of your respective companies with the pick young men of your neighborhood. Do not forget to be present at the St. Andrews Military Games and bring all your friends with you. Be sure and sign the petition to the County Council for grant for the better equipment of the Rangers.

MEN OF THE GORE.—The twelve strongest men in all the East and West Gore are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Sergt. McCluskey.—Hereit fail not.

MEN OF MILLE ISLE and MORIN FLATS.—The twelve strongest men in all Mille and Morin Flats are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Color Sergt. McCulloch, Britonville. Hereit fail not.

MEN OF BARRINGTON.—All the strapping Highland Scotch Boys of Harrington Volunteer Company. Apply to Sergt. Colquhon and fall in behind the Pipers and Drummers at the Military Games at St. Andrews. Herein fail not.

MEN OF ARUNDEL.—All the good looking young men of Arundel are wanted for a Volunteer Company. Parade at the Military Games at St Andrews under command of Sergt. Ryan, and fall in behind the 6th Fusiliers Fife & Drum Band.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

New Store!

I beg leave to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity, that I have opened a General Store in

Mr. J. A. Bedard's

building Lachute, and will always keep on hand a first class line of goods as follows:

Clothing,
Jewellery,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Tinware, &c.

And sell all goods at lowest figures for cash.

And will take all kinds of farm produce in exchange for goods, such as Butter, Eggs, Hydes &c.

L. KERT,

Lachute, May 19th, 1887.

R. T. MANLEY,
Lachute Mills, Post Office.

GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
CHINA GLASS WARE.
All at lowest prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At lowest prices.

Highest prices paid for farmers produce.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

CABBAGE,
TOMATOES,
CAULIFLOWERS,
LETTUCE,
TOBACCO,
ASTERS,
BALSUMS,
ZINIAS,

Now ready at

R. T. Manley's.

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.



STOVES! STOVES!

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No. 122.

DAME CELINA BEAUCHAMP, of the Village of Ste. Therese de Blainville, said District, wife *commune en biens* of JOSEPH HORMIDOS MARCOITE, of the same place, gentleman, duly authorized to *ester en justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said Joseph Hormidas Marcotte

Defendant.

An action in *separation de biens* has been this day instituted against the Defendant, the said action returnable on the first day of September next.

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

Ste. Scholastique, 15th June, 1887.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES',
Chatham, June 4th, 1887. 51-6m

F. X. BERTRAND,
GENERAL FAMILY STORE.

Always on hand, a large and well selected Stock of Dry goods and Staple goods.

DRY GOODS:

Grey, white, stripe and checked Cottons. White blue and brown Canton Flannells. White, red, blue, buff and orange colored Flannells. Halifax, Scotch and English Tweeds. English Cork-screw, blue, black, brown and bronze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's boots & shoes.

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE:

Ladies' white granite Tea Setts. White China Tea setts. White flowered, China Tea Setts. Parlor Room Lamps. Parlor Room Hanging Lamps. Platters, Bakers, Scallop and Pie Plates.

PAINTS & OILS.

Prepared floor and house Paints. White lead and boiled Oil. Furniture, coach and oil cloth Varnishes. Turpentine and brown Japan dryer. Mixed roofing Cement and Paints. Window Glass, all sizes, and cut to order.

HARDWARE.

Heavy barn door tees and strip Hinges. Cut wrought and finishing Nails, Chissels, Hand-Saws, Squares, Spirit Levels, Augers and Auger Bitts.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, and Forks at lowest cash prices.

GROCERIES.

Choice Japan and Basket fired, Breakfast Teas. Chase and Sanburn old Govt. Java Coffee. Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Syrup and Molasses, Pastry Flour, Oat Meal and Rolled Oats. Muscavado, granulated and pulverized icing Sugars.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Warner Safe Cure, Brown's Brochial Troches, Candy Lozenges and Worm Syrup Porous Plasters, Cough Balsam, Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Condition Powders.

Be sure you find the Crooked Sign Store, West End Lachute Mills.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The undersigned has now opened his Store in

MEIKLE'S BLOCK,
(Opposite Post Office)

with a full stock of Men's Women's and Children's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes—Prices extra low.

F. E. CARTER.

Lachute, April 12th, 1887.

Farms For Sale!

EN BLOC OR SEPARATELY.

One Farm consisting of 90 acres land on the North River, under the best state of cultivation, good House, Barns and Stable in the best condition; about 21 acres forming an Island, of the best land for Roots in the world, and about 500 maple trees ready for tapping, well fenced and well watered; the place well known as the Fort place. Also, Summerby's saw-mill adjoining it.

150 acres of rough land, situated in St. Columbia, Cote St. George; about 60 acres cleared and about 25 acres ploughable, balance in sugar bush and hard wood; good barn thereon, best of pasture land.

For particulars and conditions apply to my son, on the premisses, or to Jos. Patenaude, Lachute.

JOHN WOODS,
Vaudreuil Hill,
Ont.

32-3ms

FARMERS! FARMERS!!

Call at John Newton's Blind Factory for Window Blinds in Red, Scarlet, Blue, Green or Yellow, at first cost.

All kinds of produce taken. Also sold on credit.

EVERY MAN
His Own Painter.

Buy at Wales', St. Andrews,

The new Ready Mixed Paints. The heavy Black Varnish, suitable for old waggons, &c. The new *Rubber Roof Paint.*

STOVES! STOVES!

Coal Oil Stoves, prices range from $1.50 to $10.00.

Call and see the new 'Combination' Cooking Stove surpasses any cooking range, a great heater—no bother with fire going out during the night; price moderate.

Orders solicited for American Stove Coal delivered from boat on arrival

C. T. WALES & CO.

ST. ANDREWS, May 20th, 1887



FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his House & Blacksmith Shop, in the Village of Dalesville. The Shop can be had with Stock and Tools.

The only reason for selling is on account of the proprietors health. No trouble in getting all the work wished for two men the year round, and a good opening for a Carriage Shop.

C. McALLISTER.
1-mo. Dalesville, Qu

General Advertisements.

READ THIS
AND SEE WHERE TO BUY CHEAP GROCERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mens Suites, Fine Finish,	$10 00
Mens Tweed Pants,	2 00
Boys Suits ranging from $3 upwards	
Raisins, 3lb for	25c
Sugar, light brown, 17lbs for	$ 1 00
Sugar, granulated, 14lbs for	1 00
Soap, 25 bars for	1 00

"Fine Japan" and "Green" Teas at lowest rates,

Herrings,
Cod Fish,
Canned Goods,
Best London Pickles

an all other articles kept in a first class Grocery, all at reduced rates.

Good Butter,
Oats,
Pork,
Cheese,
Fresh Eggs,
White Beans,
Dry Cord Wood.

The higest price will be paid for the above articles, in exchange for goods.

JACOB BRADFORD,
at the Lime Kilns,
Lachute.

9.-3m.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are peomptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

Phœnix Woollen Mills,
Brownsburg.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for the liberal patronage they have received during the past years, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. They would call the attention of the public to their varied stock of

PURE WOOL CLOTHS

as follows, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SURGES.

ROLL CARDING,

as usual, best of extra LARD OIL used on Wool. Wool made into Cloth by the yard as desired. Having added to their other machinery a Yarn Twister, will always have a good stock of different colors of Knitting Yarns to exchange for or make your own Wool into the same. Double or Single Yarns at

LOWEST PRICES.

Being a number of years in the business, have only to see their prices and you will find it to your advantage to deal at the old stand.

ROBT. MORRISON & SON.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
18-t.f. Advocate

Mowing Machines

Nexons New, Howe, Maxwell, New Model Buck Eye.

HORSE RAKES.

Maxwell, Ithaca, Nexon, Friction Dump, Tiger—Ratchet Dump.

Scythes that cut like razors.

Snaths that move alone (almost.)

Forks that pitch like fun.

General Hardware, a good assortment, cheap.

Fire arms and ammunition—a splendid stock.

Andrew Boa,
Main Sreet, Lachute.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged Avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto

General Advertisements.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles
Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute

Business Card.

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesday's he will be at ROBERTSON'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.

Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1yr

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ST. ANDREWS Roller Flour Mills
IS THE PLACE to Buy Your Flour!

Strong Bakers' Flour @ $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Family Flour @ $2.00 per 100 lbs.

Patent and Pastry Flour, Graham Flour and Cracked Wheat kept constantly on hand.

All Ground From Selected Wheat, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction;

Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour at reduced prices.

A large quantity of Shorts, Bran and Provender, cheap.

We would respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can please the most fastidious as to quality or price.

H. WALSH.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 24, '86. 17-tf

PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin, & Son,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address:
P. O. BOX 100. LACHUTE.
7-1yr

The best place in MONTREAL. TO BUY
Dry Goods AND CARPETS
IS AT
Leggat & Hamilton's,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street

BEST
Watches, Jewellry AND Spectacles Stock
IN TOWN.

Low prices, Repairs well done

T. JOUSSE,
Opposite Post Office,
Lachute.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

A DOMESTIC STORY WITH A MORAL.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JANE PLAYS MOUSE TO THE LION.

It can well be understood that Jane had no disposition to return to Mrs. Holcroft and the humdrum duties of the house. There opened before her an exciting line of action which fully accorded with her nature and she entered upon it at once. Her first impulse was to follow the man of whom she had learned so much. Not only was she spurred to this course by her curiosity but also by her instinctive loyalty to Holcroft, and, it must be admitted, by her own interests. Poor little Jane had been nurtured in a hard school and had by this time learned the necessity of looking out for herself. This truth, united with her shrewd, matter-of-fact mind, led her to do the most sensible thing under the circumstances. "I know a lot now that he'll be glad to know and if I tell him every thing he'll keep me always. "The first thing he'll want to know is what's become of that threatenin' scamp," and she followed Ferguson with the stealth of an Indian.

Ferguson was not only a scamp, but, like most of his class, a coward. He had been bitterly disappointed in his interview with Alida. As far as his selfish nature permitted, he had a genuine affection for her, and he had thought of little else besides her evident fondness for him. He was so devoid of moral principle that he could not comprehend a nature like hers and had scarcely believed it possible that she would repulse him so inflexibly. She had always been so gentle, yielding and subservient to his wishes that he had thought that, having been assured of his wife's death, a little persuasion and perhaps a few threats would induce her to follow him, for he could not imagine her becoming attached to such a man as Holcroft had been described to be. Her uncompromising principle had entered but slightly into his calculations, and so under the spur of anger and selfishness he had easily entered upon a game of bluff. He knew well enough that he had no claim upon Alida, yet it was in harmony with his false heart to try to make her think so. He had no serious intention of harming Holcroft,—he would be afraid to attempt this,—but if he could so work on Alida's fears as to induce her to leave her husband he believed that the future would be full of impossibilities. At any rate, he would find his revenge in making Alida and Holcroft all the trouble possible. Even in the excitement of the interview, however, he realized that he was playing a dangerous game, and when Jane answered so readily to Alida's call he was not a little disturbed. Satisfied that he had accomplished all that he could hope for at present, his purpose now was to get back to town unobserved and await developments. He therefore walked rapidly down the lane and pursued the road for a short distance until he came to an old, disused lane leading up the hillside into a grove where he had concealed a horse and buggy. Unless there should be necessity, it was his intention to remain in his hiding-place until after nightfall.

Jane had merely to skirt the bushy hillside higher up, in order to keep Ferguson in view and discover the spot in which he was lurking. Instead of returning to the house, she kept right on, maintaining a sharp eye on the road beneath to make sure that Holcroft did not pass unobserved. By an extended detour, she reached the highway and continued towards town in the hope of meeting the farmer. At last she saw him driving rapidly homeward. He was consumed with anxiety to be at least near to Alida, even if, as he believed, he was no longer welcome in her presence. When Jane stepped out into the road he pulled up his horses and stared at her. She, almost bursting with her great secrets, put her finger on her lips and nodded portentously.

"Well, what is it?" he asked, his heart beating quickly.

"I've got a lot to tell yer, but don't want no one to see us."

"About my wife?"

The girl nodded.

"Good God! speak then. Is she sick?" and he sprung out and caught her arm with a grip that hurt her.

"Please, sir, I'm doin' all I kin for yer and—and you hurt me."

Holcroft saw the tears coming to her eyes and he released his hold as he said, "Forgive me, Jane, I didn't mean to; but for mercy's sake, tell me your story."

"It's a long 'un."

"Well, well, give me the gist of it in a word."

"I guess she's goin' to run away."

Holcroft groaned and almost staggered to his horses' heads, then led them to the roadside and tied them to a tree. Sitting down, as if too weak to stand, he buried his face in his hands. He could not bear to have Jane see his distress. "Tell your story," he said hoarsely, "quick, for I may have to act quickly."

"Guess yer will. Did yer know she was married?"

"Certainly—to me."

"No, to another man—married by a minister. He's been there with her." She little foresaw the effect of her words, for the farmer bounded to his feet with an oath and sprang to his horses.

"Stop," cried Jane, tugging at his arm. "If you go rushin' home now, you'll show you've got no more sense than mother. You'll spoil every thing. She ain't goin' to run away with *him*—she said she wouldn't, though he coaxed and threatened to kill yer if she didn't. 'Fi's a man I wouldn't act like a mad bull. I'd find out how to get ahead of t'other man."

"Well," said Holcroft, in a voice that frightened the child, "she said she wouldn't run away with this scoundrel—of course not—but you say she's going to leave. She'll meet him somewhere—good God!—but how should you understand? Come, let me get home."

"I understand a sight more'n you do and you go on so that I can't tell you any thing. If you showed sense you'd be glad I was lookin' out for you so I could tell you every thing. What's the good of goin' rampagin' home when, if you'd only listen, you could get even with that scoundrel, as yer call 'im, and make all right," and Jane began to cry.

"Oh, thunder!" exclaimed the chafing man, tell me your story at once or you'll drive me mad. You don't half know what you're talking about or how much your words mean—how should you? The thing to do is to get home as soon as possible."

"You ain't no reason to be so mad and glum all the while," cried Jane, smarting under a sense of injustice. "Here I'm a-tryin' to do for you, and you'll be sorry ernuff if you don't stop and listen. And she's been a-tryin' to do for you all along and she's been standin' up for you this afternoon and is goin' to run away to save your life."

"Run away to save my life?"

"Run away to save my life? Are you crazy?"

"No, but you be," cried the girl, excited and exasperated beyond restraint. "If she *is* your wife I'd stand up for her and take care of her since she stands up for you so. 'Stead of that, you go round as glum as a thundercloud, and now want to go ragin' home to her. Dunno whether she's your wife or not, but I *do* know she said she loved you and 'ud die for you, and she wouldn't do a thing that man asked but go away to save your life."

Holcroft looked at the girl as if dazed. "Said she loved me?" he repeated slowly.

"Of course. You knowed that jall 'long—anybody could see it—an' you don't treat her much better'n you did mother." Then, with an impatient gesture, she asked, "Will you sit down and listen?"

"No, I won't," he cried, springing towards his horses, "I'll find out if your words are true."

"Oh, yes," said Jane, contemptuously, "run right to her to find out somethin' as plain as the nose on her face, and run right by the man that was threatenin' her and you too."

Wheeling round, he asked, "Where is he?"

"I know, but I won't say 'nuther word till you stop goin' on. 'Fi's a man I'd find out what to do 'fore I did any thin'."

Jane had little comprehension of the tempest she had raised in Holcroft's soul or its causes, and so was in no mood to make allowances for him. By this time, the first gust of his passion was passing and reason resuming its sway. He paced up and down in the road a moment or two, and then sat down as he said, "I don't half understand what you've been talking about and I fear you don't. You've evidently been listening and watching and have got hold of something. Now, I'll be as patient as I can if you'll tell me the whole story quickly," and he turned his flushed, quivering face towards her.

"Then I s'pose you'll scold me for listenin' and watchin' that scamp," said the girl, sullenly.

"No, Jane, not in this case. Unless your impressions are all mistaken I may have to thank you all my life. I'm not one to forget those who are true to me. Now, begin at the beginning and go right through to the end; then I may understand better than you can."

Jane did as she was told, and many "says he's" and "says she's" followed in her literal narrative. Holcroft again dropped his face into his hands and before she was through tears of joy trickled through his fingers. When she finished, he rose, and turned away, and hastily wiped his eyes, then gave the girl his hand as he said, "Thank you, Jane. You've tried to be a true friend to me to-day. I'll show you that I don't forget. I was a fool to get in such a rage, but you can't understand and must forgive me. Come, you see I'm quiet now," and he untied the horses and lifted her into his wagon.

"What yer goin' to do?" she asked, as they drove away.

"I'm going to reward you for watching and listening to that scoundrel, but you must not watch me or Mrs. Holcroft, or listen to what we say unless we speak before you. If you do I shall be very angry. Now, you've only one thing more to do and that is, show me where this man is hiding."

"But you won't go near him alone?" inquired Jane in much alarm.

"You must do as I bid you," he replied, sternly. "Show me where he's hiding, then stay by the wagon and horses."

"But he same as said he'd kill you."

"You have your orders," was his quiet reply.

She looked scared enough, but remained silent until they reached a shaded spot on the road, then said, "If you don't want him to see you too soon, better tie here. He's around yonder in a grove up on the hill."

Holcroft drove to a tree by the side of the highway and again tied his horses, then took the whip from the wagon. "Are you afraid to go with me a little way and show me just where he is?" he asked.

"No, but you oughtn'ter go."

"Come on, then. You must mind me if you wish to keep my good-will. I know what I'm about." As in his former encounter, his weapon was again a long, tough whipstock with a leather thong attached. This he cut off and put in his pocket, then followed Jane's rapid lead up the hill. Very soon she said, "There's the place I saw 'im in. If you will go, I'd steal up on him."

"Yes. You stay here." She made no reply, but the moment he disappeared she was upon his trail. Her curiosity was much greater than her timidity, and she justly reasoned that she had very little to fear.

Holcroft approached from a point whence Ferguson was expecting no danger. The latter was lying on the ground, gnawing his nails in vexation, when he first heard the farmer's step. Then he saw a dark-visaged man rushing upon him. In the impulse of his terror, he drew his revolver and fired. The ball hissed near, but did no harm, and before Ferguson could use his weapon again, a blow from the whipstock paralyzed his arm and the pistol dropped to the ground. So also did its owner a moment later, under a vindictive rain of blows until he shrieked for mercy.

"Don't move," said Holcroft, sternly, and he picked up the revolver. "So you meant to kill me, eh?"

"No, no, I didn't. I wouldn't have fired if it hadn't been in self-defence and because I hadn't time to think." He spoke with difficulty, for his mouth was bleeding and he was terribly bruised.

"A liar, too," said the farmer, glowering down upon him. "But I knew that before. What did you mean by your threats to my wife?"

"See here, Mr. Holcroft, I'm down and at your mercy. If you'll let me off I'll go away and never trouble you or your wife again."

"Oh, no," said Holcroft, with a bitter laugh. "You'll never, never trouble us again."

"What! do you mean to murder me?" Ferguson half shrieked.

"Would killing such a thing as you be murder? Any jury in the land would acquit me. You ought to be roasted over a slow fire."

The fellow tried to scramble on his knees, but Holcroft hit him another savage blow, and said, "Lie still."

Ferguson began to wring his hands and beg for mercy. His captor stood over him a moment or two irresolutely in his white-heated anger, then thoughts of his wife began to soften him. He could not go to her with blood on his hands—she who had taught him such lessons of forbearance and forgiveness. He put the pistol in his pocket and giving his enemy a kick, said "Get up."

The man rose with difficulty.

"I won't waste time in asking any promises from you, but if you ever trouble my wife or me again, I'll break every bone in your body. Go, quick, before my mood changes, and don't say a word."

As the man tremblingly untied his horse, Jane stepped out before him and said, "I'm a little idiotic girl, am I?"

He was too thoroughly cowed to make any reply and drove as rapidly away as the ground permitted, guiding his horse with difficulty in his maimed condition.

Jane, in the exuberance of her pleasure, began something like a jig on the scene of conflict, and her antics were so ridiculous that Holcroft had to turn away to repress a smile. "You didn't mind me, Jane," he said gravely.

"Well, sir," she replied, "after showin' you the way to 'im, you oughter not grudge me seein' the fun."

"But it isn't nice for little girls to see such things."

"Never saw any thing nicer in my life. You're the kind of man I believe in, you are. Golly! only wished *she'd* seen you. I've seen many a rough and tumble 'mong farm hands, but never any thing like this. It was only his pistol I was 'fraid of."

"Will you do exactly what I say now?" She nodded.

"Well, go home across the fields and don't, by word or manner, let Mrs. Holcroft know what you've seen or heard and say nothing about meeting me. Just make her think you know nothing at all and that you only watched the man out of sight. Do this and I'll give you a new dress."

"I'd like somethin' else 'sides that."

"Well, what?"

"I'd like to be sure I could stay right on with you."

"Yes, Jane, after to-day, as long as you're a good girl. Now go, for I must get back to my team before this scamp goes by."

She darted homeward as the farmer returned to his wagon. Ferguson soon appeared and seemed much startled as he saw his *nemesis* again. "I'll keep my word," he said, as he drove by.

"You'd better," called the farmer. "You know what to expect now."

Alida was so prostrated by the shock of the interview that she rallied slowly. At last she saw that it was getting late and that she soon might expect the return of her husband. She dragged herself to the door and again called Jane, but the place was evidently deserted. Evening was coming on tranquilly, with all its sweet June sounds, but now every bird song was like a knell. She sunk on the porch seat and looked at the landscape, already so dear and familiar, as if she were taking a final farewell of a friend. Then she turned to the homely kitchen to which she had first been brought. "I can do a little more for him," she thought, "before I make the last sacrifice which will soon bring the end. I think I could have lived—lived, perhaps, till I was old, if I had gone among strangers from the almshouse, but I can't now. My heart is broken. Now that I've seen that man again I understand why my husband cannot love me. Even the thought of touching me must make him shudder. But I can't bear up under such a load much longer and that's my comfort. It's best I should go away now; I couldn't do otherwise," and the tragedy went on in her soul as she feebly prepared her husband's meal.

At last Jane came in with her basket of peas. Her face was so impassive as to suggest that she had no knowledge of anything except that there had been a visitor, and Alida had sunk into such depths of despairing sorrow that she scarcely noticed the child.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—"SHRINK FROM YOU?"

Holcroft soon came driving slowly up the lane as if nothing unusual was on his mind. Having tied his horses, he brought in an armful of bundles and said, kindly, "Well, Alida, here I am again, and I guess I've brought enough to last well through haying time."

"Yes," she replied, with averted face. This did not trouble him any now, but her extreme pallor did and he added, "You don't look well. I wouldn't mind getting much supper to-night. Let Jane do the work."

"I'd rather do it," she replied.

"Oh, well,"—laughing pleasantly—"you shall have your own way. Who has a better right than you, I'd like to know?"

"Don't speak that way," she said almost harshly, under the tension of her feelings. "I—I can't stand it. Speak and look as you did before you went away."

"Jane," said the farmer, "go and gather the eggs."

As soon as they were alone, he began gently, "Alida"—

"Please don't speak so to me to-day. I've endured all I can. I can't keep up another minute unless you let things go on as they were. To-morrow I'll try to tell you all. It's your right."

"I didn't mean to say any thing myself till after supper and perhaps not till tomorrow, but I think I'd better. It will be better for us both and our minds will be more at rest. Come with me into the parlor, Alida."

"Well, perhaps the sooner it's over the better," she said, faintly and huskily.

She sunk on the lounge and looked at him with such despairing eyes that tears came into his own.

"Alida," he began hesitatingly, "after I left you this noon I felt I must speak with and be frank with you."

"No, no," she cried, with an imploring gesture, "if it must be said, let me say it. I couldn't endure to hear it from you. Before you went away I understood it all, and this afternoon the truth has been burned into my soul. That horrible man has been here—the man I thought my husband—and he has made it clearer, if possiqle. I don't blame you that you shrink from me as if I were a leper. I feel as if I were one."

"*I* shrink from *you*!" he exclaimed.

"Yes. Can you think I haven't seen the repugnance growing in spite of yourself? When I thought of that man—especially when he came to-day—I understood *why* too well. I cannot stay here any longer. You'd try to be kind and considerate, but I'd know how you felt all the time. It would not be safe for you and it would not be right for me to stay, either, and that settles it. Be—be as kind to me—as you can a few—a few hours longer and then let me go quietly." Her self-control gave way, and burying her face in her hands, she sobbed convulsively.

In a moment he was on his knees beside her, with his arm about her waist. "Alida, dear Alida," he cried, "we've both been in the dark about each other. What I resolved to do when I started for town was to tell you that I had learned to love you and to throw myself on your mercy. I thought you saw that I was loving you and that you couldn't bear to think of such a thing in an old, homely fellow like me. That was all that was in my mind, so help me God!"

"But—but *he's* been here," she faltered, "you don't realize"—

"I don't believe I do or can, yet, Alida dear, but that blessed Jane's spying trait has served me the best turn in the world. She heard every brave word you said and I shed tears of joy when she told me; and tears are slow coming to my eyes. You think I shrink from you, do you?" and he kissed her hands passionately. "See," he cried, "I kneel to you in gratitude for all you've been to me and are to me."

"O James, please rise. It's too much."

"No, not till you promise to go with me to a minister and hear me promise to love, cherish—yes, in your case I'll promise to obey."

She bowed her head upon his shoulder in answer. Springing up, he clasped her close and kissed away her tears as he exclaimed, "No more business marriage for me, if you please. There never was a man so in love with his wife."

Suddenly she looked up, and said, fearfully, "James, he threatened you. He said you'd never be safe a moment as long as I stayed here."

His answer was a peal of laughter. "I've done more than threaten him. I've whipped him within an inch of his life, and it was the thought of you that led me, in my rage, to spare his life. I'll tell you all—I'm going to tell you every thing now. How much trouble I might have saved if I had told you my thoughts. What was there Alida, in an old fellow like me that led you to care so?"

Looking up shyly, she replied, "I think it was the *man* in you—and—then you stood up for me so."

"Well, love is blind, I suppose, but it don't seem to me that mine is. There never was a man so taken in at his marriage. You were so different from what I expected that I began loving you before I knew it, but I thought you were good to me just as you were to Jane—from a sense of duty—and that you couldn't abide me personally. So I tried to keep out of your way. And, Alida dear, I thought at first that I was taken by your good traits and your education and all that, but I found out at last that I had fallen in love with you. Now you know all. You feel better now, don't you?"

"Yes," she breathed softly.

"You've had enough to wear a saint out," he continued, kindly. "Lie down on the lounge and I'll bring your supper to you."

"No, please. It will do me more good to go on and act as if nothing had happened."

"Well, have your own way, little wife. You're boss now, sure enough."

She drew him to the porch and together they looked upon the June landscape which she had regarded with such despairing eyes an hour before.

"Happiness never kills, after all," she said.

"Shouldn't be alive if it did," he replied. "The birds seem to sing as if they knew."

Jane emerged from the barn door with a basket of eggs and Alida sped away to meet her. The first thing the child knew the arms of her mistress were about her neck and she was kissed again and again.

"What did you do that for?" she asked.

"You'll understand some day."

"Say," said Jane, in an impulse of good-will, "if you're only half married to Mr. Holcroft, I'd go the whole figure, 'fi's you. If you'd a seen him a-thrashin' that scamp you'd know he's the man to take care of you."

"Yes, Jane, I know. He'll take care of me always."

The next morning Holcroft and Alida drove to town and went to the church where she and her mother used to attend. After the service, they followed the clergyman home, where Alida again told him her story, though not without much help from the farmer. After some kindly reproach that she had not brought her troubles to him at first, the minister performed a ceremony which found deep echoes in both their hearts.

Time and right, sensible living soon remove prejudice from the hearts of the good and stop the mouths of the cynical and scandal-loving. Alida's influence, and the farmer's broadening and more unselfish views, gradually brought him into a better understanding of his faith, and into a kinder sympathy and charity for his neighbors than he had ever known. His relations to the society of which he was a part became natural and friendly, and his house a pretty and a hospitable home. Even Mrs. Watterly eventually entered its portals. She and others were compelled to agree with Watterly, that Alida was not of the "common sort," and that the happiest good fortune which could befall any man had come to Holcroft when he fell in love with his wife.

[THE END.]

The Camel's Nose.

Tha Arabs have this proverb to warn against letting bad habits begin: "Beware of a camel's nose." Mrs. Sigourney has explained the proverb in the following lines:

Once in a shop a workman wrought
With languid hand and listless thought,
When, through the open window space,
Behold a camel thrust his face!
"My nose is cold," he meekly cried;
Oh, let me warm it by thy side"

Since no denial word was said,
In came the nose, in came the head—
As sure as sermon follows text,
The long and scraggy neck came next;
And then as falls the threatening storm,
In leaped the whole ungainly form.

Aghast, the owner gazed around,
And to the rude invader frown'd,
Convinced, as closer still he prest,
There was no room for such a guest;
Yet more astonished heard him say,
"If thou art troubled, go thy way,
For in this place I choose to stay."

Oh, youthful hearts, to gladness born,
Treat not his Arab lore with scorn!
To evil habit's earliest wile
Lend neither ear, nor glance, nor smile;
Choke the dark fountain ere it flows,
Nor e'en admit the *camel's nose.*

Familiar Words and Phrases.

The common expression, "Mind your p's and q's," had it's origin in the ale houses in the olden time, when it was customary to keep each man's account upon the wall or door. At the head of the bill would be the initial P and Q, which stood for pints and quarts, and as the numbers mounted up, we can imagine one kindly rustic saying to another, "Mind your p's and q's."

The origin of the phrase, "A feather in one's cap," is accounted for in the Lansdowne manuscripts in the British Museum. Here may be found a description of Hungary in 1599, in which the writer says of the inhabitants: "It hath been an ancient custom among them that none should wear a feather but he who had killed a Turk, to whom onlie yt was lawful to shew the number of his slain enemys by the number of feathers in his cappe."

How frequently we see a child jump from a retreat and shriek "Boo!" at his frightened little playmates. The word is a corruption of Bob, son of Odin, so fierce a general among the Goths that the mere mention of his name spread a panic during his lifetime, and, stranger still, has continued to do so ever since.

The word bank is derived from the word banco, a bench. These benches were erected in the market places, and there the exchanges in money took place. The first public bank was established by Jews in Venice, in the year 1550.

$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

Earthquakes were felt, Monday, in Smyrna and Scio.

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bold,
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wondrous change which you behold."

The three Emperors are expected to have their meeting shortly.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Large Insurance Claim Paid—Endorsement of the Mutual Reserve.

Offices of W. D. Matthews & Co., Grain and Produce Merchants, Toronto, 11th May, 1887.

J. D. Wells, Esq., General Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association:

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque for *Five Thousand Dollars* in full of claim under a policy of Insurance issued to us by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association for that amount, as creditors of the late Edwin C. Fisher.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which this claim has been adjusted, and at the same time to express our confidence in your association. Having an intimate acquaintance with your President and chief officers, we know them to be gentlemen of the highest integrity, and in whose hands we believe the interests of the members of the Mutual Reserve are perfectly safe.

Wishing your association continued success.

Yours truly, W. D. Matthews & Co.

A poet writes: "I am saddest when I sing." So is a cat.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 King Street West Toronto, Canada.

The story that a man in Guelph has a wart on the back of his neck which he uses for a collar button must be received with some grains of allowance.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Trowsers are a better index to a man's character than Bumps. If they bag at the pockets, he has money: if they bag at the knees, he has brains. (Every editor who publishes this means it to be understood that his own bag at the knees.)

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING.

Full Description of their New and Magnificent Warehouse.

The new building erected on the corner of Bay and Wellington streets by Messrs. Wyld, Grasett & Darling, wholesale dry-goods importers, is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. No expense has been spared to make the warehouse everything that it should be, and the most casual inspection is sufficient to show that completeness in every detail has been achieved. The firm was re-organized last February, Mr. Wyld who for many years has been identified with business interests in Toronto, taking into partnership Mr. A. W. Grasett, a thorough expert in staples, and Mr. Andrew Darling, who takes charge of the office department. The warehouse of Messrs. Wyld, Grasett & Darling is five storeys in height, the basement is built of Credit Valley brown stone, the first storey of Ohio greystone and the walls above of red brick. The sills, bands and string courses are also of Ohio stone, and at the corners are heavy round stone pinnacles with conical tops.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE

consists of two heavy dwarf arches, one on each street, while inside the portico rises an interior arch supported upon red granite columns with carved capitals. The roof, above which five walls extend, is of Trinidad asphalt, which is a very durable material. The size of the various flats are 118 feet by 60 feet, and they are provided with about sixteen windows each. The side wall of the building facing the north on Bay street gives exceptional opportunities for ample lighting, and in every department goods can be seen to perfect advantage just where they lie. The interior fittings of the building are of oak, and everything throughout the structure is of a massive character. The establishment will be heated by steam, the boiler being situated under the sidewalk, and each flat will be illuminated with incandescent light. There are also under the sidewalk lavatories, etc., and storage rooms. At the east end of the building two elevators run from the basement to the top storey, so that goods can either be despatched or received with the least possible delay. A granolithic pavement from the entry room to the shipping hoist is a feature of the basement. The

COUNTING ROOMS AND OFFICES,

as well as the private rooms of the members of the firm, are handsomely fitted up in accordance with modern requirements. The ceilings throughout the building are of wood, with supporting columns of iron. A passenger elevator finished in oak is conveniently placed near the main entrance to the building. Speaking-tubes connect every department in the establishment and a telephone room is situated near the front offices. The various floors of the establishment are utilised as follows:—The basement contains an entry room and packing and shipping department, and will also be used for storing surplus stock; the ground floor contains offices, and is specially devoted to leading staples of Canadian and imported manufacture; the second flat is devoted to woolens and tweeds from all the leading mills of Canada, as well as fine imported goods of Scotch manufacture, and an endless variety of worsted and West of England tweeds. This department contains everything necessary for a fine tailoring trade. The third storey contains dress-goods, silk, smallwares and haberdashery generally, and the fourth a large stock of hosiery and knitted goods. At present the firm, not being yet thoroughly established in their new premises, part of the top flat is used as an entry-room and is crowded with goods ready to go out. Mr. Wyld devotes his personal attention to

THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,

in which he is thoroughly at home, having been for many years prominently associated with probably the largest woollen business in Ontario. Messrs. Wyld, Grasett & Darling keep a resident agent in Great Britain to look after their woollen trade, and their buyers for each department are experts in their own lines who have had many years' experience and are trained men, thoroughly familiar with the wants of the trade. Special attennion is paid by the firm to the staple department, and their stock of prints, cretonnes, colored cotton goods, flannels of all kinds, blankets and linen goods is immense and varied. Already the house is in receipt of a great nnmber of orders, and to judge by the rapidity with which they come pouring in, anticipates a very large season's trade.—[Toronto Globe.

LADIES

Who are Weak, Nervous and Exhausted; who feel themselves losing Strength; who are pale, delicate and sickly in appearance, suffering from the many complaints **peculiar to women**—send for and **read** M. V. LUBON'S **Treatise** in BOOK FORM on the **Diseases of Women.** Mailed sealed and secure from observation on receipt of 6c. in stamps, UNSEALED FREE. Address, **M. V. LUBON**, 47 Wellington St East, **Toronto, Ont.**

A Hamilton instructor is getting the girls to agree not to wear corsets. Stay, lady, stay!

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and READ M. V. Lubon's Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. E. Toronto Ont

An exchange states that the manner of the F. D. W. (fashionably divorced woman) are quite pronounced. Yes, pronounced "loud" with accent and emphasis.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

The bareback act is equally popular at circuses and at swell receptions.

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A. P. 339

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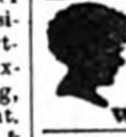
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OUR LAST NOTICE
In this paper referred to the Annual Meeting of the Association. This meeting (being the 15th since the Company was organized) took place on Tuesday, the 12th April, when the following gratifying increases were announced:
PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED FOR YEAR, - $96,894.
INTEREST AND RENTS, - - - 13,029.
ASSETS, - - - $356,375. SURPLUS, 80,234.
$260,420 Were allocated as Profits to Policy Holders. Profits payable on and After May 1st.
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

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—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. X LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887. NO. 46

ABOUT WOMEN.

At a business meeting held in New York a few days ago, by the projectors of a new club house for women, the estimate for a billiard room was submitted. A brisk argument followed, one of the members, a well-known and most philanthropic lady proposing that some pool tables should be added, saying that pool was a much finer and more scientific game than billiards. The remarks were bright and eminently to the point, but when the speaker took her seat a sort of mental paralysis crept over the assembly. There was something wrong somewhere.

After a moment of silence, one of the most conservative of the number rose, and, with great sweetness, suggested that the bar-room should be conveniently placed, and though it was manifestly a little premature to talk about the quality of the liquors which were to make this club house one of the most brilliant and influential institutions of the city, she hoped to be excused on account of her great interest in the proper unfoldment and evolution of her sex. At this point somebody saw the joke, and the house came down. There will be neither bar-room, pool nor billiard room in the new club house. There are 10 expert billiard players who belong to this club, but the wit and quiet sarcasm of a couple of bright women have convinced them that home is the best place to play the game.

Vassar girls are said to be so modest that they will not work on improper fractions.

A Topeka woman made $1400 recently without leaving her kitchen. She invented an egg-beater, and sold the idea for that amount.

A professor of Harvard college said within the year, that women now have advantages which no man in the country had twelve years ago.

A Washington letter says: It may not be many years before a woman will be a rare sight in a department. Slowly, but surely, they are being got rid of under the civil-service system.

The washerwoman finds her occupation almost gone through the introduction of machinery. The largest part of the city of Troy is devoted to the manufacture of engines, whizzers, starchers, and other machines for the steam laundry. The most interesting machine is the whizzer, which dries clothes in 1000 revolutions a minute.

Mrs. Logan says: "It has happened that in cases of illness or disability of men clerks, the wives performed the duties of their husbands, drawing in their name the salary as if they had performed the work. In one case, the wife kept up her husband's desk for three years, receiving the $1800, and thereby supporting the family; but from the day of his death, though she continued the same work, her salary was nine hundred."

A young lady visited a jeweller and told him that her father was going to buy her a pair of diamond earrings, and that she would like to look at some. The jeweller, knowing her father by reputation, spread out a number of costly gems before her. She looked them over critically, and, having selected the most handsome pair, asked if she might take them home and examine them more at her leisure. The permission was promptly accorded, and the next day the young lady brought back the earrings, and said that she was not quite satisfied with them, and she thought that after all it might be some time before her father would indulge her taste for diamonds. "That's a great pity," replied the jeweller; "I was at —— reception last night, and I thought them very becoming to you."

Some very interesting experiments have been made by Dr. Klein, a celebrated London physician, to ascertain if cows disseminate scarlet fever. He has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that cows are subject to a disease similar to human scarlet fever, and that wherever the disease has become epidemic it has been largely caused by the milk supply. The germs of the disease were even traced to some condensed milk cans. Having got that far in his researches, Dr. Klein will now doubtless direct his attention towards endeavoring to find out how best to prevent the cows from being subject to contagion in the first instance.

During the month of May great Britain imported no less than 124,736,760 eggs, France being the chief source of supply, although every country in Europe sent its quota, North Russia sending nearly 200,000. What a splendid market for Canadian eggs there is here providing they could only be properly preserved and packed. Just imagine the consumption of a billion and a half eggs in the year. At ten cents a dozen this represents twelve million and a half dollars annually. If England would only give her own people a little better show to trade with her than she does foreigners, here is one article that would furnish many a farmer in this country with a good business.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Burglars continue their operations in Toronto every night.

The contract for the construction of the Red River Valley railway has been signed.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne have left Ottawa for their fishing grounds on the Cascapedia river, Baie des Charleurs.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of Winnipeg property is now being sold for unpaid taxes, and is realizing high prices.

It is reported that Mr. Hardisty, the well-known factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, will receive the Alberta Senatorship.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has authorized the release of the Detroit fishing boats recently seized by a Canadian officer at French River.

The Customs officers at Kingston have received instructions to treat Canadian vessels trading at American ports the same as American bottoms.

Mr. Charlebois, M. P. P. for Laprairie, Quebec, died suddenly the other night at his residence in Laprairie, after a few days illness, aged 46 years.

Safe burglars have been succesfully operating at Sherbrooke, Windsor Mills and Lennoxville, much to the confusion of the lynx-eyed constabulary.

Nearly 150,000 colonization pamphlets were given to the members during the late session of the Dominion Parliament for distribution among their constituents.

The Veteran Bear Hunter, Mr. Happe, is dead, but his mantle has fallen on Oscar Wyman; he caught a bear in a trap at Oliver Corners last week that weighed 200 lbs.

Professor Saunders will shortly start for Manitoba and British Columbia with a view to locating the experimental farm there. He will probably be accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture

The bodies of the unfortunate men drowned near Magog early in May were found recently about one mile down the river. The girl was found on the railway bridge, four miles down the river.

The C. P. R. station house at Papineauville has been burned to the ground, and nothing of the contents saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing locomotive. Loss unknown.

Three of the notorious "Bayham lambs," convicted of a number of crimes at the General Sessions at St. Thomas, after a trial lasting nine days, were sentenced one to five years penitentiary and two to two years each.

An attempt on the part of Viau, the notorious ringleader of the recent revolt at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, to escape from prison, was discovered on Monday by the keepers just in time to prevent its being successful.

The action of the Manitoba Government on the Red River Valley railway is beginning to attract attention at Ottawa. A prominent Manitoban now at the Capital states that the Dominion Government will prevent the construction of the road at all hazards.

The Ontario Government have appointed the following inspectors under the factory act: Robert Barber, Toronto, formerly manufacturer; ex-Ald. Pocque, Ottawa, and James R. Brown, Oshawa, a workingman, well known throughout the province.

Lieut.-Colonel Oswald, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, has resigned in consequence of the difficulty regarding the gunnery certificates. He expresses the opinion that the trouble, if not speedily adjusted, will result in the break-up of the regiment.

Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, has been instructed by the Dominion Government to make a survey and examination of the country lying about Lake Temiscamingue and Limomage, in consequence of the belief that those districts are rich in mineral deposits.

The early closing movement in St. Roch's, Quebec, is so strong that the other night about 100 clerks assembled at the front door of one of the merchants opposed to the movement and gave him a free serenade, besides shouting his name in war-whoops They intend to form a boycotting club.

Since being refused a Jubilee bonus the Dominion Civil Service has commenced an agitation to have the pay day changed from the 15th to the 1st of each month, thus securing a month's pay in advance. The Auditor-General, in his last report, recommends that the date be fixed by Act of Parliament.

It is stated to be definitely settled that Sir Charles Tupper will not return to Canada next session as Minister of Finance, but will remain in London as High Commissioner. Mr. Thomas White is rumoured to be the most likely successor to the portfolio of Finance, and other changes in the Cabinet are considered probable.

Mr. Robert Romaine, of the House of Commons stationery office, has patented a machine capable of doing nearly all the work of a farm without horse labour more cheaply and thoroughly than it is performed by the present methods. Mr. Romaine has a model of the machine on exhibition in Ottawa, and will bring it to Toronto in a few days.

Salmon fishing below Quebec is better than for several years, and the fish of large size. A large quantity has been shipped to the Messrs. Logie, at Dalhousie, also two other parts of the provinces. The cod fishery is good on the coast. The weather has been very dry lately and the crops began to suffer for want of rain, but on Thursday there was a considerable downpour, which has made quite a change in the appearance of the crops.

AMERICAN.

The entire buildings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rolling mills at Watertown, Wis., have been burned. Loss, $150,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Grasshoppers are very thick in the vicinity of Perham, Ottertail County, Minn. It is stated that five thousand acres of grain and garden crops have been destroyed already in the vicinity of Perham.

For six months an organized system of brigandage has been sweeping New Mexico. Police officers have been murdered, trains wrecked, gaols broken open, horses stolen, and other outrages committed. The citizens of Alberquerque have organized a vigilance committee to rid the country of desperadoes.

Indications are growing that the rivalry of American capitalists who desire to control the sugar trade of the Sandwich Islands is likely to plunge the kingdom of Kalakaua into civil war. The clearance papers at the San Francisco Custom House show that the steamer "Australia," which sailed recently for Honolulu, carried a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The hearing of the Hazelbrook eviction cases has been concluded at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Judgment was entered in favor of the evicted miners, six in number, in the sum of three hundred dollars each for damages sustained by reason of having their goods and chattels thrown into the roadway. Judgment was also given in favor of the miners for back pay due in sums ranging from three dollars to one hundred dollars. The owners of the collieries will appeal.

Sarah F. Aldredge, a pretty girl of 19 years, while in the parlor of her father's residence, Jeffersonville, Ind., Sunday night in the company of George Jetel, aged 23, of Louisville, was shot through the head. Her parents on hearing the shot, rushed into the parlor and found their daughter in a swoon upon the floor with the blood pouring from a bullet hole in the head. Jetel says he was asleep with his head in the lap of the girl when the shot was fired, and that she committed suicide. Jetel is in gaol on a charge of murder.

FOREIGN.

It is officially denied that King Milan intends to abdicate the Servian throne.

The London *Standard* says the Afghan negotiations tend to an early and satisfactory settlement.

Emperor William has completely recovered and is now arranging to visit Gastein after his sojourn at Ems.

The Porte has declined to grant a concession for the construction of Asiatic railways to a syndicate of Frenchmen.

In spite of official denials, it is positively affirmed that King Milan intends to immediately abdicate the Servian Throne.

The Paris *Temps* says England has offered Germany the protectorate of Syria in return for her support of England in the Egyptian question.

It is stated the Imperial Government is considering the advisability of granting a subsidy of £50,000 a year to secure a trans-Canadian route to the East.

A German officer has been degraded for not challenging to a duel a political opponent who aspersed his honour, and the Emperor has approved of the sentence.

The report that Russia was willing to accept the Anglo-Turkish convention if England would accept the Prince of Mingrelia as Prince of Bulgaria, is officially denied.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* declares the Sultan will ratify the Egyptian Convention after a slight modification has been made in the phraseology.

The stones of Temple Bar, recently removed, are to be given to Sir Henry B. Meux, who will re-erect the Bar at the entrance of his place at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

The heather and peat on Glyn-Dyfr-Dwy, one of the mountains of the Berwyn range, in North Wales, are burning for many miles, and vast numbers of rabbits, hares and grouse have been destroyed.

A violent earthquake shock, the most severe for twenty years, was felt the other morning at Guyaquil, Ecuador. No casualties are reported, but it is feared great damage has been done to cities in the interior.

Mr. William M. Murphy, Nationalist member of Parliament, has commenced proceedings against the Captain of H. M. S. Shannon for seizing his yacht in Bantry Bay, because she carried a green flag.

Father Locatelli, who recently arrived in Rome from the Soudan, has started on his return to that country. He will endeavor to effect the release of the missionaries who are now held as prisoners in Khartoum.

King Otto of Bavaria has developed a mania to shoot all peasants found near his retreat at Mymphenbourg. This mania is gratified by allowing him to fire at a peasant, hired for the purpose, with a blank cartridge.

The town of Bantry, which is suffering from a severe drought, has refused to receive a supply from H. M. S. Shannon, because the captain of that ship recently seized Mr. Murphy's (Nationalist) yacht for flying a green flag.

It is announced in London that Ovid's Tomb has been discovered. The location is at Anadolkioi, near Kustendami, in the Black Sea. The stone marking the tomb represents Ovid's arrival at the Island of Tomi, when he was banished there by Augustus, A. D., 8, on account of the poet's intrigue with the Emperor's daughter, Julia, and Apollo's reception of him. Ovid's isle is a few miles from Kustendami.

The Amir of Afghanistan.

A correspondent to the Journal des Debats sends the following account to the Amir of Afghanistan: "Abdurrahman in the first part of his career was a soldier; when he was raised to the Amirship he became a bureaucrat, a new role for an Afghan ruler, and one not likely to be popular. Each day with him has its appointed work. Two days a week are devoted to his correspondence, Monday for that with the upper country (Herat, Candahar, etc.), Thursday for that with the lower country (Cabul, Peshawur and India). On Tuesday he holds his military durbar and receives the officers of the garrison, all of whom dine with him. It is also the day of private reception or Diwan-i-Hass. On Wednesday and Saturday he administers justice, and admits the public to his presence, even to the last beggar. This is called the Diwan-i-Am. Friday is treated as Sunday is in London—all the bazaars, shops and the palace itself are closed, the mosques alone remaining open. Sunday is devoted to the Amir's private affairs The two most important days are those of the Diwan-i-Am, for the Amir is above all a dispenser of justice. He dispenses it with his hand on the hilt of his sword. Highway robbers are brought before him and he hears the charge. Then he says one of two things: 'Bekoushid,' and they cut their throats, or 'Gargara kounid,' and they lead them off to be hung. If an article is lost on the road no one is allowed to pick it up. If any one does so his hand is cut off. The Amir has only one wife, Bibi Malika or the Queen, but he has 101 concubines called kaniz. By the Queen he has no children (they died), but he has five by four of the kaniz. The eldest, Habibullah, is sixteen years of age, and in default of a legitimate successor is the heir apparent. He was recently married to the daughter of Mohammed Ameen, Brigadier of Cabul, an officer, despite his high title, possessing no authority. The Amir is writing his memoirs, beginning with his ninth year, and he is now forty-two. They will be full of interest if the Ghilzais will only allow him to finish them."

Modesty of Uncle Sam.

Several American citizens went to Canada on a peaceful mission, and were mobbed in consequence, some of them sustaining severe injuries and narrowly escaping with their lives. The outrages were even worse than the several against American citizens on the part of Mexico. Is it worth while to do anything about it? Does the state department think it has any duty in the premises? * * * The Canadian ignorance that forbids such speeches as do not happen to accord with its littleness is a disgrace to this continent and unavoidably brings shame to the United States. We are too near to Canada to view such villainous business with indifference. In behalf of decency and republicanism it will be necessary presently for Uncle Sam to take up this Canadian babe, spank her, and put her in the trundle-bed of his domestic establishment; to get acquainted with the other children and learn good manners.—[The Judge, N. Y

FARM.

MIDSUMMER.

Oh to lie in the ripening grass
That gracefully bends to the winds that pass,
And to look aloft the oak leaves through
Into the sky so deep, so blue!

Oh to feel as utterly free
As the ricebird singing on the tree
Or the locusts piping their drowsy whirr,
Or the down that sails from the thistle-burr?

Oh to float like the cloudy drifts,
Changing blue as the sunlight shifts,
Or hastening gayly into the West
To follow the blushing sun to rest!

Oh for the secret of nature's power
To drain the joy of the present hour
Oh to work and glow in the sun!
Oh to sleep when the day is done!

APPLE TREE BORERS.

A writer in an exchange, says that there are three kinds of borers which assail the apple tree. The round-headed, or two-striped apple tree borer, infests the native crabs, thorn bushes and June berry.

It appears during June and July, usually remaining in concealment during the day, and becoming active at dusk. The eggs are deposited late in June and during July, one in a place, on the bark of the tree, near its base. Within two weeks the young worms are hatched, and at once commence with their sharp mandibles to gnaw their way through the outer bark to the interior.

The young ones lie for the first year in the sapwood and inner bark, excavating flat, shallow cavities, about the size of a silver dollar, which are filled with their sawdust-like castings.

Their presence may be detected in young trees from the bark becoming dark colored, and sometimes dry and dead enough to crack. On the approach of winter, it descends to the lower part of its burrow, where it remains inactive until spring. The second season it continues its work in the sapwood, and in case two or three are at work in the same tree may completely girdle it, thus destroying it. The third year it penetrates to the heart of the tree, makes an excavation and awaits its transformation. The fourth spring it comes forth a perfect beetle, and lays its eggs for another generation.

The flat-headed apple tree borer, is a very active insect, delights to bask in the hot sunshine; runs up and down the tree with great rapidity, but flies away when molested.

It appears in June and July, and does not confine its work to the base of the tree, but attacks the trunk in any part, and sometimes the larger branches. The eggs are deposited in cracks or crevices of the bark, and soon hatch. The young larvæ eats its way through the bark and sapwood, where it bores broad and flat channels, sometimes girdling and killing the tree. As it approaches maturity, it bores deeper into the tree, working upwards, then eats out the bark, but not quite through the bark, where it changes into a beetle and then cuts through the bark and emerges to propagate its kind.

Another borer, the long-horned borer, is widely distributed, but is not a common insect, and does not cause much annoyance to the fruit grower. It appears in August, and deposits its egg upon the trunks of apple trees. The larvæ soon hatch, eat through the bark, and burrow in the outer surface of the wood just under the bark.

As a protection against the three kinds of borers it is recommended that soft soap be reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water, and be applied to the bark of the tree, especially about the base or collar, and also extended upwards to the crotches, where the main branches have their origin. It should be applied in the evening of a warm day, so that it may dry and form a coating not easily dissolved by the rain. It should be applied early in June, before the beetles begin to lay their eggs, and again in July, so as to keep the tree well protected.

STOCK NOTES.

Don't for mercy sake, use a harsh bit, and then yank and jerk the poor horses until their mouths are raw and you can't touch a rein without hurting them.

Not one-half the injury to horses arises from the effects of their stables being too cold in winter, that results from their too close confinement in summer, from the fact that nature has provided such animals with a thick coating to shield them from the effects of the cold of the winter, while no means are thus afforded them to avert the damaging effects of inhailing, for hours at a time, the poisonous atmosphere by which they are surrounded during their close confinement in summer.—New England Farmer.

GARDEN NOTES.

If you are growing vegetables for exhibition at the county fair, thin them out to give room for development, and cultivate frequently.

If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it, it would add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable.

To grow nice carrots the land should be deeply cultivated, that the roots may grow straight and long. With good cultivation there is no danger of bushy roots.

The attention of the successful cultivator cannot be confined to mere routine of the direct means of rearing and gathering his crops, but must also be directed with great care to the habits of those enemies which constantly threaten their injury and destruction.

As tomato vines begin to branch out, the side runners should be cut off, not over three main vines be left to each plant, and after they begin to bear, cut them back. If, now, these three are trained on supports to get the sun and air, you will be surprised, if you never saw it tried, how it hastens the process of ripening.—Indiana Farmer.

The kind of skilled labor most in demand just now is the kind that can make a garden, set out a hedge, repair a gravel walk or build a terrace. Plenty of men may be hired to dig but not to dig without a good deal of supervision. The man to whom one can say, "Here is the place for the onion or carrot bed, here are the seeds and here is the dressing," and then leave him to make the proper combination, is apt to be engaged for a week or two ahead. In the work of the day laborer as in that of other workers, there is much more room at the top than at the bottom.—Lewiston Journal.

Currant Culture.—A correspondent of *The Michigan Farmer* prefers the Red Dutch currant on account of its hardiness. He plants in rows 8 or 10 feet apart, affording plenty of space for good culture. He gives the following hints for the successful culture of the currant. Plant on north side of walls, keep the bushes in compact form, trim off straggling branches and cut off and burn any stalks in which the borer is detected. Any soil that will grow potatoes will do for currants. Manure and ashes are the best fertilizers. As to the currant worm "eternal vigilance" is the most effectual mode of conquering him. In the early autumn cut the plants back. Cut the branches into sections about 8 inches long, stick them in mellow soil 3 inches apart and 2 inches out of the ground. Cover them with earth when heavy frosts are expected and in the spring you will have a lot of thrifty plants ready for setting.

POULTRY NOTES.

By turning up a few shovelfuls of earth here and there, there will be no necessity for dust boxes at this season.

The American plan of throwing up earth against stone or brick poultry-houses is a very good one, and the result is seen in the more equable temperature within.

Dampness is fatal to young turkeys, and causes greater loss than anything else. The essentials to success are, nitrogenous food, warmth, dryness and frequent feeding.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the washbowl is to the individual. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method to free herself of lice.

Sweet skim-milk for fowls is of great advantage, if scalded before fed. It is very health-giving to old and moulting fowls. Do not give all the skim milk and clabber to the hogs, but remember the fowls, if you would have them remember you in eggs.

Do not place one roost higher than the other. When so arranged the hens will all crowd to the highest, leaving the lower ones unoccupied. The better plan is to place them all on a level. There is no necessity for having the roost any higher than simply to allow a space under them for the free circulation of air.

The *Poultry Monthly* says that when fowls form the habit of feather-eating it is hard to stop them. A correspondent says he would give them a bushel of feathers and let them have all they want. But a better way is not to let them form the habit. Give them exercise; make them scratch for their feed; hang up cabbage or fresh meat where they can pick at it, and so give them somethintog do.

Ducklings grow faster than chicks, and with proper care are ready for market at the age of from eight to ten weeks. The eggs hatch well, requiring no turning, and are thirty-one days in hatching. They require much the same food as chicks, but require more meat, as their nature demands fresh and raw articles mostly. They do not require water until they are well feathered, except for drinking, nor must they even get wet.

The turkey does not want to be "managed." It wants to be let alone. Some of the most successful raisers let their turkeys take care of themselves almost exclusively. The children can occasionally take note of their number and their wanderings, and perhaps toss them a handful of corn, and when the hen comes off the nest, a handful of very coarse Indian meal "grits" wet with sour milk, is occasionally thrown to her, to prevent her from wandering too far in search of food while the little turkeys are young and susceptible to dampness.

STOCK NOTES.

The clover field is the place to raise the pigs until time to pen them up for corn feeding.

Your horses have as acute feeling as you have yourself, and that a continual slapping and slashing on your part is all wrong and unnecessary.

Your horses will more than pay for the fly nets if you will provide them for them, in the extra amount of work they can do by being saved the annoyance of the flies.

See to the harness, and have it so well fitted that bruises and galls will not occur; look especially to the collars and have them fit the shoulders well, and keep clean.

If sheep have free excess to salt they will never overeat of it, but if salted occasionally and given it freely they will eat too much, which provokes unnatural thirst and possibly injurious effects.

The *Rural World* says that the great profits from sheep cannot be made by farmers who do everything in the grand wholesale way. No animal requires better care and closer attention than sheep.

Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar will mark sheep so that it will remain a year, and will not injure the wool as do tar and paint, says the *New England Farmer*.

An Honest Society Man.

There is a story about two Bowery gentlemen in New York that's not too dried. One of them was moving in what the other considered swell society, and he was puzzled how he managed to keep up the style.

"How do you do it?" he asked.

"Vell, you see, I buys me a dress coat mit tails at an auction, an' when I gets on dat coat I gets blenty of invitations, an' I goes oud"

"But vere does you get the monish?"

"The monish! You see venever I goes I takes away mit me a silver spoon or a knife or sometings, an' I gets $2 or $3 for them. Its easy as pie. Vy don't you try it?"

"Me! I vas honest. I couldn't do such pizness."

However he was persuaded to buy a cheap dress suit and go into society under the guidance of his ingenious friend. The first party they attended the old bird said:—

"Vy don't you make away mit somethings? It'll never be known. We's pizness men."

"No I couldn't. Vat! accept of their hospitality an' den—no—no. I couldn't do it."

"Look here. This is de vay." And he pulled up his trousers and showed two knives and spoon sticking in his boot. The other was too honest to follow his example. When the supper was in progress the honest one got up and said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I vas much obliged for your hospitality. I vas not good at speech making, but I vas able to do some sleight-of-hand tricks. You see, I takes dem two knives und one spoon, so. You see, I puts dem in my pocket, so. Now I say presto queeck! You looks in dat man's boots und you find dem knives and spoon."

Then he said good night and went home.

The Ways of Prairie Dogs.

Mr. Trimble says it is "now settled beyond all question that the prairie dog hibernates." That is to say, he falls into a state of profound torpidity, like a snake, on the approach of cold weather, his life suspended and practically extinct, until the return of warm weather revives him. It may be so in boreal Montana, but it is not so here. The prairie dog does not like cold weather, and he particularly hates it when it is wet and cold at the same time. When it is raining, hailing or snowing he hugs his hole in the ground; but he does not curl up for a three or four months' sleep and bid adieu to the world and all its joys. No, indeed; he is having a grand time of it down below with his friends. Perhaps he is practicing the art of the pugilist or wrestles in friendly matches, perhaps improving his residence; perhaps holding high discussions on matters of state. Perhaps they distill some sort of intoxicant and all get drunk on punch. I am told that in winter, when all things are snowed up in Canada, Vermont, Maine and other circumpolar regions, the people have their greatest gayety, feasting, dancing, having a fine time generally, because they can't do anything else. And it is evidently so with the prairie dogs in these parts, Mr. Trimble says they have "tons of hay" stored away in their holes. Why should they go to such labor if they know they are to sleep all winter? For they cannot eat while sleeping.

HOUSEHOLD.

CUTTING AND ARRANGING FOOD.

A writer in *Good Housekeeping* says it pays to be nice about it. Never use any but the bread knife to slice bread, and if possible cut no more than actually needed. It is a good plan to follow the modern fashion of "slice as wanted," though this may savor of stinginess to our country mothers. A lot of bread to dry is not economical. It does not add to the attractiveness of the table, especially if a lot of crumbs are allowed to remain, hence we say, cut just enough.

See to it also, that your knife is sharp or your slices will be ragged and irregular. Evenly cut slices, not too thick or too thin, are more tempting.

In cutting a pie that is to grace the table before serving, it is well to bring geometrical fitness to bear. The eye, and a little trained carefulness will generally do it. A chicken pie so cut that some pieces are a third larger than others is not illustrative of this carefulness. In the cutting of pies, as all other things, it is a good plan to do it well. A pie that is carefully, neatly trimmed around the edge in making, looks nicer upon the table or plate and slips upon the knife better.

Perhaps all housekeepers are not as careful to have a cake knife as one for bread, but I consider it quite essential. Only yesterday I ate a piece of cake I am sure was cut with a knife used in peeling onions just before, and it did not add to the flavor of the cake. And again, cut cake into regular blocks; calculate a little before beginning, you will have a nicer looking dish for your table.

We have not quite become accustomed to "cut as you go" in cake, but I am not sure but the day is fast approaching.

Sauces for tea in a glass dish with glass preserve plates beside, adds to the tea table. It may be less conventional but surely has a cheerful look, especially if the berry spoon rests near.

The butter plate also receives less attention in many homes than it should. Glass is, I think preferable, and should have a good cover. Two covered butter dishes are within the means of almost every family. They should never be used for anything but butter, and alternate often. A tidy butter dish will sometimes redeem a poorly set table and really there seems little reason why we should ever have a poorly set table, yet such is the positive fact, notwithstanding many costly luxuries are upon it.

RHUBARB—HOW TO PREPARE IT.—Cut the stems into pieces an inch in length, after scraping off any of the outer skin that is the least tough. Allow a half pound of white sugar to a pound of the rhubarb, and, adding a half pint of water, put them all together over the fire, in a small, porcelain-lined kettle, and let them stew until tender. A flavoring of lemon rind and juice, is a great improvement to rhubarb, and renders it almost equal to green gooseberries stewed. In order to preserve the green color, keep the lid of the kettle on during stewing.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

At the present time it will be interesting to Englishmen to take even a longer retrospect than the occasion of the Jubilee suggests. Those who wish to do so need only turn to Macaulay's admirable description of the condition of their country two hundred years ago. At that time the population of England was about 5,000,000: whereas, at the last census, that of England and Wales was nearly 26,000,000. Thousands of square miles now highly cultivated were then moors overgrown with furze or fens abandoned to the wild duck. Down to the eighteenth century much of the country north of the Trent was in a state of barbarism. In Northumberland bloodhounds were kept to track robbers, and the judges on circuit, with the sheriff and his armed retainers, were compelled to carry their provisions with them, for the country between Newcastle and Carlisle was a dangerous wilderness. At Enfield, scarcely out of sight of London, was a region twenty-five miles in circumference which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields Deer wandered there by thousands. In 1696 only 2,000,000 quarters of wheat were grown, and the product was consumed only by persons in easy circumstances. The cultivation of the turnip had only recently been introduced, and that vegetable was not used as food for animals, so that when grass was scarce it was difficult to keep cattle and sheep alive. The latter were killed and salted in large numbers at the beginning of the cold weather, and for several months even the gentry tasted little fresh animal food, except game and river fish. The sheep and cattle were small, and horses sold at about fifty shillings each. The greater part of the iron used was imported, and coal was utilized for domestic purposes only. The incomes of the country gentlemen, who seldom left their homes, even to go to London, were not more than one-fourth of what they are now. The yeomanry numbered about 160,000, with an average income of from £60 to £70 a year, and they were more in number than those who farmed the lands of others. Four-fifths of the "common-people" were employed in agriculture at 4d. a day with food—8d. without food. Four shillings a week was considered a fair average wage. A mechanic could exact a shilling a day; handloom weavers had been reduced to sixpence a day. The great majority of the people lived almost entirely on rye, barley and oats, and such articles as sugar, salt, soap, shoes and all articles of bedding were much dearer than now. Blankets were unknown until 1705. The class below the laborer and the artisan—one-fourth of the whole population—depended for a living upon parochial relief. No canals had been dug, and many of the roads during the greater part of the year were almost impassable for vehicles. The judges were unanimously of the opinion that by the common law of England no man not authorized by Crown had a right to publish political news.

Such was the England of two hundred years ago. At the time of her Majesty's accession, of course, a wonderful change had taken place, but as we have already pointed out, the history of the national progress during the past half century is unparalleled in any similar period. Never before was there such a vast increase of industrial and social advantages, such a growth of education and of wealth, such development in the application of science, not only to arts and manufactures, but to all the needs of humanity.

Tuning an Organ by Telephone.

A Birmingham paper says that a novel experiment was tried there last week with the telephone. A letter was received by Messrs Rogers & Priestly, musical caterers in that town, asking them to send an organ to suit a pianoforte to a room at Moseley, where a concert was to take place that night. The firm were totally at a loss to know the precise tone of the piano, and consequently despaired of being able to comply with the demand in time. However, much to their surprise, they found that they could communicate with the people at Moseley through the telephone. Forthwith Messrs. Rogers asked that one of the notes of the piano should be struck. When this was done the sound could be distinctly heard in Colmore row, and by gradually reducing the pitch pipe the tones of both instruments were made to correspond.—*The Electrician.*

Life.

What is the existence of man's life,
But open war or slumbered strife?
When sickness to his sense presents
The combat of the elements,
And never feels a perfect peace
Till Death's cold hand signs his release.

It is a storm—where hot the blood
Outvies in rage the boiling flood;
And each loud passion of the mind
Is like a furious gust of wind,
Which beats the bark with many a wave
Till he casts anchor in the grave.

It is a flower—which buds, and grows,
And withers as the leaves disclose;
Whose Spring and Fall faint seasons keep,
Like fits of working before sleep,
Then shrink into that fatal mould
Where its first being was enrolled.

It is a dream—whose seeming truth
Is moralized in age and youth;
Where all the comforts he can share
As wand'ring as his fancies are,
Still in a mist of dark decay
The dreamer vanish quite away.

It is a dial—which points out
The sunset as it moves about;
And shadows out in lines of night
The subtle stages of Time's flight,
Till all obscuring earth hath laid
His body in perpetual shade.

It is a weary interlude—
Which doth short joys, long woes include;
The world, the stage, the prologue tears;
The acts, vain hopes and veried fears;
The scene shuts up with loss of breath,
And leaves no epilogue but Death.

Dr. Henry King, 1598—1669.

A Land Boom in Kansas.

Omaha man—"Are you making a fair living out of your Kansas farm?" Kansas man—"Living? Why, I'm rich! You see there was a little piece of poor ground back of the dug-out which wasn't fit for anything. Well, one night Brother Jake dreamed there was gold under it, and the next morning he offered me $100 for it,—on long time, of course, for he hadn't any money,—and I sold it."—"Yes."—"Well, Brother Bill heard of Jake's dream and bought the lot of him for $1,000—in the same way, you know. Then I got scared and bought it back for $5,000. Then I sold it to Bill for $10,000; and so it went until a few days ago, when I got the lot again and sold it to Jake for $100,000. Just think of it! No more farming for me."—"But what security have you to show for all that value if Jake has no money?"—"Why, I've got a mortgage on the lot."

Some years ago one of the most interesting newspaper columns of the day was written for the *Illustrated London News* by one of the famous *Punch* crowd of journalists, the late Shirley Brooks. It was entitled "Nothing in the Papers." It always struck us as singularly inappropriate for the simple reason that the article itself was in a paper and it was as full of good gossipy news as the average egg of meat, to use a rather ancient and common-place simile. If Mr. Brooks were living now and visiting in Canada he might with some show of reason head his article, "Nothing in the Papers," for practically it is true, unless from twelve to fifteen hard solid columns of religious convention routine day after day can be called "something." It is certainly not "news," and the vast amount of it could well be left to the different religious papers to chronicle. The pattern newspapers of to-day are the big New York dailies. It is true they are not so substantial in their contents as the big London dailies, but they are more readable from their snappy, newsy character. They would not dare to sling two or three pages of nonpariel seven days of the week of mere records of business religion at their readers. If they did their circulation would rapidly disappear, and the paper that returned to secular subjects first would get the run. That is just what is happening in Toronto, and the big dailies, whose diffusion is constantly becoming more and more circumscribed, will, in time, realize the fact, but it will be too late. It is not in the order of things that seven days a week should be given up almost entirely to our devotions. If it were so then the order would be reversed, and the devotions would become "labor," and instead of seeking repose in the blessed calm of true Christianity on the seventh day, we should have to seek recreation in things worldly on that day. We submit, with all respect, to our big contemporaries, that a couple of columns each day in larger type of personal and material description of these May and June religious meetings would be far more widely read, and tremendously of more general interest than the routine cart-load that is now shovelled up morning after morning. Nowadays all things have to be made palatable. We furnish our churches after the fashion of opera houses and we sugar-coat our pills.

Seizure of American Fishing Vessels.

On the 2nd of June, Fishing Officer Fraser, of Victoria Harbor, received instructions from Ottawa to proceed to Georgian Bay and seize the fishing boats and equipments belonging to Messrs. H. S. Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich. Officer Fraser chartered the steam tug Mabel, and secured Captain Landrigan, of the 35th Battalion, and a small company of picked men, adapted to the importance of the expedition, and then sailed to the north shore of Georgian Bay, and near French River, on the 4th of June, captured six American fishing vessels, over 80,000 pounds of fish and 200 nets. When the fishermen found that they were prisoners, they attempted to retake possession of their boats by force. Officer Fraser placed his men in commanding positions, and then informed the fishermen that, if they attempted to board the vessels, it would be at the peril of their lives. One of them made an attempt, with one hand on his revolver. Fraser ordered Mr. Swatze to draw a bead on him with his gun, which he did; for a moment life hung on a single thread and the excitement was great, but the fisherman recovered his senses and withdrew his hand from his revolver. On Saturday morning, June 4th, about 3 o'clock, Officer Fraser and party departed from French River, having in tow the three best vessels. They arrived at Byng Inlet North, at 11 a. m., and stripped the vessels of their canvas, rigging, etc., and then placed the vessels in charge of her Majesty's Customs Officer, to hold until further orders. The expedition then left for the fishing grounds, where the Americans have their nets set. Officer Fraser is to take with him the Midland and Collingwood fishermen to assist him in taking up the 200 nets. The vessels are strongly guarded night and day, and any attempt to take them without authority would be useless. The vessels are American built and rigged throughout and manned by American seamen. Lively times are expected and the end is not yet.

A Confidence Man Taken In.

A confidence man, no doubt thinking that the bulky form of David Davis would make him an easy prey to his wiles, stepped up to him in the Metropolitan Bank one day, while Mr. Davis was depositing a large amount of money in bills. It was an attempt at the old trick of dropping a bill, drawing the victim's attention to it in the hope of diverting his watchfulness to the bigger pile of notes he was about to deposit, and make off with them at the opportune moment. The scamp dropped his $5 on the floor, nudged the Justice in the side with his elbow, and whispered, "You have dropped something." "All right," quietly remarked Mr. Davis, who knew a thing or two about the gentry to which his officious friend belonged: "I'll take care of it." With that he planted his ponderous foot and whole weight on the note while he handed in his deposit. That done, he leisurely asked the confidence man to pick the note up for him. The latter could not but grant the request. It was with a twinkle of his eye that it disappeared in Judge Davis's pocket, to find its way on the following day into the treasury of some charitable institution.

A clergyman in North Carolina not only refused to marry an eloping couple, but arrested the bride and telegraphed her father that he held her subject to his orders.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

UNION.

There is perhaps no truer proverb than "Union is Strength." It is illustrated daily in the experience of almost every individual. In all the various conditions of life and in all the institutions which are common in all civilized communities where there is a want of union there is a corresponding want of strength. If we would get any benefit from the proverb we must make a personal application of it to ourselves. Is there a want of union in our town, looking from a political, social, or religious stand point?

In our municipal affairs there is anything but what might be called union. There would seem to be a large number of elements constantly at war with each other, each with its own peculiar foible, and each endeavoring to bring his ideas and doings into prominence. Instead of these small cliques working for the common good they endeavor to further the interest of the particular section to which they belong. The result is almost total wreck of our municipal government. What is likely to bring about a change and secure unity in action? It would seem that our only hope lies in choosing men for public positions of broad minds, of liberal principles coupled with good common sense, who will give credit to every man for his opinion, and not see in all the actions of a person, who happens to differ from them on some subject, something dishonest To have unity requires common ground upon which all may stand, and that should be the greatest possible good to the greatest number. But not only is this want of unity felt in municipal affairs, but it is felt socially. Here again unnumerable divisions exist, although on what grounds it is almost impossible to say, nor is it necessary to find out. The great fact we wish to emphasize is, that these divisions exist, and that they are a great weakness to the social attractiveness of our town. Most important of all, however, are the great divisions which exist among our Christian denominations, among those who profess to be bound together by a common bond and a common love for God. They are all members of one family, and yet they act as strangers to each other. Have our protestant clergy any meeting at which they can confer with each other as to the best means of carrying on their work. Each should have the same work to do, for after all the work of the Protestant denominations should be identical. Instead of union here, there is in some cases great discord. The result of all this is that Lachute is weakened in her Municipal Government, in her social qualities and in her religious work.

OUR HEALTH.

Fearless criticism is always beneficial if it is just. The Town of Lachute has gone to considerable expense in fitting up an hospital, no doubt with the very good and worthy object of preventing the spread of contageous diseases. A short time ago a case of dyptheria appeared in our midst. The duty of the Health authorities in such case, would appear to be very plain. As soon as the visiting physician reported the case the patient should have been immediately removed to the hospital, the house fumigated and placarded, and the parties ordered not to leave the premises until all danger was past. Had this been done the disease would probably never have gone beyond one case, or at least one family. These steps however, have not been taken, it may be for good reasons, but an explanation of these reasons are due to the public from the Board of Health. The disease has taken hold, and it will require the greatest caution and the most stringent measures to prevent its spread. The great danger is that the alarm will be given when it is too late. The only way to prevent these diseases from spreading is to stamp out the very first case. Smallpox was prevented from spreading in Lachute just because the people were alarmed for months before it appeared, and when one case did appear, it was so well watched that the town was saved. Dyptheria is a more deadly disease than smallpox and as much care should be taken to prevent the contagion from becoming epidemic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The Mercier Government will act wisely in enforcing the payment of the tax on commercial companies. These taxes strike the rich, and as the Province has need of revenue, the rich ought to contribute more than the poor to it. The present government is not responsible for the imposition of this tax which was voted by the *Blues*, but it would commit a great error in abolishing it after the tribunals have declared it to be legal." Thus speaks *La Justice*. As an attempt to catch two breezes at once it is unparalelled. When the Conservative Government introduced this tax, it was strenously opposed by Mr. Mercier and his party, not on account of its supposed illegality but on principle. However, Mr. Mercier has in this case as in a great many others, immediately changed front. But *La Justice* is not satisfied in declaring Mr. Mercier to be right in enforcing the measure, but tries to throw the responsibility on the late Government. If the tax is a good one the Conservative government should get credit for it, if it is a bad one Mr. Mercier should not enforce it. If however, the rich could be made to blame the Conservative Government for the imposition of the tax, while they pay the money over to Mr. Mercier *La Justice* would consider he had scored a point.

The Financial Statement. We can imagine the statement of the Finances of Lachute Town will be looked into with great interest if not alarm by some of ourratepayers. We do not intend to critisize the statement, but will call attention to some of the facts which come out prominently. Of the $7784-33 expenditure, $920.34 has been paid for a fire engine; $246.66 for interest; $453.25 for hospital etc.; $813 40 for lawyers and legal expenses, and for road work, side-walks etc., the sum of $640.37.

Mr. Bowen late Sheriff of St. Francis, has been appointed Joint Prothonotary of Sherbrooke. When Mr. Bowen was dismissed to make room for Mr Webb who left a vacancy in the Legislative Council for Mr. Gilman, the excuse for his dismissal was, that he was too old; but now he is appointed to position none the less onerous than that of Sheriff. The Montreal *Gazette* speaking of the appointment says:

The Quebec *Chronicle*, it is said in the telegram, "congratulates the Government, and says the Protestants of Lower "Canada will be delighted at this kind "act" on their part. This looks very much as if Mr. McShane were at the capital. What the Protestants of Lower Canada have to do with the matter would be difficult to define. Is the doctrine to be set up that because a Protestant is appointed to a post of public trust, which he is presumedly qualified to fill, the whole of his religious confreres are to turn and bless the beneficent power that thus permits them to aspire to the common privileges of citizenship? It is surely enough to have crank organs of the administration, like *La Justice*, talking of the English population of the province as foreigners, without being told by presumed exponents of British opinion that such an act as the appointment of Mr. Bowen (who should never have been dismissed) is something which Protestants are to regard as a kindness The hot weather must have affected the mind of the *Chronicle* writer, else he would never have allowed himself to be the medium for the circulation of such impertinent twaddle. If the Government did not consider Mr. Bowen qualified for the position they should not have appointed him; if they think otherwise the wrong done him a few months ago has been partially righted. Protestantism and the rights of the British people are not concerned in the matter at all.

The Town Band.—We would call the attention of all those who are interested in the progress of our Town Band to several facts in regard to its financial condition. The Band is perhaps the one institution of which Lachute has great reason to be proud. It costs the members at least $1.50 per month besides their time to keep it up, and we the citizens, derive most of the pleasure. About $400 yearly will be required to support the band, and we think that as many of our citizens as possible should join and help to defray the expenses. Surely there is enough public spirit in our town to prevent the downfall of the Band. The members promise to play one night every week in the East and West Ends alternately. Last night they paraded from one end of the town to the other.

After Long Years.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years finding no cure. I tried B B. B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont.

Frank A. Robin's Circus, Museum and Menagerie.

We presume there are few people in town and country who are not aware that this "big show" will perform in Lachute, Wednesday, August 3rd. The little folks are in high glee over the delights in store for them, and all amusement seekers are on the *qui vive* for the occasion. The establishment is a large one. The circus company is composed of some of the best riders, acrobats and gymnasts in the profession. The Menagerie is composed of a large number of rare and beautiful animals, many of which will be novelties here. The herd of trained elephants, which perform on all kinds of musical instruments, and which cost Mr. Robbins the immense sum of $125,000, will form one of the many features which can always be seen at this show. On the morning of the exhibition there will be a grand street pageant, starting at 10 o'clock. As there will be excursion trains on the railroad on that day, people from distant points can reach town in time to see the grand display. Read the advertisement in next issue for full particulars of the wonders to be seen.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, LACHUTE TOWN, FROM DATE OF INCORPORATION, TO JUNE 30th, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

To amt. rec'd on Municipal assessment for the year ending Dec. 31st, '86			$1392.90	
" " " " for School Com.	" " "	June 30, '86	979 17	
" " " " Dissentient School	" " "	"	227.18	
" " " " Dog Tax	" " "	Dec. 31, '86	113.50	
" " " " Special Tax cleaning side walks		1885-6	76.00	
" " " " " box drain, West End			151.73	
" " " " work on roads & side walks			131.56	
" " " " License Certificates			48.00	
" " " " Hotel Tax			107.00	
" " " " Circus License			25.00	
" " " " Interest on over due Taxes			30.64	
" " " " Lock Up Charges			1.00	
" Loan from La Bank Ville Marie			3000.000	$6350.48
To amt. rec'd on Municipal Assessment for the year ending April 30,		1888	$230 07	
" " " for School Commissioners	" " "	June 30, 1887	465.73	
" " " Dissentient School	" " "	"	115.12	
" " " Dog Tax	" " "	Dec. 31, "	99.51	
" " " Special Assessment cleaning side walks		1886-7	51.83	
" " " " " Judgment in favor of J. Pailliser			346.06	
" " " " " Bethany st. side walk			84.92	
" " " License Certificates			16.10	
" " " Auctioneer's Tax			6.00	
" " " Pool Table "			10.00	$1483 85
				$7784.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

By paid W. Perry for Engine	$500.00	
" " Expenses purchasing Engine	10.00	
" " Freight on "	3 21	
" " For Nozzles & Lanterns	12.25	
" " J. A. Ogilvie for Hose	325.23	
" " Repairs to Engine Building	12.00	
" " Dudderidge & Mitchell for Hose Reel	55.00	
" " A McCallum, Wrenches, &c.	2.60	
		$920.34
" " G. E. Bampton, professional services		55 00
" " " " salary as Town Attorney		225.00
" " Legal expenses at sundry times		220.15
" " J. Pailliser on account of Judgment		843.25
" " G. J. Walker cash advanced to pay cost of Incorporation		518.53
" " " " Salary as Secretary		237.50
" " " " Sundry expenses		116.37
" " D. Raitt, Salary as Town Officer & Health Inspector		83.5?
" " W. Davidson, Salary as Town Officer		664.50
" " James Dudderidge, cost of surveying		178.50
" " Expenses appointment of Town Officer		9.10
" " Official clothing for " "		47.68
" " Expenses at Elections of Mayor & Councillors		106.15
" " Assessors and clerk		99.50
" " Grant to celebration Queen's Birthday, 18-6		80.00
" " Cost of Hospital Building, &c		431.40
" " Insurance "		4 50
" " " " Furnishing		17.35
" " For relief of indigent persons		166.47
" " Expenses of prisoner in Jail		2.25
" " Cost of repairs to Fish's Bridge		177.40
" " For cleaning side walks		144.00
" " Road work		225.45
" " Bethany St. side walk		83 52
" " Refund overcharge Hotel Tax, Lamarche		17.00
" " For box drain, West End		155.83
" " Jury Fund 2 years ending June 30, 1887,		24 00
" " W. Thornton, care taker		73 05
" " Fuel & Light		28.79
" " Council Room Furniture		4 50
" " W. J. Simpson on Salary		231.25
" " " " Sundry disbursements		3.25
" " Sundry petty expenses		10.84
" " Interest on $3000 loan		246.60
" " School Commissioners		1442 82
" " Trustees Dissentient Minority		346.30
" " Postage & Telegrams		5.45
" " Watchman Office, Printing, Advertising & Stationery		131.30
" " Dog numbers and Straps		29.14
" " Balance on hand		28.07
		$7784.33

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE TO LACHUTE TOWN, AND UNPAID JUNE 30, 1887,

Municipal Assessment for year ending Dec 31, 1886		$123.40	
" " " April 30, 1888		1859.04	$1982.44
Assessment for School Commissioners for year ending June 30, 18-6		83.47	
" " " " " June 30, 1887		598.86	682.33
" " " Trustees Dis. Min. " June 30, 1886		7.95	
" " " " " " " " June 30, 1887		150.40	158.35
" " Cleaning side walks	1885-6	8.43	
" " "	1886-7	23.46	31.89
" " Box drain			2.73
" " Special Tax to pay J. Pailliser, Esq			102.89
" " Bethany Street			42.34
Work on roads and side walks,	year ending Dec. 31, 1887		61.51
Hotel Tax "	April 30, 1888		200.00
Cattle Dealers Tax "	" " 30, 1888		15.00
Brick Yards & Lime Kilns Tax "	" " 30, 1888		10.00
Livery Stables, Foundries, Factories, Tanneries, Railways & Express Companies	" " 30, 1888		95.00
			$3491.38
Amount of School Tax uncollected, not being an asset of Corporation			840.56
			$2650 80

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE BY THE COUNCIL.

La Bank Ville Marie Loan		$3000.00
Parish of St. Jerusalem D Argenteuil		561.03
Joss & Monroe, contract West River Bridge		450.00
Odile Lafleur " Barron's "		435.00
James Barley bal. on contract Fish's "		287.00
Joseph Davis " " " side walks, East Ward		158.12
J. L. Hutchin, acceptance of J. Davis' order		64.00
G. L. Meikle & Co., amt. of account		4.63
Jos. Basinet, bal. of account road work		14.80
Andrew Boa, " " "		8.00
G. L. Moir, account as Deputy Returning Officer		7.50
G. E. Bampton, balance on salary	$75.10	
" " legal expenses	22.01	$97.04
A. Berthelot, balance of account		7.50
C. Raymond " " cleaning side walk		15.50
John Campbell, " " Lumber		66.82
J. Pailliser, " " Judgment, S. C. No. 220,	$34.00	
" amt. " Dog Tax Suits,	48.90	82.85
P. & A. McGibbon, account Lumber		69.05
Hugh Fraser, Jr., " Nails		1.90
J. E. Ireland, bal. "		53
Duncan Joss " Cedars		4.00
George Moore, work on roads		4.00
J. W. Raitt, services as Election Clerk		20.40
Geo. Bishop, Engraving & Lith. Co., Seal and Bonds		95.00
Peter Cruise, Hospital Lot		2 0.00
Do. Contract building Bridge		100.00
Do. Balance of account		30.00
Geo. Joss, account, work done on Barron's Bridge		8.75
W. Henry, services as Valuators Clerk		40.00
J. A. Bedard, " "		24.00
A. Chapman, " "		24.00
F. C. Ireland, " "		24.00
Do. " Auditor		1.00
A. McCallum, account work for Engine & Engine House		2.45
G. J. Walker, " copies documents furnished		12.10
Abbotts & Campbell, account consultation & legal opinion		25.00
E. Marchand, " copy of Market By law, St. Jerome		4.00
J. Lavigne, services as Bailiff, Hotel suits		10.00
R. P. De Laronde, legal expenses " "		141.20
J. A. N. McKay, Counsel in suit, S. C. No. 220,		300.00
Witness Fees, " " " "		54.00
W. Davidson, Town Officer, balance of salary		45.00
W. Thornton, care taker, " "		1.30
W. J. Simpson, Sec.-Treas. " "		177.75
Amount to be refunded to Messrs. Lamarche & Curry		150.00
		$8847.12

Also other amounts that have not been presented to the Council and therefore not included in this statement,

W. J. SIMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Lachute Town Council.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civillised countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

The great heat of last week was followed by a very severe wind and rain storm on Saturday afternoon last which had the effect of refreshing the air.

Presentation.

The members and adherents of the First Presbyterean Church of Lachute have presented their pastor the Rev. John Mackie, with a handsome covered buggy, manufactured by Messrs. Dudderidge and Mitchell, of the same place, as a token of esteem for him as their minister.

Mrs. Mackie, was at the same time presented with a fairly well filled purse of money as a slight mark of their esteem and appreciation of the interest she takes in the congregation and in all church affairs.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BEST
Watches, Jewellry
AND
Spectacles Stock
IN TOWN.
—:o:—
Low prices, Repairs well done
T. JOUSSE,
Oposite Post Office,
Lachute.

Local Advertisements.

Wool! Wool!

The undersigned in thanking their patrons for the Liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to say that with improved facilities we are prepared to do all work in a first class manner, such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spining into Yarn, and manufacturing into the following goods, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
SERGES,
SHAWLS, (without a seam)
SHEETING,
BLANKETS, (full size)
Grey & Checked FLANNELLS,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

for we will give Special Attention to the above custom work. Call for price list. Will also keep constantly on Stock the following goods to exchange for wool or other produce, and for which the highest possible price will be allowed regardless to quoted market prices:

TWEEDS, in variety.
ETOFFS,
SERGES, home spun.
HALIFAX TWEEDS, in shades and colours.
SHEETING.
FLANNELS, grey, white, and checked.
BLANKETING, Blankets full width.
SHAWLS, without a seam, from $1.00 up
KNITTING YARNS, all colours,

and all at a price and quality to suit the farmers and working man. Being made from domestic wool, with proper spinning, twisting and tight weaving and finished with an eye to durability rather than touch and look.

We Challenge the Dominion

for the equal in the durability which can be backed by thousands of customers far and near, and we shall do all that lies in our power to maintain our reputation, which we know is envied by the Dealers in Shoddy Made Goods.

HAMELIN & AYERS,

38-3m. Lachute Mills,

The Latest And Most Improved Binder in the World is the 1887 "Little Maxwell."

This Machine is constructed principally of Steel and malleable Iron, and although this has added somewhat to the cost of construction, it has accomplished the desired result, viz. A machine at once the Strongest, Lightest and most Lasting ever put into the harvest field.

See one and be convinced.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Buy no Wagon until you see the ADAM'S TRUSS ROD WAGON, which is the "Banner Wagon of the Dominion of Canada." This is the strongest, lightest, best proportioned, best made, best painted, best running, the cheapest and most durable Wagon on wheels.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

To The Farmers of Argenteuil.

Maxwell's Sulky Horse Rake excells for simplicity, durability, finish and splendid appearance.

Its work speaks its worth.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Reaper is the prince of Reapers. It is lightest in draft and easiest running Reaper in use.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Mower.

Every one has heard of the Maxwell Mower, and all who have used it speak highly in its favor. It is an easy running Mower. The gearing is all enclosed and thoroughly protected from dust. It is durable and lasting. Examine it and you will at once see its supreme qualities.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Awarded 1st Prize at all Competitions.

Oshwa Champion Pitching Machine, manufactured by J. W. Provan, Oshwa, Ont. Buy one from

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Farming Machines.

Farmers of Argenteuil Read This.

I claim to have the best Mowing Machine.
I claim to have the best Reaper.
I claim to have the best Horse Rake.
I claim to have the best Binder.
I claim to have the best Threshing Machine,

And I claim to have the best Machines of all kinds of Agricultural Implements in the market, and on the most reasonable terms, and not afraid to put them against any other machine sold. See me before purchasing elsewhere, and want any other agent selling to put their Machines against me in the field, and leave the Farmers to Judge.

T. STEWART,

46-t.f. Lachute.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

TO AGENTS The Canadian Needle Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America Send 25 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment, Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

FLOUR!

FOR

Cheap Flour

CALL

at

FRASER BROS.

Lachute.

Fire Insurance Company.

—o—

Northern Insurance Company,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital, 15,000,000.

Branch Office for Canada,

1724, Notre Dame Street, Monmtreal,

ROBERT W. TYRE,
Manager for Canada

W. J. SIMPSON,
Lachute,
Agent for the County of Argenteuil.

"I Say!"
"Well Say On."

Don't Read This Advertisement,

UNLESS YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

—:o:—

20 lbs Sugar..... $1.00.
4 " Japan Tea.... 1.00.

—o—

We guarantee to give the best value in Tea that can be had anywhere in the town or county,

4 lbs for $1.00.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, May 8th, 21 ly

Lachute Marble Works,

(*East Ward.*)

Parties wanting work done in on line,

Head-Stones and Monuments,

will do well to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

MOIR & M'COY.

March 21, 1887.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Agusta, Maine.

Local Advertisements.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Try our Household Loaf, 16c.; White Bread, Graham Bread, Scons, Buns, Rolls and a full line of Cake and the best Confectionery delivered to any part of the Town.

A few pounds of Choice Grapes yet, 20c. per pound,
Oranges, Lemons,
Apples, Dates,
Figs, and all fruits in season.

Market Square,
21-ly. Lachute

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,

(*Opposite Post Office, Lachute.*)

—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

t. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OGILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL

And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,

Call and see before buying else where.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 251y

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
Watchmaker and Photographer,
Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (Castrating Colts, a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a sp business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, December 9th, 1886. 15-t

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing at their Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & Co

Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW STORE

—to—

WEST END LACHUTE,

A large consignment of NEW SPRING GOODS

Consisting of Gents Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Black and Tweed Suits.

Dry Goods and Groceries at Lowest cash prices.

Also.—New Lime constantly on hand, and New Brick this month, made at the Lime Kilns and Brick Yard in the Town.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD.

Lachute Mills, July 1, 1887.

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Books.—R. W. Kerr.
Organs.—G. W. Sangster.
Montreal Business College.—Davis & Bute.
Boots & Shoes.—F. Carter.
Farm for Sale.—W. R. Hibbard.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 10th to the 15th.

The School Commisioners met last Monday evening.

The Ottawa express was over an hour late on Tuesday morning.

All the out buildings of Mr. D. McLean Upper Lachute were blown down on Saturday last.

HAY CROPS.—There is a very large yeild of hay in this County, some of the best fields of hay ever seen are to be found in the East Settlement and St. Philippe.

ACCIDENT.—An unfortuate accident occured to Mr. W. Catton in the employ of Chapman & Drysdale. While working at the buzz planer, by some means his hand was caught in the knives and three of his fingers were taken off. The hand was dressed by Dr. Christie.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday morning next the election of two school commissioners for Lachute Town will take place in the College at 10 a. m.

We have received too late for this issue a communication from Harrington.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Board of Health has met twice this week to take steps to check the spread of diptheria. This disease had been spreading for several weeks before the Board of Health was called together by the Chairman. Vigorous steps are now taken to keep the diseased persons and those waiting on them, from coming in contact with others.

LAST SATURDAY'S STORM.—At Papineauville, Mr. Joseph A. Campbell had one of his barns blown down and in Cote St. Pierre there were several barns levelled to the ground. At Lachute the wind blew a hurricane but no great damage was done.

Great Gain.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaints during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 159 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N. B

THE BLIGHT ON TAMARACK TREES.—Last summer witnessed for the first time the withering of the Tamarack foliage. The same thing is again to be seen and many beautiful trees are now looking dry. It is a grub or worm that is doing the damage, can any one give a remedy?

TO TEACHERS.—All teachers purposing to attend the Teachers Institute to be held in Aylmer on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of July will please send in there names to Mr. G. F. Calder, WATCHMAN office, Lachute.

A Good Act.

As a cure for all summer complaints I high recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Ont.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The contract for building the Baptist Church in Lachute has been given to Mr. Louden of Cornwall, who has already commenced operations and will probably finish the building about the 1st of October. The building will be one of the most substantial andcomfortable in the County.

On Saturday last the brick house under course of erection belonging to Mr. Henry Paget, Thomas Gore, was blown down by the wind.

Are You Going To Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a supperior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

We notice that Messrs Angus McCallum and John Bates, of Avoca have taken their Diplomas from the Montreal Business College at the Examination held recently.

WEEDS. WEEDS.—The streets are lined with obnoxious weeds which, in many cases, hang over the side walks so that in a short time the Burrs and Thistles will be the most ornamental things we have. The Citizens who have gardens adjoining the streets can have them seeded with weeds at the cost of the Town Council, free of charge.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellant reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Grenville.

What might have been a very serious accident occured last week to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cook. While she was getting into a carriage the horse took fright at an umbrella and started off throwing Mrs. Cook out and running over Mr. Cook in his endeavors to stop the animal. Happily both Mr. and Mrs. Cook are recovering rapidly from their injuries.

A Source of Danger,

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

St. Andrews.

The last of a most enjoyable series of Entertainments was held in the Town Hall of St. Andrews on the evening of the 1st of July. The programme was devoted to Sir. Walter Scott, and was enthusiastic ly received by a crowded house.

Among the many visitors now summering at St. Andrews, on the picturesque North River, may be mentioned the following:—Miss J. Wanless, Chicago; Mr. and the Misses Jones, Cedar Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Stewart and family, Ottawa; Mrs. Miller and family, Lachine; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Colson, Ottawa; Mr. Fred. Wilkinson, Manchester; Prof. P. E. Ritchie, B. A., Lemoxville; Signor Carlos Delanio, Milan; Mr. A. Patterson, Edinburg; Miss A. Penton, Montreal; Mrs. Hibbert and family, Montreal; Miss Mattice, Montreal; Mr. W. Drysdale and family, Montreal; Mrs. M. Davis and family, Montreal; Mrs. Wm. Barclay and family, Montreal; Mrs. Dougal, Montreal; the Misses Taylor, Montreal; Miss C. Sinclair, Montreal; Mr. E. H. Sinclair, Montreal; Mr. R. Kinghorn, Montreal; Mr. H. Patton, B. A., Montreal; Mr. Geo. Patterson, Montreal. This pleasant summer resort is within easy access of Montreal by both the Canadian Pacific railway and the Ottawa River Navigation company's boats, which run daily.

We have received too late for insertion a statement of the Fire works committee which we will publish next week.

CONSUMPTION CURED

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

Personal.

Mrs. Drysdale left last Monday for Cacouna.

The Rev. Mr. McFadyen formerly Baptist minister in Dalesville will preach next Sunday evening in Olivet Hall and at Dalesville on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Lane and Miss Owens leave to-morrow for Caledonia Springs.

Miss K. Patterson and Miss M. Clunie left on Monday last for Riviere du Loup.

Mr. J. W. McOuat B. A. left for his home in Inkerman last Wednesday.

Mr Wm Owens, M.P.P. was in Lachute yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P. has been elected a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Whether from swampy land or stagnent pool, or from the deadly gases of city sewers, malarial poisons are the same. Ayer's Ague Cure, taken according to directions, is a warranted specific for malarial disorders.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:—

SIR.—I see by a communication in your issue of July 8th, that the Presbytery of Montreal appears to be helping on the work of breaking up the Presbyterian Churches in Lachute. I will try to show how. Any people who have no decided place of worship, and who are expected to become "camp stool hearers," shuffling from church to church, will naturally fall into bad habits such as staying at home, dropping into the nearest church. Of course those of Henry's Church Congregation who have been making a howl about the distance to their church will never dream of going even further every alternate Sunday. I think a good many of the people who signed the papers in Henry's Church did not think that the cry of "union," is only a blind to hide a scheme to attempt the sale of their fine commodious church (the best in the town), and build one in the Centre Ward, and of course supply it with a young man, who will probably give them flowery descriptions of "Cæsar crossing the Rubicon," "Wellington at Waterloo," etc, and which I have no doubt will tickle the fancy of the majority of the hearers far more than the glorious doctrines of the Reformation which are preached from the pulpit of Henry's Church every Sunday by our honored minister the Rev. Wm. Forlong.

I am afraid that the kind of union that will follow the new arrangements will be a scattered remnant of two once flourishing congregations and a beggarly array of empty pews while the other denominations will reap the harvest of this false step of the Presbytery of Montreal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer, as the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

A large number of Canadians from Montreal and other parts of the Dominion are spending our national holiday in this city, having taken advantage of the the cheap excursion from Montreal to New York. We were much pleased to meet among them on of Argenteuil's most enterprising and honored citizens, F. C. Ireland, Esq., who is accompanied by Miss Ireland. They and the other Canadians appear to be enjoying themselves in Gotham, and seem to be unconscious of the fact that the thermometer is fluctuating in the nineties. Your correspondent was favored with an interview Mr. Ireland at his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was much pleased to learn from him that Lachute has, during the past few years, grown to be one of the most important towns in Eastern Canada.

A visit at this time from representative Canadians will doubtless have a tendency to increase the already existing good feeling between the people of this Republic and the neighboring Dominion, and as your correspondent is an old Canadian, he feels much pleased to meet, in addition to the one already mentioned, other well known Canadian citizens who are celebrating July 4th with as much patriotism as if it was their own Dominion Day or Queen's Birthday. We also beg to mention another subject that would, no doubt, be of some interest to your readers, the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, by a special service in Trinity Church, and also a grand display of fire works at Staten Island; both of which were largely attended. "God save the Queen" was sung with fervour at both places. It is needless to mention the name of the gentleman to whom New York was indebted for this grand display, as he has endeared himself to the hearts of all Canadians by his princely gifts to the Dominion—Toronto especially. Hoping you will give this a small space in your valuable paper, I remain

yours truly,

A READER OF THE WATCHMAN.

WANTED,

A SERVANT GIRL to do general house work. Will pay good wages.
Apply to
DR. STACKHOUSE.

VALUABLE

Farm For Sale!

That well known and first class property on the Beach Ridge road, St. Andrews, about one mile from the mill, known as the McPhee farm. Comprises about 245 arpents, with good stone dwelling, farmers' house, Barns, Stables and other outbuildings. Includes also large sugar bush and young apple orchard. Is considered a good hay farm, abundant pasture for large stock About 50 arpents under plough this season. The stock now on the place may be had at a valuation. Terms very liberal. A large part of the purchase money may remain at six per cent for several years if desired. Sheriff's Title—Possession either this fall or next spring to suit purchaser.

Apply to THOS. LAMB, Post Master,
or W. R. HIBBARD, St. Andrews



Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!

Look here! Great news for the people of Lachute and Argenteuil County. As I have no rents or dog tax to pay, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, it stands to reason that I can sell

PIANOS & ORGANS

cheaper than any other man in the trade. Give me a call before buying elsewhere.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, June 15th, 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

THIS DAY WE HAVE
THIS DAY WE HAVE
THIS DAY WE HAVE

MARKED DOWN THE
MARKED DOWN THE
MARKED DOWN THE

PRICES FOR THE
PRICES FOR THE
PRICES FOR THE

ANNUAL JULY SALE
ANNUAL JULY SALE
ANNUAL JULY SALE

WHICH BEGINS ON
WHICH BEGINS ON
WHICH BEGINS ON

JULY 2ND
JULY 2ND
JULY 2ND

MARKING DOWN.

This day we have marked down the prices for Our Annual July Clearing Sale at reduced rates.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

Ladies AND Gentlemen!

Keep your Soles in trim by buying your Boots & Shoes at CARTER'S.

CARTERS is the place where to buy Solid Boots and Shoes.

Latest styles and best quality in Boots and Shoes at CARTER'S.

Prices away down at CARTER'S,
Save your Money.

Call and see for yourselves that
CARTER
is the right man to look after your Soles
No Corns or Bunnions if you wear a pair of Carter's Boots or Shoes.
Remember where to find Carter, next door to Hops's in Meikle's Block, Lachute.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PULL. PULL TOGETHER BOYS, RANGERS EVERY ONE.

MILITARY GAMES AT ST. ANDREWS.

The Montreal Committe have decided to postpone the Military Games at St. Andrews so as not to entirely nip in the bud the the maiden efforts of the Officers of 11th Battalion to do something for the benefit of their Regiment. Let the "Grand Fizzle" of the Officers at Lachute on Dominion Day proceed.

The Military Games at St. Andrews will take place early in August.

The service of the following Bands are expected viz:—

The Pipers & Drummers of the 5th Royal Scots, headed by their gigantic Drum Major. The Magnificent Fife & Drum Band of the 6th Fusileers. See Billy Donaldson the Big Drummer. The Drum & Bugle Corps of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Oddfellows Fife & Drum Band.

The programme will consist of feats of strength by trained Athletes worth going fifty miles to see.

GRAND FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND SWORD EXERCISE by the Montreal and St. Andrews Troops of Cavalry.

FIERCE TUG-OF-WAR contest between Military Teams for the Championship of the Dominion. Do not fail to see this.

INDIAN WAR DANCE by the Oka Indians, and a whole host of other attractions too numerous to mention.

Those games will undoubtedly be far ahead of anything ever seen before in the Dominion.

St Andrews for ever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO THE ST. ANDREWS BOYS.—All the young lads of St. Andrews willing to become members of the St. Andrews Fife & Drum Band are requested to send in their names at once to Staff Sergt. Larocque.

TO THE NON-COM OFFICERS & MEN OF 11th BATT.—Everyone is requested to do his level best to assist in every possible way to make the St. Andrews games a grand success. You are also requested to work hard to fill the ranks of your respective companies with the pick young men of your neighborhood. Do not forget to be present at the St. Andrews Military Games and bring all your friends with you. Be sure and sign the petition to the County Council for grant for the better equipment of the Rangers.

MEN OF THE GORE.—The twelve strongest men in all the East and West Gore are wanted for a Tug-Of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Sergt. McCluskey.—Herein fail not.

MEN OF MILLE ISLE and MORIN FLATS.—The twelve strongest men in all Mille and Morin Flats are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Color Sergt. McCulloch, Britonville. Herein fail not.

MEN OF HARRINGTON.—All the strapping Highland Scotch Boys of Harrington Volunteer Company. Apply to Sergt. Colquhon and fall in behind the Pipers and Drummers at the Military Games at St. Andrews. Herein fail not.

MEN OF ARUNDEL.—All the good looking young men of Arundel are wanted for a Volunteer Company. Parade at the Military Games at St. Andrews under command of Sergt. Ryan, and fall in behind the 6th Fusileers Fife & Drum Band.

The Montreal Business College.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid* on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box. 450.

New Store!

I beg leave to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity, that I have opened a General Store in

Mr. J. A. Bedard's

building Lachute, and will always keep on hand a first class line of goods as follows:

Clothing,
Jewellery,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Tinware, &c.

And sell all goods at lowest figures for cash.

And will take all kinds of farm produce in exchange for goods. such as Butter, Eggs, Hydes &c.

L. KERT,

Lachute, May 19th, 1887.

R. T. MANLEY,
Lachute Mills, Post Office.

GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
CHINA GLASS WARE.

All at lowest prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At lowest prices.

Highest prices paid for farmers produce.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

CABBAGE,
TOMATOES,
CAULIFLOWERS,
LETTUCE,
TOBACCO,
ASTERS,
BALSUMS,
ZINIAS,

Now ready at

R. T. Manley's.

READ THIS
AND SEE WHERE TO BUY CHEAP GROCERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—o—

Mens Suites, Fine Finish,	$10 00
Mens Tweed Pants,	2 00
Boys Suits ranging from $3	upwards
Raisins, 3lb for	25c
Sugar, light brown, 17lbs for	$ 1 00
Sugar, granulated, 14lbs for	1 00
Soap, 25 bars for	1 00

"Fine Japan" and "Green" Teas at lowest rates,

Herrings,
Cod Fish,
Canned Goods,
Best London Pickles

an all other articles kept in a first class Grocery, all at reduced rates.

Good Butter,
Oats,
Pork,
Cheese,
Fresh Eggs,
White Beans,
Dry Cord Wood.

The higest price will be paid for the above articles, in exchange for goods.

JACOB BRADFORD,
at the Lime Kilns,
Lachute.

9.-3m.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

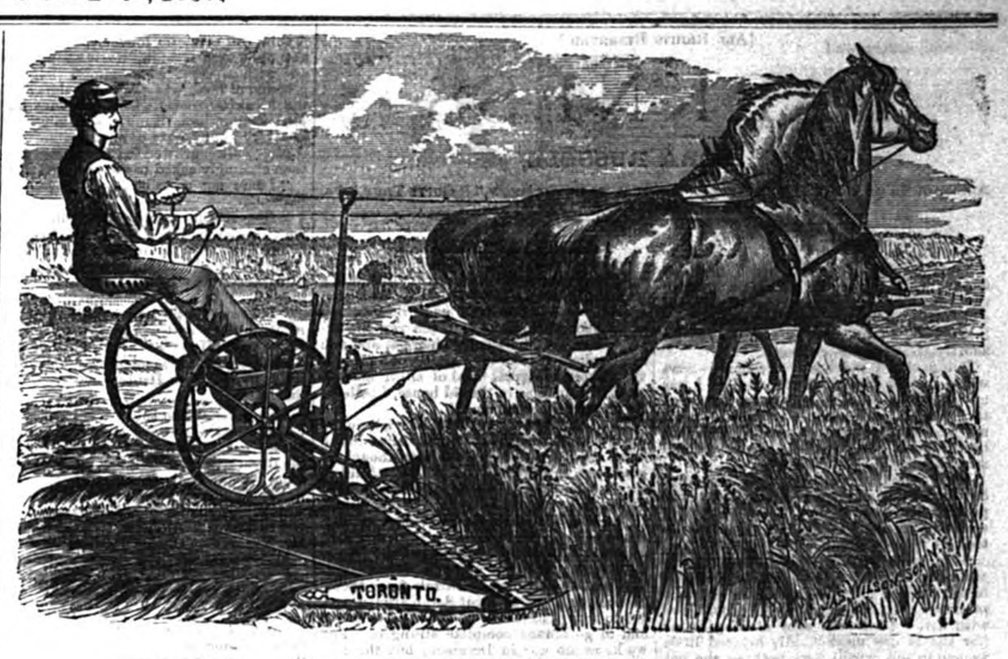
LIME FOR SALE!

Apply to J. BILSLAND.
Depot.

STILL THEY COME!
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
—AT—
Lachute Book & Stationery Store.

Vestina's Martyrdom—a story of the Catacombs by Emma Raymond Pitman; Childhood; the Text Book of the Age, by W. F. Crafts; Dorothea Trudel, or the Prayer of Faith; Thoughts on Important Subjects; Peter Cartwright the Backwoods Preacher; Handybook of Practical Cookery—enlarged edition; by Matilda L. Dodds; True to his Colors, or the Life that wears best; Round the World, a story of travel from the Narrative of Ida Pfiffer; Look at the Bright Side, by the author of Little Sunbeams; Archie Digby, or an Eton Boy's Holidays; The Flower of the Family—a tale of Home Life; by the author of Stepping Heavenward; Wrecked on a Reef, or Twenty Months in the Auckland Islands; The Castaways—a tale of adventure in the wilds of Borneo; True to the Last, by the author of Fighting the Good Fight; Royalty in Canada, by Charles R. Tuttle; Bibles and Testaments, in large print; Story and Picture Books for children; Queen Victoria Jubilee Pictures; a large assortment Jet Brooches and Pins; Hair Brooches and Combs; Black Edged Visiting Mourning Cards &c.

R. W. KERR.



THE TORONTO MOWER
(Made by Massey Mfg. Co, Toronto)
McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute, P. Q

Burdock Blood Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

F. X. BERTRAND,

GENERAL FAMILY STORE.

Always onhand, a large and well selected Stock of Dry goods and Staple goods.

DRY GOODS:

Grey, white, stripe and checked Cottons White blue and brown Canton Flannells White, red, blue, buff and orange colored Flannells. Halifax, Scotch and English Tweeds. English Cork-screw, blue, black, brown and bronze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's boots & shoes.

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE:

Ladies' white granite Tea Setts. White China Tea setts. White flowered, China Tea Setts. Parlor Room Lamps. Parlor Room Hanging Lamps. Platters, Bakers, Scallop and Pie Plates.

PAINTS & OILS.

Prepared floor and house Paints. White lead and boiled Oil. Furniture, coach and oil cloth Varnishes. Turpentine and brown Japan dryer. Mixed roofing Cement and Paints. Window Glass, all sizes, and cut to order.

HARDWARE.

Heavy barn door tees and strap Hinges. Cut wrought and finishing Nails, Chissels Hand-Saws, Squares, Spirit Levels, Augers and Auger Bits.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, and Forks at lowest cash prices.

GROCERIES.

Choice Japan and Basket fired, Breakfast Teas. Chase and Sanburn old Govt. Java Coffee. Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Syrup and Molasses, Pastry Flour, Oat Meal and Rolled Oats. Muscavado, granulated and pulverized icing Sugars.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Warner Safe Cure, Brown's Brochial Troches, Candy Lozenges and Worm Syrup Porous Plasters, Cough Balsam, Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Condition Powders.

Be sure you find the Crooked Sign Store, West End Lachute Mills.

FARMERS! FARMERS!!

CALL at John Newton's Blind Factory for Window Blinds in Red, Scarlet, Blue, Green or Yellow, at first cost.

All Kinds of produce taken. Also sold on credit.

EVERY MAN
His Own Painter.

Buy at Wales', St. Andrews,

The new Ready Mixed Paints. The heavy Black Varnish; suitable for old waggons, &c. The new *Rubber Roof Paint.*

STOVES! STOVES!

Coal Oil Stoves, prices range from $1.50 to $10.00.

Call and see the new 'Combination' Cooking Stove surpasses any cooking range, a great heater—no bother with fire going out during the night; price moderate.

Orders solicited for American Stove Coal delivered from boat on arrival

C. T. WALES & CO.
ST. ANDREWS, May 20th, 1887

PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin, & Son,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address,
P. O. BOX 100, LACHUTE.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are peomptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

Phœnix Woollen Mills, Brownsburg.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for the liberal patronage they have received during the past years, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. They would call the attention of the public to their varied stock of

PURE WOOL CLOTHS

as follows, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SURGES.

ROLL CARDING,

as usual, best of extra LARD OIL used on Wool. Wool made into Cloth by the yard as desired. Having added to their other machinery a Yarn Twister, will always have a good stock of different colors of Knitting Yarns to exchange for or make your own Wool into the same. Double or Single Yarns at

LOWEST PRICES.

Being a number of years in the business, have only to see their prices and you will find it to your advantage to deal at the old stand.

ROBT. MORRISON & SON.

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
18-t.f. Advocate

Mowing Machines

—o—

Noxons New, Howe, Maxwell, New Model Buck Eye.

HORSE RAKES.

Maxwell, Ithaca, Noxon. Friction Dump, Tiger—Ratchet Dump.

Scythes that cut like razors.

Snaths that move alone (almost.)

Forks that pitch like fun.

General Hardware, a good assortment, cheap.

Fire arms and ammunition—a splendid stock.

Andrew Boa,
Main Sreet, Lachute.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. CINOYER,
Chatham, June 4th, 1887. 21-3m

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his HOUSE & BLACKSMITH SHOP, in the Village of Dalesville. The Shop can be had with Stock and Tools.

The only reason for selling is on account of the proprietors health. No trouble in getting all the work wished for two men the year round, and a good opening for a Carriage Shop.

C. McALLISTER.
1-mo. Dalesville, Qe

NO MORE PILLS!

CAMPBELL'S Cathartic COMPOUND

MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles
Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute

Business Card.

—o:o—

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesday's he, will be at RODRIGUE'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.

Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1yr

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ST. ANDREWS Roller Flour Mills
IS THE PLACE to Buy Your Flour!

—o—

Strong Bakers' Flour @ $2.10 per 100 lbs.

Family Flour @ $2.00 per 100 lbs.

Patent and Pastry Flour, Graham Flour and Cracked Wheat kept constantly on hand.

All Ground From Slected Wheat, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction;

Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour at reduced prices.

A large quantity of Shorts, Bran and Provender, cheap.

We would respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can please the most fastidious as to quality of price.

H. WALSH.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 24, '86. 17-tf

The best place in MONTREAL.
TO BUY
Dry Goods
AND
CARPETS
IS AT
Legget & Hamilton's,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

DARKNESS.

BY DORA RUSSELL,

Author of "THE VICAR'S GOVERNESS," "FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW," "QUITE TRUE," &c.

CHAPTER I.

I was just twenty-one when I first saw Gerard York. He came to see me on business. He was the junior partner of a firm of solicitors who had the management of my late uncle's affairs, and he came to see me shortly after my uncle's death.

Before this I had heard the news—news which I could scarcely be ieve—that I was my uncle's heiress. I had never expected this, nay, I had no right to expect it, for my poor father had quarrelled with his brother, and for years and years we had seen nothing of Uncle John.

Even when my father died, and Aunt Sarah and myself were obliged to leave the parsonage, where I had been born, and where I had lived all my life, Uncle John took no notice of us.

Aunt Sarah (who is my late mother's only surviving sister) wrote to him at this time to tell him of our loss, and also that she proposed that for the future I would live with her. Dear aunt said nothing to me (for she is the most kindly-hearted little woman in the world), but perhaps she not unnaturally expected that my rich bachelor uncle would offer her some small sum for my maintenance. But no. Uncle John never answered aunt's letter; never came to my father's funeral; in fact ignored my existence; and I went to live with Aunt Sarah without bringing her even the smallest addition to her narrow income.

She had just two hundred a year, and I think she had more than two hundred claims upon her purse! She had always lived with us, and I believe that she had given away every sixpence of her money, a'l the years that she had been at the parsonage.

"I had everything that an old woman could want," she said, looking smilingly at me, "as long as your dear papa lived, and so now that he is gone, it is my turn to see that you have everything."

But to get me "everything," this generous little heart had to give up her choicest luxuries. And what were these? Her daily charities, her constant alms-gi ings. She gave up indeed the only pleasure of her life when she took me, and I am sure I must of cost her many a bitter tear, when she had to go among her old pensioners and tell them that she could help them no more.

We went to live in the front street of Biddlestone Village. Biddlestone had been my father's living, and so we remained among our old friends.

But it was so different. We missed the dear old-fashioned parsonage garden, the poultry, the vegetables, everything! It was like beginning another life among familiar scenes, and then the money! Neither Aunt Sarah nor myself were good managers. I mean we had never been used to pinch, and ordered things at first as we had been accustomed to order them. But seven hundred a year is much more easy to manage than two. In fact we did not know how to manage on two hundred. We tried all sorts of economies; we became vegetarians for a fortnight, and were very ill in consequence. Indeed we were always trying to save, and always spending more than we had to spend, when one day the news reached us that Uncle John Denby was dead; that he died without making a will, and that I, as his nearest surviving relation, would inherit over fifty thousand pounds.

"Fifty thousand pounds!" cried Aunt Sarah, turning rather pale after she had read the lawyer's letter which contained the news. "I'm not very clever, Alice, at arithmetic—but that will be something like two thousand a year won't it? My dear, what will you do with it?"

I think I see my dear aunt's face yet, as she asked this momentous question. A little woman, with a delicate faded skin, and faded soft light hair, parted under her cap of washed net, and dyed and re-dyed ribbons. Aunt Sarah was great in dyes. She was always dyeing something, and her fingers were frequently stained with her various chemical processes. She generally wore thin dyed black silk, but she never seemed to buy anything new. How could she? She was too generous to be well dressed, and so gave away all that she might have spent on her own adornment.

"But girls must have dress," she would say to excuse her extravagances upon my attire. Thus, she was always buying me something, and when she asked almost in a voice of awe when she heard of my fortune, "My dear, what will you do with it!" I ran up to her and kissed her dear faded cheek.

"I'll buy you a new silk dress first, aunt," I said, laughing, "and then I'm sure you won't know yourself, you'll be so smart."

But though I might, and did jest about it, I felt it was a serious as well as a happy thing, to become suddenly possessed of wealth. For it seemed wealth to me, this fortune which poor uncle John had left unwilled behind him.

The letter which announced this news to me was signed Stephen Yorke. Mr. Yorke (Stephen Yorke), I afterwards learned, was the uncle of Gerard Yorke, and the head of the firm. In this first letter Mr. Yorke simply announced the fact to me that Mr. John Denby was dead, and that I was his heiress. But in subsequent letters he told me that though Uncle John had died without a will, that he had intended to make one in my favour, and that he had absolutely consulted Mr. Yorke on the subject.

But before my poor uncle had made any settlement of his affairs, death had stayed his hand.

"My late friend," wrote Mr. Yorke, "was literally cut off in the midst of his days. He died of apoplexy, without a moment's warning, and his affairs are naturally lef: in some confusion. I have acted as his solicitor for years, but I shall be glad if you (as his nearest surviving relation and heiress) will now come to my assistance."

So it was upon business that Gerard Yorke first came to see me. He came to obtain some necessary signature on some deed, and thus he and I first met.

A handsome man, with a smiling expression, and a frank and cordial manner, rose and held out his hand to me when I went into our little sitting-room to receive him after being presented with his card.

"Mr. Gerard Yorke?" I said with some hesitation, for I was unused to receive such visitors.

"Yes," he answered, "I am Gerard Yorke. My uncle, Mr. Stephen Yorke, who has written to you so often lately, requested me to call, as I chanced to be in your neighbourhood. He wishes——"

But I need not write down here all the business details which followed. Gerard Yorke stayed more than an hour, and when he went away I felt strangely unsettled.

For one thing he had been the bearer of an urgent message from his uncle, to request that (for the present at least) I would go to Dereham and live in my late uncle's house there.

Dereham is a cathedral town, and Uncle John lived under the shadow of the famous grey old pile, which stands towering on the banks of the winding Dere.

"Do come," said Mr. Gerard Yorke smiling, as he rose to take his leave. "I must tell you Dereham is the dullest place in the world by way of an inducement. We are the most pompous people there, and do everything with decorum."

"I hope so," I answered smiling also.

"We live under the shadow of the church, you see," said Mr. Yorke, with a slight shrug of his shoulders, "nay, I may say under the very wing, for un[illegible] you are noticed by the dons you are [illegible]. I am one of the nobodies, I believe; but my uncle, Mr. Stephen Yorke, is a somebody, and my mother spends her whole time in calling and making herself agreeable to the canons' wives and daughters."

"And you do not?" I asked.

"Sometimes I do, and sometimes I do not," he replied, still smiling. "But it is a frightfully stupid place, and I wish you would come to enliven us! Besides my uncle declines to take so much responsibility. You are Mr. Denby's heiress, and you really must come to look after your property. There is a great deal of silver and all sorts of valuables in the old house, I believe. So please decide to come."

Then he went away, but his visit made me feel very unsettled. I told Aunt Sarah what he had said, and she also thought I should go to Dereham. Yet I felt afraid to do so, somehow. In spite of our monetary difficulties, we had been very happy in our little house in the front street of Biddlestone.

But still it seemed right that I should go. This money brought many new responsibilities, and I ought not to shrink from them. So I argued, and so Aunt Sarah argued, and yet to both of us it was a great effort to move, and to go among complete strangers For we knew no one in Dereham, but the two Mr. Yorke's—Mr. Gerard Yorke personally, and Mr. Stephen by correspondence.

But at last we decided to make the exertion. We shut up our little house, and took our one maid with us to Dereham, and on a lovely evening in the early spring-time we found ourselves driving into the quiet old cathedral town where poor Uncle John Denby had lived and died.

We drove straight to his house. A grey, gloomy house enough, but at the same time handsome, and old-fashioned. It stood in a narrow street of other large and gloomy houses, which were all inhabited by the gentry of the place.

The society of Dereham is essentially clerical, with its dean, its canons, and minor canons. My uncle had moved in this circle and the Yorke family also belonged to it, though Gerard Yorke said he did not. His mother, Mrs. Yorke, at all events, certainly did. She was narrow-minded enough to think that no one could be worth knowing who did not belong to this set. Yet she received us very graciously.

Indeed, scarcely had Aunt Sarah and myself arrived at my late uncle's house, when a card was brought to us, on which was engraved "Mrs. Yorke."

I went up to the unused drawing-room to receive this lady. A stately looking woman, with proud marked features, and grey hair, was standing there, and as I entered, I saw her look at me keenly.

"Pardon me," she said, "for intruding myself upon you so soon after your arrival. But I knew Mr. Denby well, and I heard from my brother-in-law Stephen Yorke that you were expected in Dereham this afternoon. And my reason for calling is to offer you any neighbourly assistance you may require. I live close to you—only one house between us.

I thanked her for her kindness and courtesy.

"My son told me that he had seen you," continued Mrs Yorke, still fixing her eyes upon my face; "and as I knew your poor uncle well, I naturally feel great interest in you. Anything you require pray send to my house for."

This was the commencement of our acquaintance. I took Mrs. Yorke downstairs, and introduced her to Aunt Sarah, and Aunt Sarah was delighted with her.

"She is so kind," she said, "and it is so pleasant for us, dear, to be well received. I felt a little nervous about coming to Dereham—I will own that now, for I have always heard the people were very proud here—but since Mrs. Yorke's visit I feel quite at home."

In this way my kind aunt prattled on after Mrs. Yorke had left us. Then, after our high tea was over, we proposed to go together over the house.

It was an old house, filled with old-fashioned and valuable things. My uncle must have been a man of taste, for he had left abundant evidences of it. Books and pictures, rare engravings, and antique ornaments, met our eyes on every side. There was a splendid library also, and a sort of chill crept into my heart as I went into this room, for the old servant whom we found in charge of the house told us that "the master had always sat here, and had died, poor gentleman, upon that very chair."

As I stood and looked around, my poor uncle's presence seemed to me still to linger about the room. He had sat there—he had died there—I was thinking, a lonely, solitary man!

"Come away, my dear," she said, "this is a very gloomy room. I like the breakfast-room best I think, and with a light chintz or two, we will be able to make it quite lively."

I allowed my aunt to draw me away, and we left the library together; the old servant following us and closing the door behind us.

Scarcely, however, had we reached the hall, into which the library door opened, when I discovered that I had left my purse behind me, which I remembered I was carrying in my hand when we entered the room.

"I have left my purse lying on the table, Aunt Sarah," I said, "and I'll go back and get it." And as I said the words I passed Aunt Sarah and the old servant and again opened the library door.

I went up straight to the table which stood in the centre of the room, and there, as I had expected, I found my purse lying. But as I put my hand out to lift it, something else which was lying close to it caught my eyes.

This was a letter—a letter which had certainly not been there a few moments ago, directed to myself.

I picked it up, and read the address. It was quite plainly written—just my name—Miss Alice Denby.

Then I opened it, and a thrill of fear stole over me as I read the words it contained. They were as follows:—

"This letter is written to warn you, Alice Denby, that you have no right to be here—no right to live in this house, and if you do so it will bring danger and peril to yourself. You have no right to your late uncle's money. It is not yours, but someone's who has a better claim to it. Be warned in time."

CHAPTER II.

I gave a half-cry as I finished reading these words, and as I did so, both Aunt Sarah and the old servant hurried back into the room.

"What is it, my dear?" cried my aunt.

"What is the matter, Mis[illegible]?" asked the old servant.

By this time, however, I had recovered my composure, and as I knew that Aunt Sarah was very nervous, I answered as lightly as I could.

"Only someone trying to frighten me," I said. "Come away, aunt, and let us go back into the breakfast-room."

But when we got there I thought it only right to show her the letter. She was dreadfully frightened, more so even than I had expected, and at last she insisted upon sending at once for Mr. Stephen Yorke.

"He was your poor uncle's lawyer and friend," said Aunt Sarah, "and he will know if there is any truth in these dreadful words! My dear, I dare not go to bed—I dare not let you stay here—Oh! why did we ever leave Biddlestone? Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" And my poor aunt began to cry.

To please her, and partly to satisfy myself, I wrote a little note to Mr. Stephen Yorke, asking him if he would kindly call during the evening, as a very strange letter had been found in the house.

Mr. Yorke answered this letter in person. A thin, tall man, no longer young, and yet not old, with a high, finely-shaped nose, and with a very noble—almost lofty—expression of face, was presently shown into the breakfast-room, where my aunt and I were sitting, both (it must be admitted) not in a very happy state of mind.

Mr. Yorke greeted us most kindly, and then smilingly asked to see the letter.

"I dare not go to bed——" began Aunt Sarah.

"But sitting up would do no good, I fear," answered Mr. Yorke, still smiling and holding the open letter in his hand.

Then he read it attentively, and an annoyed expression passed over his face as he did so.

"It is an idle threat," he said, looking at Aunt Sarah, "and you must not allow it to alarm you, Miss Warburton. Still of course we must be at the end of it. Tell me exactly, please Miss Denby, how you found this letter."

Then I related to the lawyer exactly what I have written down. How I missed my purse, and how I rmembered leaving it on the library table. No letter was lying there then, yet two minutes afterwards a letter was lying there.

"And Mabel Neal stayed a moment or two in the room behind you, did she?" asked Mr. Yorke.

Mabel Neal was the name of my uncle's old servant, who had had charge of the house until we came, and who had shown us over it.

"No," I answered to the lawyer's question, "Mabel Neal followed us closely out of the door. She was not one moment behind us, was she, aunt?"

"She was almost touching us," replied Aunt Sarah, with a shudder. "No, Mr. Yorke, I believe it was a man—I believe that at this moment a man is concealed in the house, and I dare not go to bed!"

Again Mr. Yorke smiled.

"We will investigate it," he said. "Will you go with me, now, into the library, Miss Warburton?"

"Certainly not," said my aunt, "nor will I allow Alice——"

"Nay, aunt," I interrupted, "what nonsense? We shall be quite safe if Mr. Yorke is with us."

"Yes, of course," said Mr. Yorke, "or if you prefer it I will go alone."

"No," I said, "that shall not be. I will go with you, Mr. Yorke, but if Aunt Sarah is afraid she had better not go."

"My dear," said Aunt Sarah, "if you go I will go, but I do not approve of it. I think it wrong, but if you choose to tempt Providence I will do so also."

So the dear nervous little woman grasped my arm, and went with me tremblingly. She could not help her nervousness, it was constitutional, but she would have followed me, I am sure, into a battle-field.

"Won't you take my arm, Miss Warburton?" said Mr. Yorke, looking round, as he proceeded across the hall.

"No, no," cried Aunt Surah, closing her eyes, "no you go first, and if you see anything—shout."

Mr. Yorke laughed aloud at this, and at Aunt Sarah's awe-stricken tones

"Very well," he said, "I'll venture—and shout!" and he opened the library door as he spoke, and entered the room where his old friend had died.

All was still here. The light which Mr. Yorke carried was the only light in the dim, large room, and as he held it aloft there was nothing extraordinary to see. Only the chair in which my poor uncle had died; only the ordinary furniture, and yet still I felt a nameless dread.

"There is nothing here," said Mr. Yorke, looking round. "May I ring for Mabel Neal, Miss Denby?"

"Oh, yes," I answered, and Mr. Yorke rang the room bell, and a few moments later Mabel Neal entered the room.

This woman had a somewhat remarkable face. The upper part of it was not uncommon—that of a dark-browed woman of perhaps forty years, with dark, but not large eyes, and a sallow skin, and features of an ordinary type—except the jaw. This was massive and determined-looking. She looked a woman of strong will and powerful passions. Yet it was not an unpleasing face; not a cruel nor even a hard face, but a very resolute one.

Mr. Yorke turned round and looked at her sharply as she approached us.

"What do you know about this letter, Mabel, that Miss Denby has picked up?" he asked, with his eyes still fixed on her face.

The woman's color changed for a moment, and then she answered, steadily enough:

"I know nothing, sir. I saw no letter, and I followed the ladies close out of the room."

"But you have had charge of the house since Mr. Denby's death? You ought not to have allowed any letter addressed to Miss Denby to lie unnoticed. Someone must have written it, and someone must have laid it on this table, and it was your business not to allow anyone to do this."

As Mr. Yorke thus addressed her, I noticed a quiver pass over Mabel Neal's lips, and then she drew them tightly together, as if she were suppressing some emotion.

"When were you last in the library before you showed the ladies over it?" then asked Mr. Yorke.

"I was over it this afternoon sir," said Mabel. "I thought perhaps the ladies would like to see it as soon as they arrived, and so I put it right and straight. There was no letter lying on the table when I left the room then, and I noticed none when the ladies were looking over it—that's all I know—I cannot, of course, be answerable for unseen hands."

"Unseen hands! What folly," said Mr. Yorke, "there are no such things Mabel as unseen hands, though there are concealed hands sometimes. But enough of this. You know nothing of this letter then?"

"No, sir, nothing," answered Mabel, and again she drew her resolute lips closely together.

"That will do, then—you need not stay," said Mr. Yorke. After she had left the room and shut the door behind her, Mr. Yorke said in rather a low tone:

"You brought your own servants with you from Biddlestone, of course?"

"We brought our one servant, Mr. Yorke," I answered smiling.

Mr. Yorke smiled also, and looked at me very kindly.

"Well, I did not expect you to have a large retinue," he said. "But what I mean is, that I think it would be as well if you were to discharge Mabel Neal. Old servants, you see, get queer notions, and do not like changes. Mabel lived with your poor uncle about twelve years, and I have no doubt had he lived to make a will that he would have provided for her. As he did not make a will I would advise you as a friend to discharge her—but I would advise you also to make a small present over and above her wages."

"Yes, of course, I said, "but—but do you think she had anything to do with this letter, Mr. Yorke?"

"How can I tell," he answered. "I don't believe in unseen hands, you know, and I thought that was rather a suspicious remark of hers. But in the meantime, Miss Warburton," he continued, addressing Aunt Sarah, "if you are afraid to sleep here tonight will you come to my house? You know were we live? Just one door further down the street—and my sister-in-law has already made your acquaintance, I believe!"

"Oh! yes," said Aunt Sarah, reviving a little, "we were delighted with Mrs. Yorke—so affable. Is—she your brother's wife?"

"My brother's widow,' said Mr. Yorke. "She and her only son live with me, and Gerard as you know perhaps, is my partner."

"I think we have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Gerard Yorke, said Aunt Sarah. "At least, Alice has."

"Yes," I said.

"Then you know us all," said Mr. Yorke cordially, "and we are bound together also by my friendship for poor Mr. Denby. So you will come to my house for the night at least, won't you, Miss Warburton?"

"Oh! I'm sure I don't know," said Aunt Sarah, blushing deeply and looking at me. "Of course—it's all correct—and all—all that kind of thing, with such a delightful lady as Mrs. Yorke at the head of your household—but still——"

"My dear Miss Warburton I'm getting an old man," said Mr. Yorke, with a little comical shrug. "I wish I were young enough to require to be chaperoned by my sister-in-law—but grey hairs and wrinkles need none!" And Mr. Yorke gave a little laugh.

Aunt Sarah fluttered and blushed yet more deeply.

"You old!" she said. "Nonsense, Mr. Yorke, I consider you quite a young man."

"But I fear Miss Denby won't consider me quite a young man, though," said Mr. Yorke good-naturedly, and he laughed again, and looked at me.

But after a little more conversation on the subject we decided to go to his house for the night. Indeed, what else could we do? Aunt Sarah declared that nothing would induce her to sleep in the one that we were in, unless a man could be procured to protect us. And it was very difficult to find a man whom we could thoroughly depend upon at so short a notice, and we could not ask Mr. Yorke to leave his own house to sleep in ours.

So we agreed to accept his hospitality. An hour later we found ourselves sitting in the comfortable, well-furnished drawing-room of his house, and talking to him as if we had known him all our lives, and not only for a few hours.

Mrs. Yorke also was most friendly, and received us with great kindness.

"Where is my boy, Uncle Stephen?" she said to Mr. Yorke, as we sat and chatted. "If he had known we were going to have a pretty young lady to spend the evening, he would have been at home, I am sure."

"I'm not answerable for him, Margaret, out of office hours," said Mr. Yorke.

"He is such a good fellow," said Mrs. Yorke, addressing Aunt Sarah. "I am indeed fortunate in my son! He has never cost me a tear—never even a sigh.

"You see she makes him out a paragon, Miss Warburton," said Mr. Yorke, smiling. "Well, however bad we are, our mothers generally believe in us, that is one comfort."

"Oh! Stephen! What will these ladies think?" said Mrs. Yorke, raising one of her white thin hands deprecatingly.

"The truth most likely," answered Mr. Yorke, still smiling, "that you are a fond mother, and can see no faults in your only son."

"That is the truth," said Mrs. Yorke, with a proud ring in her tone.

Just at his moment we heard a clear loud voice singing on the stairs outside the door.

"That is Gerard!" exclaimed Mrs. Yorke, starting up."

But the words had scarcely passed her lips when Gerard Yorke opened the door, and put in his head.

"Well, mother, has the fascinating heiress——" he began, and then he stopped suddenly short, for he saw *me*.

"Gerard!" said Mrs. Yorke, hastily advancing towards him, "do you see that we have guests? Miss Denby and Miss Warburton."

"So I perceive," said Gerard Yorke, coming forward, smilingly, and holding out his hand to me. "Welcome to Dereham, Miss Denby. I had no idea that I should have had the pleasure of seeing you to-night."

Then the story of the mysterious letter was told, and Gerard Yorke shrugged his shoulders after he had heard it.

"A vulgar attempt at intimidation," he said, "There is no one else is there, uncle, but Miss Denby, who has any real claims upon Mr. Denby's estate?"

"She is his brother's only child," answered Mr. Yorke, "and if he himself were not married, and had no children, she is clearly and undoubtedly his heiress."

"Perhaps he was married?" faltered Aunt Sarah.

"No," answered Mr. Yorke, gravely, "no, he was not—as far at least as one man can speak of another's actions, he was not."

"You are not afraid, are you!" asked Gerard, looking at me, with his handsome, smiling face.

"No, not exactly," I answered, "and yet I admit I wish this had not happened. It seems like an ill omen somehow—on the first day of our arrival."

Gerard laughed a clear, loud laugh.

"I wish I had anything to be warned about," he said. "But no one would take the trouble of trying to frighten me; unfortunately I'm not worth it."

"My dear Gerard!" said Mrs. Yorke, rather uneasily.

"My dear mother, it is but nothing," continued Gerard, in the same light, happy way, and during the whole of the rest of the evening he talked in the same strain.

But it was a delightful evening. A new joy was in my heart, and a strange, new brightness seemed all at once to come over my hitherto somewhat drab-tinted life as I sat and talked to Gerard Yorke.

He had seen much of life; he had travelled, and had lived in London for some years, and altogether he was different to any other man whom I had ever met. Shall I describe him as I saw him then; as sometimes I still see him in my dreams? No—for I am older now, and my pen would but draw a cold picture of a face which then seemed almost beautiful to my girlish and inexperienced eyes.

From the first I liked him, and I thought he liked me a little, too. We seemed to understand each other and I found myself wishing to talk to him again the next morning when I awoke; to ask his opinion upon a favorite book; to point out to him some especial passage.

Perhaps it was only the old story. Aunt Sarah did not seem to see anything so very remarkable about Gerard Yorke.

"Yes, he's good-looking enough," she said, as we were dressing together before breakfast next day, for aunt had insisted upon me sleeping in the same room with her, "but, of course, he's not to be compared to his uncle. Mr. Stephen Yorke has a noble face, now! He's a good man, I am certain, just by his expression."

"But he's not young," I answered, trying to make my hair fall more becomingly over my brow.

"Not very young," said Aunt Sarah, "but a few years, and even a few grey hairs, do not matter much when the heart is in the right place."

I smiled good-naturedly. I was thinking—"Dear aunt, how funny it is that she should compare Gerard with Mr. Stephen! A young, handsome man with a middle-aged one—but I suppose it is because she also is old."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Unhappy Czar.

A Russian officer, familiar with the subject, draws in *Life*, a London journal, a lurid picture of the inner life of the Russian court. Despite the unceasing vigilance of the police, to which the Czar certainly owed his life the other day, no such thing as ordinary tranquility or comfort is known in the Imperial household. No one is trusted, for the Nihilists have their adherents everywhere, even in the royal kitchen; no food can be eaten that is not previously tested; no room can be occupied, even for an hour at a time, without special precaution being taken against attack by explosives or otherwise. It is never known in what bedroom the Czar will sleep. Frequently, after being an hour in one bedroom he changes to another, and he generally sleeps in a part of the palace, an attic, or even a cellar, where he is least likely to be looked for. It might be thought that the Emperor's driving in the open street was a proof of his courage, but this is not so. The danger there is no greater than it is in his study, guarded though he be indoors as well as out of doors by triple rows of bayonets. Nihilism is, in fact, a spectre that haunts the Emperor night and day. That life should be worth living at such a price is hardly conceivable to the ordinary mind. That the Czar should, in such circumstances, be able to take an intelligent view of either foreign or domestic politics is out of the question.

It is said that during its period of growth, Indian corn draws from the soil thirty-six times its own weight of water.

Three Opinions on Commercial Union.

FIRST FARMER.—Tell ye what it is, its no use raisin' anything these days—What's the use o' toilin' an' moilin' day out an' day in, an' can't raise enough to pay off the interest on yer mortgage. My missis talks o' goin' into the city and keepin' a boardin' 'ouse.

SECOND FARMER.—Deed aye—a body's juist atween the deil an' the deep sea. Gin a body cud only get a decent price for what they dae raise, but ye see its just the auld law o' supply an' demand. It's demand we want—mair demand.

THIRD FARMER.—Thrue for yez! Sure it's only the bit an' the sup we can get for all our slavin'—an' it's betther we'd be on the ould sod entirely. Whisper, cudn't we be afther arganizin' a plan uv Campaign so as compil the divils to pay a daysent price for their praities an' their whate.—*Grip.*

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

Elevator Youth (inquiring)—"Suite 16, miss?" Toronto Miss (blushing)—"No, only fifteen last January."

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, any how. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

The most agreeable companion is he who has experienced enough disappointments to take off the keen edge of conceit.

When all so-called Remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Then I saw in my dream that it is much easier going out of our way when we are in it, than getting into it when we are out of it.—[Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 King Street West Toronto, Canada.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Talmage says that "the man who can sing and won't sing should be sent to Sing Sing." That would be too severe. It is the man who can't sing and will sing who should be sent to Sing Sing.

LADIES

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Quick upon the heels of the report of the death in Brooklyn of Henry Chatfield, caused by an orange seed lodging in an intestine, comes a report of a like nature from Norwich, Conn. There Miss Marion Eisie Blackman, a teacher in the free academy, died a few days ago from the same cause.

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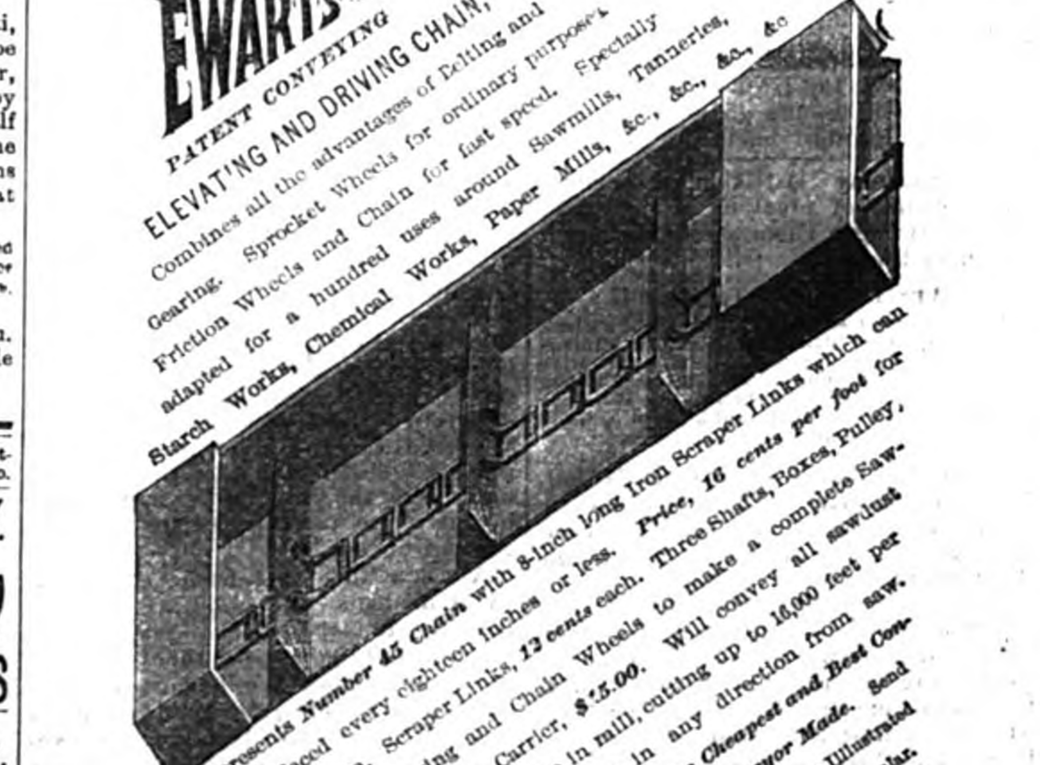
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VOL. X LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887. NO. 47

The Princess Necklace.

One evening when Napoleon I. was in all his glory, there was a grand gala production at the Grand Opera. How many reigning kings and princes occupied the boxes and balconies it is impossible for me to estimate; the very seats usually occupied by the claqueurs were filled with noblemen. The Princess Borghese, sister of the Emperor, the beautiful and accomplished Pauline, sparkled in her box, eclipsing all around her by the splendour of her loveliness, as the sun does its satellites by the brilliancy of its rays. On her neck she wore a necklace, the diamonds and massive pearls of which, intertwined and blended with transcendent art, still further enhanced her incomparable brilliancy. When she entered her box there was a murmur of general admiration. The Imperial box opened in its turn, and the master of the world appeared, saluted by these kings and princes with a formidable cry of "*Vive l' Empereur!*"

It was generally remarked that the Empress seemed unable to take her eyes off her sister-in-law, and appeared to be fascinated, dazzled, like the other occupants of the vast auditorium, with the marvellous brilliancy of the necklace. Suddenly the box of the Princes Borghese opened, and a young major presented himself, wearing the brilliant blue and silver uniform of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor's staff. "Her Majesty, the Empress," said he, bowing low, "admires the wonderful necklace worn by your imperial highness, and has expressed the liveliest desire to examine it close." This episode occurred toward the middle of the second act. The *entr' acte* came and passed away. The third act concluded in its turn. The fourth act came and passed, and the entertainment concluded, yet still the necklace was not returned.

The Princess Borghese took this for a characteristic freak of Maria Louise's. Next day, however, she asked if the necklace had pleased the Empress, and whether she had found the setting and arrangements of the jewels to her taste. The Empress was thunderstruck, for she had not seen it, and had sent no officer for it as described. Napoleon deigned to mix himself up in the affair. He had the names of all the staff officers on duty the preceding evening ascertained. And then, one by one, under some pretext or other, he had them called before his sister. She did not recognize one of them. They summoned the Prince of Otrante, Minister of Police. A long council was held. Everything possible was done, but in vain. The unfortunate Bouch was ready to tear his hair in despair. He had set his keenest bloodhounds at work. His best detectives were literally run off their legs without result. As to their Imperial master, he was literally bubbling over with rage, and was almost on the point of thrashing his chief of police. But neither the necklace (which was worth nearly $1,000,000) nor the audacious thief was ever seen again.

Didn't Ask Her Right.

Mr. Burdette insists that he overheard a woman lecturing her husband as follows on board a train:—"Now I'll tell you why I wouldn't go into the restaurant and have a cup of coffee with you while we were waiting for the train. I didn't like the way you asked me. Keep quiet. I have the floor. Not half an hour before you said to Mr. Puffer:—'Come, let's get a cigar,' and away you went, holding his arm and not giving him a chance to decline. When we met John O'Howdy on our way to luncheon you said:—'Just in time, John; come take lunch with us.' And then to-night, when we found the train an hour late, you looked at your watch, turned to me, and said in a questioning way:—'Would you like a cup of coffee?' And I did want it; I was tired and a little hungry, but I would have fainted before I would have accepted such an invitation. And you went away a little bit vexed with me and had your coffee and bread and butter by yourself and didn't enjoy it very much. In effect you said to me:—'If you want a cup of coffee, if you really want it, I will buy it for you.' You are the best husband in the world, but do as nearly all the best husbands do. Why do you men seem to dole things out to your wives when you fairly throw them to the men you know? Why don't you invite me heartily as you invite them? Why don't you say, 'Come, let's get a little coffee and something,' and take me right along with you? You wouldn't say to a man, 'Would you like me to go and buy you a cigar?' Then why do you always issue your little invitations to treats in that way to me? Indeed, indeed, my dear husband, if men would only act toward their wives as heartily, cordially, frankly as they do toward the men whom they meet, they would find cheerier companions at home than they could at the club."

Mrs. Cleveland has been elected one of the trustees of Wells Female College, at Aurora, N. Y.

It was *Punch* that got off the story of the Scotch shepherd saying to a companion from a neighboring village: "Wull ye obleege me, freen," and wheestle on ma dog? It's fast day in oor pairish."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Payment of the claims adjusted by the Rebellion Losses Commission will be commenced shortly.

Miss Richards, sister of Sir W. B. Richards, died very suddenly the other morning at her brother's residence in Ottawa.

Rev. E. G. Edgehill, chaplain-general of the British army, has been elected Bishop of Nova Scotia to succeed the late Bishop Binney.

Several Quebec merchants in the leather trade intended sending exhibits to the forthcoming Spanish Industrial exhibition to be held at Barcelona.

The loss from the fire in the Citadel at Quebec is estimated at $150,000, on which there is no insurance. About twenty horses were burned to death.

Canadian cholera is more prevalent in Montreal this season than for many years past, and children are dying from cholera infantum at an alarming rate.

Mr. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, has gone to Prince Edward County to investigate a mysterious disease which is destroying the pea fields in that country.

A family of idiots named Brown, consisting of the mother, two grown up daughters and a baby in arms were consigned to gaol at Peterboro' a few days ago.

t is believed the Dominion Government will take no further action to prevent the construction of the railway to the boundary by the Manitoba Government.

The Quebec Government intend proceeding against commercial corporations for the payment of the tax recently declared constitutional by the Imperial Privy Council.

In the House of Lords, during a discussion on the Canadian iron duties, Lord Onslow said the policy of the Government was to allow Canada to manage her own fiscal affairs.

Mr. David Rogers, of Harvey, N.B., who died a few days ago, during his life buried two wives, twelve children of his own, and an adopted son, besides his father and mother.

John Grelish, convicted at the recent criminal assizes in Toronto of criminally assaulting a little girl, received the first instalment of 25 lashes at the Central Prison the other morning.

It is reported that the Dominion Government will not entertain any proposal for the purchase of the Intercolonial railway until the effect of the short line through the State of Maine has been ascertained.

It is stated that Mr. Mercier will shortly visit the Maritime Provinces to consult with the Premiers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respecting the forthcoming inter-Provincial Conference.

It is rumoured in Montreal military circles that the recommendation of General Middleton, in his last report, that the militia force of the Dominion be reorganized, is likely to be carried into effect.

Mr. Isbister, one of the contractors for the Sault Ste. Marie short line, states that the work is progressing very satisfactorily, and the road will probably be completed and in operation by the middle of November.

It is stated that operations on the Cape Breton Railway have been suspended owing to a dispute between the contractors and subcontractors, the latter being accused of using inferior material to that called for in the specifications.

Work on the short line railway from Montreal to the sea is progressing satisfactorily. All the contracts in the State of Maine have been awarded, and the sections under contract are expected to be completed in November.

It is stated that the action of the Imperial Commons on the China mail contract has caused very little disappointment at Ottawa, as the Imperial Government has promised ample pecuniary support to the Canadian Pacific route, and a proportionate amount will be voted by the Dominion Government.

The commission sent into the Kootenay district, B. C., to enquire into the expected uprising of Indians have satisfactorily arranged with the belligerent Chief Isadore, who binds himself to deliver Kaplon, the rescued prisoner, when called to do so. Trouble is averted, and mounted regulars are not to go in.

A lively scramble is expected for the secretaryship of the Montreal Harbor Board rendered vacant by Whitney's default. The son of the chairman is the favorite candidate, but is strongly opposed by the French members of the commission, who are endeavoring to secure the appointment of a French gentleman.

Work is said to have been suspended on the Cape Breton Railway, owing to a dispute between the contractors and sub-contractors about the quality of the material used by the latter. The Government is endeavoring to get the matter settled so that work may proceed, and Mr. Schreiber, superintendent of Government railways, has left for the scene of the trouble.

Prof. Saunders reports that everything is looking lovely at the experimental farm at Ottawa. Despite the present continued warm spell, most of the varieties of wheat are doing well. The imported Russian wheat is evidently larger than other varieties, being now full in the ear. t is probably a week in advance of the Red Fyfe, although both were sowed on the same date. Prof. Saunders is engaged in the preparation of another bulletin, to be issued shortly, giving the results acheived and details accomplished so far this season at the farm. All farmers throughout the Dominion sending in their names to the Department of Agriculture will secure copies free.

AMERICAN.

H. Miller, treasurer of Perry county, Ind., has defaulted to the extent of $67,000, and fled. His predecessor was also a defaulter.

Lizzie Kelly, aged 31, from Nova Scotia, was found in a starving condition in Washington Square, New York, on Saturday. She had eaten nothing since Thursday.

Mr. Edison is experimenting on his latest discovery, by which messages can be transmitted from ship to ship by means of steam whistles operated by keys like a telegraphic instrument.

Two brothers named Bass were killed by lightning on Monday, at Nashville, Mo., and two women and a child severely injured, one fatally. The same day a party of picknickers at Louisville, Ky., took refuge under a tree from a thunder shower. The tree was struck by lightning and two boys were instantly killed.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Parnell, who is staying at Carlsbad, is suffering from diabetes.

The Afghan Commission has resumed the consideration of the boundary question.

The Indian Government intend issuing 4 per cent. bonds for a loan of £2,000,000.

Two deaths are reported at Palermo, which are believed to have been caused by cholera.

The amount received for the sufferers by the recent Opera Comique fire in Paris is 673,000f.

The military had to be called out in Bolton, Eng., recently, to quell the riots of the strikers.

A new and elaborate railroad train for carrying sick and wounded is being tested by French military officials.

Two unpublished letters from Luther and five from Melancthon have been found in an old school desk in Heilbronn.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has offered a free pardon and the remission of two years' taxes to all rebels who surrender.

A terrible famine prevails at Skagefjord, Iceland, and many peasants and thousands of cattle have died from want of food.

The Wenchow River in China has overflowed its banks, submerging miles of territory and drowning thousands of people.

Mgrs. Persico and Gualdi, who have been sent by the Pope to enquire into the situation in Ireland, have arrived in Dublin.

A rebellion that took place recently at Chang Chow, near Shanghia, was suppressed by the authorities, and 90 of the conspirators were executed.

Commander Charles Lestrange, of the British despatch boat Surprise, who mysteriously disappeared in Marseilles, is believed to be safe in Brussels.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Valencia. Twenty-one persons have been arrested for complicity in rioting against the collectors of the octroi tax.

A portion of the land bordering on the lake at Zug, Switzerland, has subsided and twenty-seven houses were engulfed and twenty of the occupants drowned.

Klein and Grebert, two of the men who have been on trial at Leipsic on a charge of treason, have been sentenced, the former to six and the latter to five years in the penitentiary.

During a drill of sappers at Jazbereny, Hungary, a dynamite cartridge exploded prematurely, killing twenty-seven and injuring forty eight others. Of the killed, four were officers.

The relations between Germany and Russia are becoming very strained, and attention is drawn to the fact of the immense amount of German money that is invested in Russian bonds.

A terrible explosion of naphtha took place at Antwerp recently in a drug store. Ten persons were buried beneath the burning ruins. Three of the men were rescued, but they are badly injured.

The Paris *Figaro* says the Pope in a recent conversation expressed a most friendly feeling towards France, and wished that by pacific intervention he could assist France in her desire to regain Alsace-Lorraine.

A committee is being organized at Genoa to arrange for a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the States of America will be invited to send representatives to the celebration.

The Portuguese have surrendered to the British and German Consuls the Sultan's steamer "Kilwa," seized during the dispute between Zanzibar and Portugal concerning the claims of the latter to Cape Delgardo. Portugal will also pay Zanzibar an indemnity.

Pasteur's Hydrophobia Cure.

It has always seemed to us that to prove satisfactorily the efficacy of M. Pasteur's hydrophobia preventative—his system does not pretend to be a cure any more than vaccination is a cure for small pox—is among the most difficult things science has to deal with. It will not do to prove that only a fractional per centage of those treated suffer from the dreadful disease. That might be possible and yet the system be no more efficacious than a simple hot bath, and it would not surprise us in the least if in many cases a good application of hot water and soap to the injured parts did prevent dire results. But that is apart from the subject at issue. Until it can be proved that some at least of those treated would have had hydrophobia if they had been left alone, it is hard to see how the efficacy of M. Pasteur's discovery can be established, the fact being taken into account that very few of those bitten by dogs even in the dog days subsequently suffer from the terrible disease. Still if the treatment really does accomplish what its inventor and his friends claim for it, its value can never be over estimated, as its usefulness is not of to-day only but of all time. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the report of the specially appointed investigating committee, composed of eight of the ablest men of science and most competent specialists in England, is stronger in Mr. Pasteur's favor than the most sanguine anticipated. They consider that the success of the treatment is so complete that it should be made compulsory by law in all cases of persons bitten by a dog suffering from rabies. Right here another problem presents itself, and that is, how can we tell that the dog is mad. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is good reason to believe dogs supposed to be mad are either frightened or temporarily affected. If, however, the system is harmless under any circumstances, there cannot be any objection to its general adoption, except on the score of the expense and inconvenience.

To Wed or Not To Wed.

A young man who had just joined the army of "men made perfect," thus soliloquises:

To wed or not to wed, that is the question;
Whether 'tis better all alone to suffer,
The jokes and laughter of mischie ous maidens;
Or, to take a wife, despite a thousand troubles,
And by thus wedding, end them? To ask,—to wed;
Doubt o'er;—and, with a wife, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the greatest natural want
That man is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To ask;—to wed;—
To wed! perchance a vixen;—ay, there's the rub;
For in that state of joy what storm may come,
When we have shuffled off this single coil,
Must make us pause: That's a result
That makes calamity of married life;
For who would bear the jests and jeers of man,
The maiden's scorn, the widow's cruelty,
The pangs of despised love, the day's delay,
The insolence of rivals, and the slights
The doubtful lover of a fair one takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With the first asking? Who such burdens bear,
And groan and sigh under a single life;
But that the fear of something after marriage,—
The dread connubial state, from whose bourn
No bachelor returns,—puzzles our wills;
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
This prudence does make triflers of us all;
And thus our first intent and resolution
Are greatly weakened by our fearful thoughts;
And propositions of great doubt and torment,
By long neglect, we lose the wish of making,
Hope you now—the fair Ophelia;—
Nymph, to your arms
Be all my fears surrendered.

Marriage.

Everybody will be glad to know just what marriage is. None but a lady could have told us in such glowing words as this from the Current:—Marriage is the blending of two existences into one so completely that all individuality is absorbed, and the idea of personal profit is impossible; the cementing of a union so perfect that every light or shade that falls on one must reflect on the other, the turning of two rivers into a lake, where they must flow as one forever, the alter on which the light of our purest, holiest self should ever be burning. This is marriage; the marriage ordained by heaven, blessed by Christ and reverenced by our fathers.

FARM.

Mush-and-Milk.

Oh, the flavor, sweet and rare,
Of the simple farmer fare.
Mush and milk, the wholesome diet
Of the life so pure and quiet!

Clear the realm of table show!
Get thee hence Delmonico!
Out, ye modern viands flat,
A la this and *a la* that!

Give me back the table bright
With its bowls so clean and white,
Iron spoons in hands so manful,
Milk so luscious, by the panful!

Oh, the fields of golden maize!
Oh, the halcyon rustic days!
Nibblers pale in rustling silk,
What know ye of mush-and-milk?

Once again in foreign lands,
O'er my bowl, I clasp my hands,
Giving thanks that, as of yore,
Mush-and-milk I taste once more.

Oh, the rosy cheeks it gave!
Oh, the arms so strong and brave!
Mush-and-milk has raised the latest
Of the nation and the greatest.

Countrymen, if ye are wise,
From the town turn off your eyes,
Vile with knavery, shame and brawl,
And the stench of alcohol.

Off to the hearty life of old;
Off to the fields of green and gold;
Seek again the simple ways,
Mow the meadows, hoe the maize.

DAIRY NOTES.

Do not attempt to dry off a cow that is in good flesh while she is giving any considerable amount of milk. It is much safer and less injurious to milk them till they calve.

The famous Darlington butter, made in Westchester county, Pa., is made from cows of no special breed, simply good dairy cows, selected from the local market. They are fed clover hay, and from six to ten quarts of good meal daily.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter cannot be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for pro t.

The profit from a cow depends very much upon the start she makes at the outset of her milking period. If any mishap then occurs, it is a set-back for that season, if not permanently. For this reason practice the rearing of cows for milk and butter from calfhood.

If cows are troubled with diarrhœa, give a quart of raw linseed oil containing an ounce of laudanum, is a recommendation of the Chicago *Dairy Review*. Change the feed, and add to her drinking water a table spoon of pulverized nitre each day, also a quart of tea made by boiling a handful of flaxseed.

A few rules for making good butter are: First, be very clean in milking, washing the udder and teats before beginning; use tin pails, well scalded and clean; strain in a deep pan, about eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep; keep the milk cool; do not allow the cream to stand over thirty-six hours on the milk; churn the cream thirty six hours after skimming, and keep the cream at a temperature of 62° before churning.

SELECTING A MILCH COW.—The best sign for richness of milk is deep orange color inside the ears. Such is said to be infallible but there are accompanying points that assist the expert in making this selection from a number. After examining the ears feel the skin on the rump and observe that it should be soft, velvety, and fall again to its position when the hand is removed. The hair should be fine and silky, with a yellowish cast underneath. The milk veins should be very prominent, large and uniform in size, knotted or waved, and the udder well balanced, extending full to the rear, and well forward in front. The bones should be fine, the eye mild and expressive the body showing a tendency to avoid accumulating fat, the teats even and at regular intervals, with the escutcheon well defined, dandruff being easily rubbed therefrom, and the cow should be not only a good feeder but a good drinker also.

STOCK NOTES.

A good sharp fodder cutter, used at every feeding, will save more than its cost, as well as pay for the labor of cutting every season. All the coarse food should be passed through the fodder-cutter.

Much of the profit of the farm this year will come from the pigs. The pig for profit is the pig that grows from the start and keeps on growing every week, and every day in the week, and every hour in the day, never stopping for Sabbaths or the first of July.

To do this it must be good stock and be well fed. The "side table" must be used freely. Piggy's side stable is simply a pen into which none of the older hogs can enter, where at least twice a day he finds some slop, made of ground oats, a little corn, and a little oil meal, and all the sweet milk available, and fed always sweet. A good thing is to sink your slop barrel in the ground its full length and keep it covered. It will not sour under thirty-six hours. With this, and liberal feeding of the dams and plenty of good grass, pigs will make a rapid growth and be ready when the new corn is ready, and both will go into market at a profit.—[Farm Journal.

If farmers more generally realized to what an extent the size and value of their cattle, and the profit in raising them, depended on the way in which calves are cared for during the first six months, there would be more pains taken to keep these growing from the start. A calf that is neglected and stinted in its food during the first months of its life, will almost always show the effects of it ever afterwards, and seldom recover even under the best of care, so as to reach the size and weight that it would had it received proper treatment at the outset. Better sell the calf for veal than attempt to raise it without giving it the care it needs.

Calves should be taught to eat as early as possible, so the milk ration may be supplemented by other food that will insure a rapid growth. Shorts, ground oats, or barley meal, with a little oil-cake meal and good hay will soon be eaten rapidly by the calves and keep them in a healthy, thrifty condition. They should also be allowed plenty of exercise on a good pasture.—[National Live Stock Journal.

GARDEN NOTES.

Old strawberry beds, now past their usefulness, are generally in prime condition for the production of a fine crop of late cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, celery, spinach and perhaps other garden crops. Even a satisfactory crop of potatoes may yet be grown on such beds, if planted in the early part of this month.

POULTRY NOTES.

A successful poultry-raiser feeds wheat in the morning, barley at noon and wheat in the evening. In addition to the barley he gives the slops and refuse from the kitchen after boiling it. The wheat gives a rich yellow color to the yolks which is so much desired in the city where eggs are sold in retail markets.

The two destroying elements with young turkeys are uncooked food and the morning dew. They should not be given food that is uncooked for the first few weeks. Old bread soaked in sour milk is best. Next comes Indian meal pudding. In these cases the food is swollen all it can be before taken into the crop.

One of the most valuable articles of food for young turkeys is onions chopped fine. They should have all they want and often. The tops are as good as the bulbs. If the reader likes to see little turkeys have a good time, feed them some chopped onions. Pounded crockery is also excellent. If it were not good for them they would not eat it so readily. After they have grown so that a little uncooked food will not injure them, uncooked corn is recommended, or small grains, like wheat and buckwheat. They will soon be so large as to need no special watching.

Population of China.

The population of China has been a matter of much discussion and doubt among foreigners. It has been claimed that the figures of the Chinese census are much too high. There is, however, no known reason why the officials of that country should exaggerate their population. There is no disputing the fact that the means existing there for arriving at an accurate census are most ample. Every house must have a list of its inmates hung at its door, and a violation of this is visited with punishment. The imperial and local taxes are based in part upon the numbers of the people. The most difficult tax imposed upon the provincial rulers is the furnishing the amounts of money demanded by the Imperial Government, and any excessive census return would only increase that difficulty. It is only a fair presumption that if the census returns are incorrect they are too small rather than too large.

The census of 1875 gave the population of the emp re at 435,000,000. Since that time Tonquin has been lost, with several million people, and Kashgaria has been reconquered. Among no people with any degree of civilization is the birth rate so high as in China, and, although the death rate in the densely crowded districts is very great, there is every reason to presume there are now 450,000,000 people in China.

These figures represent more than one third of the population of the globe. It is a greater population than that of all Europe, and three times the number of people on the western continent. Even at these enormous figures the average number of people to the square mile for the whole empire—85—is not so high as in some parts of the United States.

In the great mountain ranges, on the arid plains of Kashgaria and the snowy regions of Mongolia and Manchuria the population is sparse, but in the eight central provinces of China proper—in the fertile, alluvial soils—the population is denser and more crowded than in any other region of equal extent on earth. The villages there are almost beyond enumeration, and the numbers of walled cities incredible to those who have not seen them. In the two Kiang provinces, at the mouth of the Yangtz River, with an area of 90,000 square miles, the population in 1875 was 72,000,000, and there were 125 walled cities.

The census of 1875 was taken when the richest portions of these two provinces had been devastated and depopulated by the Taiping rebellion. Since that time there has been a great inpouring of people from other regions of the empire, especially from those districts where the famine of 1878 prevailed. The natural increase of population has also been very great, and it would be safe to say that these 90,000 square miles have now more than 80,000,000 people.

A Detective Outwitted.

James A. L. Wilson, the Philadelphia forger was brought before Judge Macdougall of Toronto, two weeks ago, but as the detective with the necessary affidavits and evidence had not arrived, he was remanded.

Promptly at ten o'clock Friday morning Judge Macdougall took his seat on the bench, and Wilson was brought before him. Several affidavits, including the evidence of the principals of the robbed Philadelphia company, taken before a commission, were read, after which Mr. Osler, prisoner's counsel, announced that Wilson had decided to waive all his extradition rights and go back with Detective Miller.

Although the case is a most serious one, particularly for Wilson, there is a humorous feature about it. A few days ago Detective Henry Weyl, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city and reported at police headquarters that he was the only officer who had power to take charge of prisoner Wilson. He showed his warrant and a number of affidavits, and there is no doubt but that he has been instructed in the case. Upon being informed that Detective Peter Miller was looking after the case he became excited, and by his remarks it was learned that a reward of $500 had been offered to the person apprehending the bringing Wilson back. For several days the authorities were somewhat perplexed as to what course to pursue, but the difficulty was solved when the prisoner volunteered through Mr. Osler, to go back with Detective Miller.

United States Crop Report.

In Illinois, one of the best in the winter belt, the wheat crop has been a failure. Kansas has been overrun with insects and the crop is practically a failure. Missouri is not coming up to expectations owing to dry weather. Indiana sends favorable reports, but in Ohio the crop is uneven and varied in quantity. In Michigan the crop is not yet secured, but indications point to a small crop. The crop is likely to be slow to move.

The reports of spring wheat are conflicting. The Northwest has been free from insects, but the yield will not be equal to that of last year.

Corn is in splendid condition. Cultivation has been through, and thus far there has been no trouble from dry weather. Kansas is the only exception in the great corn belt.

The oat harvest is much earlier than usual. In Kansas the crop is poor; Iowa and Nebraska show up better, but Minnesota and Dakota will have feed to spare. Illinois has a large acreage and a good crop. As a whole the yield is likely to equal that of 1885.

The grass crop is largely a failure, attributable quite as much to the dry season of last year as to the drouth of this.

Food Adulteration.

The New York *World* has recently turned its attention to the evil of food adulteration. Out of one hundred samples of tea collected of retail dealers, twelve were found to be adulterated, for the most part, with foreign leaves, known as *lie* tea. Of one hundred samples of ground coffee, twenty eight were mixed with chicory and peas. Of one hundred samples of sugar, only two were found to be adulterated with glucose starch, so that of the three hundred samples tested, forty-two, or an average of fourteen per cent, were found to be impure, enough in all conscience to show the necessity of local legislation, sufficiently severe to effectually put an end to these abominable and thoroughly dishonest practices.

HOUSEHOLD.

COLD CREAM.

This is an invaluable recipe furnished the writer by a lady who prepares it for her own use, and applied at night will keep the face free from those abominable marks called flesh-worms, and from pimples and sunburn. It will also prevent the nose from being greasy or shiny, a disfigurement common to many women. One and a half ounces of white wax, four ounces of sweet almond oil, six drams of rose-water, and five drops of oil of rose. Melt wax and oil of almond in a bowl; then add rose-water and stir well with a wooden spoon. The longer it is stirred the whiter it will get and the more creamy. Finally add the oil of rose, and then pack away in small jars or pots. This will be found the equal of any cold cream preparation ever invented.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Boiling in strong soapsuds will clean up an old lampburner and make it as good as new.

Oil-cloths can be brightened, after washing, by rubbing hard with a flannel moistened with kerosene.

Sinks, both iron and zinc, can be kept free from any coating of grease by rubbing them with kerosene occasionally.

Avoid taking cold by not sitting or standing still out of doors in windy or exposed places, especially after severe exercise.

White spots on varnished furniture are removed by rubbing them with a soft cloth or sponge dipped in a camphor solution.

Broiled steak, etc., should be served as soon as cooked, if you would have them at their best. A hot platter with a cover to receive the steak or chops is desirable.

Ox-gall added to the water in which black hose or other black goods are washed, will keep them from fading. Those and colored calicoes liable to fade dry in the shade.

SALT AND MILK.—Remember that salt will curdle milk; therefore in preparing dishes where much milk is used, do not add the salt until just before removing them from the fire.

A rusty wash boiler, if not leaky, can have its usefulness prolonged by making a bag of coarse white muslin and scalding the clothes in it to save them from rust.

Any gold jewelry that an immersion in water will not injure, can be beautifully cleaned by shaking it well in a bottle nearly half full of warm soapsuds, to which a little prepared chalk has been added, and after rinsing in clear, cold water and wiping it dry.

In canning fruit, if there is juice left over, put it in self-sealing bottles and use it in preparing sauces for desserts. Juice of strawberries, raspberries, and the like, makes a very pleasant drink in water, to which sweetening can be added or not as desired.

A looking glass is nicely cleaned by rubbing well with moistened paper. When all spots are removed, use dry soft paper for polishing it. Another method is to add enough ammonia to the water in which both windows and looking glasses are washed, to make it feel slippery; rub dry with paper.

To give bed-clothing and under-clothing a thorough sunning and airing is the next best thing to washing it. It also sweetens it. A second suit of underclothing should be on hand for afternoon wear, and what is taken off be thoroughly aired and dried before hanging in the closet.

To beautify the nails, hold them for fifteen minutes in warm water, then, while flexible, cut carefully. Polish them with a piece of chamois skin dipped in a mixture of oil and finely powdered pumice stone. Push down the skin at the lower part of the nails to show delicate half-moons of white.

Odors from boiling cabbage, onions, ham, etc., can be prevented by using a kettle with an open pipe running down the side from a grooved top. This pipe discharges these odors into the fire, and they are thus carried into the chimney. The kettle has a rounded, very close fitting cover that sets into the grooved top so closely that no steam can escape into the room.

Ice will not melt so quickly if the pitcher is covered with some non-conducting covering. A thick paper bag, slipped over will do some good, but it would be better to make it fit better, and line it with raw cotton. Take a piece long enough to go around the pitcher, fit a round piece into the top. Sew them together. and make a cover of chintz the same size to go over all. Sew handles of braid to each side to lift it by.

When washing glass, slip it into the water so that the inside and the outside touch the water at once. The reason glasses break is because the side which is first put in expands more quickly than the other. Wash glasses in hot soapy water and wipe on a dry linen towel, to make them glossy. *New* silver should not be washed in soapy water as it dims its brightness, but old silver that has always been washed thus, may look better when washed in hot soapy water and rubbed with a dry cloth. Knife handles should never be wet, nor should the blades be put in too hot water as they may expand, cracking the handles.

Dust will penetrate into closets, no matter how careful one may be, and if it once penetrates a dress it is impossible to get it all out, besides necessitating frequent brushing which wears out silk. A good plan is to make a bag of an old sheet, starching it first that it may stand out with the dress. Make it long enough to cover the dress completely, run a hem at each end wide enough to run a tape in. Button the belt of the dress and hang it over a "coat hanger." Have a loop on the hanger to come up through the bag, the loops on the bag too, to hang it by when the skirt is out. Draw it up at top and bottom, and you may bid the dust defiance, so far as the dress is concerned.

Take equal parts of flour, grated cheese and butter; season with pepper and salt, and mix with one or two eggs. Bake in small cake or patty pans. You will call them nice cheese cakes.

To clean black cashmeres and other all-wool goods, soak them over night in strong borax water. In the morning hang them to dry without rinsing or wringing, and while damp, press smoothly on the wrong side.

RECIPE FOR ROOT BEER.—Take 1 ounce each of sassafras root, allspice, yellow-dock root and wintergreen; ½ ounce each of wild cherry bark and coriander seed; ¼ ounce hops and 3 quarts of molasses. Pour sufficient boiling water on the whole, let stand twenty-four hours; filter the liquor, add half a pint of yeast, put in a tight cask or in bottles and let stand twenty-four hours. Then use.

A Baby Story.

Two mothers sat opposite each other in a car on a Michigan Central train going to Toledo the other day. Each had a baby about a year old, and each baby came in for a share of the admiration of the passengers. This seemed to make the mothers jealous, and after thinking the matter over for a while one of them leaned across the aisle and said: "I feel it my duty to tell you to go into the car ahead with your child, as mine has the whooping cough." "Oh! has it? Thanks for your kindness: but mine is all over the whooping cough and is now coming down with the measles. Perhaps you had better go into the car behind?"

Law versus Saw.

Sitting in his office was a lawyer—
Standing in the street, a sawyer;
On the lawyer's anxious face
You could read a knotty case,
Needing law;
While the sawyer, gaunt and grim,
On a rough and knotty limb,
Ran a saw.

Now the sawhorse seemed to me
Like a double X in fee;
And the saw,
Whichever way 'twas thrust,
Must be followed by the dust,
Like the law.

And the log upon the track,
Like a client on the rack,
Played its part—
As the tempered teeth of steel
Made a wound that would not heal,
Through the heart.

And each severed stick that fell,
In its falling seemed to tell,
All too plain,
Of the many severed ties
That in lawsuits will arise,
Bringing pain.

Then methought the sturdy paw
That was using axe and saw
On the wood,
Held a yielding mine of wealth,
With its honest toil and health
Doing good.

If the chips that strewed the ground,
By some stricken widow found,
In her need,
Should, by light and warmth, impart
Blessings to her aged heart,
Happy deed.

This conclusion, then, I draw
That no exercise of jaw—
Twisting India-rubber law—
Is as good
As the exercise of paw
On the handle of the saw,
Sawing wood.

Why He Was Saved.

In February, 1861, a terrible gale raged along the coast of England. Eighty-one vessels were wrecked in Hartlepool Bay. while the storm was at its height, the *Rising Sun*, a stout brig, struck on Longrear Rock, a reef extending a mile from one side of the bay. The vessel sunk, leaving only her two topmasts above the foaming waves. The life-boats were away rescuing wrecked crews.

The only means of saving the men clinging to the swaying masts was the rocket apparatus. Before it could be adjusted one mast fell. Just as the rocket bearing the life-line went booming out of the mortar the other mast toppled over.

Sadly the rocket-men began to draw in their line, when suddenly they felt that something was attached to it, and in a few minutes hauled on to the beach the apparently lifeless body of a sailor-boy. Trained and tender hands worked, and in a short time he became conscious.

With wild amazement he gazed around on the crowd of kind and sympathizing friends. They raised him to his feet. He looked up into the weather-beaten face of the old fisherman near him, and asked, "Where am I?"

"Thou art here, my lad."

"Where's the cap'n?"

"Drowned, my lad."

"The mate, then?"

"He's drowned, too."

"The crew?"

"They are all lost, my lad; thou art the only one saved."

The boy stood, overwhelmed, for a few moments; then he raised both his hands, and cried, in a loud voice, "My mother's been praying for me! My mother's been praying for me!"

And then he dropped on his knees on the wet sand, and hid his sobbing face in his hands.

The Courtship of Quails.

I once had the pleasure of witnessing the courting and pairing off of a flock of quails. I was sitting so I could look down on a flat rock that stood up higher than the tops of a thicket of brush and weeds surrounding it near a small brook. I first heard the chatter of quails in the brush. After holding quite an animated confab one hen quail flew up on the rock and was followed by five or six males. Miss Quail strutted around a few times, apparently not noticing her admirers, assuming coquettish attitudes, and putting on more style and affection than a human dudess of the present day. She finally took a conspicuous position and appeared to devote her entire attention to herself. Her admirers, in the meantime, stood around and looked at each other with defiant eye and mien. They then began to strut around, spread and trail their wings, try graceful walks and poses, each striving to outdo the others. The more they tried to make a favorable impression before Miss Quail the more excited they became, until they went to fighting.

They fought hard and furiously, until at last one of them, by a fortunate pass, knocked his antagonist off the rock. He did not stop, but picked into the first one he came to, and then kept knocking one off at a time until there was but one left. The victor took one comprehensive look over the field of battle, struck up a rattling chatter and walked up to Miss Quail, strutted around a few times with self-importance enough for a United States Senator, keeping up a rattling string of—of—well, blarney, I suppose. Finally they rubbed heads and bills together, walked to the north side of the rock, rose simultaneously and flew away, lighting together, ready for housekeeping. Another hen then came upon the rock with three or four males and went through the same form of courtship, and to the victor—the reward of a wife. So it went on until all the hens were mated and gone.—*San Diego Sun.*

Language of the Hand.

Hands indicate character. A thin, skinny, narrow palm expresses feebleness of intellect, as well as absence of energy or moral force. A hollow, deep palm indicates misfortune, loss of money, misery and failure in enterprises. Shakespeare tells of an "itching palm:" that indicates that the blood is out of order, with a covetous disposition. A stiff, hard hand, that opens with difficulty to its full extent, betrays stubbornness of character and reluctance to open to calls of charity. Supple elastic fingers, on the other hand, while manifesting a tendency to extravagance, nevertheless indicate talent and sagacity. Those who have short fingers are quick, impulsive, and act usually on the spur of the moment, more readily than those who have long fingers. Short, thick fingers, nearly all of the same length, indicate a callous, cruel character, and betray clumsy unhandiness in manipulation, as well as a constant tendency to falsehood and the defamation of the character of others. Long, slender fingers betray a peevish, worrying disposition. Young women ought to choose a husband whose hands are naturally red; and hands made red with difficulty should be carefully avoided. A man with dark colored hands is inclined to biliousness and melancholy. As an indicator of character, however, the thumb is the "boss." A small, ill-formed, feebly-balanced thumb betrays a vacillating disposition. Small thumbed persons are governed by the heart, while the large thumbed are swayed by the intellect. Independent, self-reliant people have large thumbs, or ought to have them, from the point of view of the chirosophist, while pliant, dependent, and easily governed natures may be known by the smallness of that digit, always remembering that the feature must be judged in proportion to the size of the hand and the fingers on the same hand.

Mrs. Annie Rausch, of Letart, Va.) whose 100th birthday has just been celebrated, is said to be the mother of the largest family in America. She was married when she was 15, and bore thirteen children, eight of whom are living. Her oldest child was born when she was 16, and her oldest living child is 78. Her oldest grand-child is [illegible] years old. She has fifty-two great-great-grandchildren, and her descendants altogether number over 600. She is apparently good for years yet.

Mme. Popp is the most industrious of all Belgian journalists. She has written 18,000 articles for Le Journal de Bruges, her late husband's paper.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

COURT HOUSE AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

It has been decided at a late meeting of the County Council to advertise for tenders to build a new Court House. That is well. A new Court House and Registrar's Office is badly needed and we hope the county will put up a building which will do credit to the enterprise of our people. While it would be foolish to incur a heavy indebtedness in building a structure larger and more elegant than necessary, it is well to remember that the proposed building will be standing when the county is one hundred years older and Lachute town may have become a city. The cost of course must be defrayed by the county as a whole as well as Lachute Town in particular, for by an amendment to civil code passed during the last session of the Local Legislature, Lachute must pay its portion towards the building of the Court House. It seems right that we should pay our share of the tax, but it is a well known principle accepted by most political economists that he who pays taxes should have a voice in the disbursing of those taxes. We hold it to decidedly unjust that Lachute should pay a large county tax and have no representation in the County Council. But some one argues that Lachute will derive all the benefit of having the Court House built in the town. We deny that. Lachute will not derive *all* the benefit. If the court house is built in Lachute it is because the representatives of the different municipalities consider it to be the best place, on account of its geographical position, its size and its importance as a manufacturing town. It is quite true the Court House is of *some* benefit to Lachute, but the fact of its being here is equally beneficial to the rest of the county. Again, Lachute will be compelled to pay more than its share of taxes, because the valuators in the town have obeyed the law and valued property *at its full* cash value, while in some municipalities the valuators have disregarded the law and property is put at about half its cash value. It is reported that one Council passed a resolution instructing the valuators to place property at its full cash value and after their report was presented, the Council reduced the valuation in several cases. If such report be correct, the Council committed two gross absurdities. First, they instructed their valuators to do what their oath of office requires them to do, thereby indirectly declaring that the valuators had been in the habit of violating their oath of office. Secondly, after three experts have gone unto the property and made a personal examination of it, taking in all its surroundings and have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with it, they, the Councillors, who have never perhaps seen the property and know nothing whatever about it, undertake to revise and lower the valuation. If the Council is capable of placing a fair value on property without visiting it, the expense of paying valuators is an unnecessary one.

Lachute Young People's Christian Association.

This society held its first quarterly meeting on Friday evening, July 15th, in Victoria Hall. After the Bible Reading the Executive Committee met, when the report for the first quarter was read. It was resolved that the same be published. It was substantially as follows:

"This Society entered upon the first quarter of its existence and work, on March 4th last. We have now completed our first quarter, and it is for us to glance over the work done and judge of its usefulness and success. It was agreed at the outset to hold meetings for one quarter, at least, and let the Society then judge whether it would be best to disband or go on with its work. The chief work has been the carrying on of meetings for prayer and Bible study, and so far they have been pretty satisfactory. The only matter for regret is that they have not been more largely attended. Those who have attended have shown an interest in the meetings, taking part in the Bible Readings and conversation. Eighteen meetings have been held since the beginning. No outside work has been undertaken, such as Sabbath School work and prayer meetings in the neighboring settlements, as was recommended at the beginning. Part of the Society's work was to keep the members posted in missionary news and Christian work generally through out the world. But it was thought best to confine ourselves to meetings for Bible study, for the present, at least. No expense has been incurred except what was necessary for rent of the Hall. Funds are raised by charging a membership fee for gentlemen of one dollar per year or twenty-five cents per quarter. The thanks of the Society are extended to Mr. Thos. McOuat, who very kindly had the constitution printed at his own expense; also to Dr. G. H. Christie, who added to the supply of hymn-books.

In conclusion it must be said, that if the Society resolves to continue its work, it should present its claims more zealously. Its aim is to do good. It desires to be a means of educating the young people in Bible knowledge and Christian work. It does not wish to interfere with the work of the churches or the ministers. It is also undenominational, although the idea was suggested by a need felt among the young people of one of the denominations. It therefore deserves the sympathy and support of all, and if it continues its work it is hoped it may be more useful and its influence more felt among the young people."

In behalf of the executive committee.

(Signed) T. J. BARRON, Pres.

It was resolved that the meetings be adjourned until the first Friday of September when the officers will be re-elected for the balance of the year and work will be resumed. The Society extends a hearty invitation to all, especially to young people to attend its meetings on their re-opening in September.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the County Council was in the Court House, Lachute, on Saturday last, at which was present: A Pridham, Warden; Mayors Chambers, Strong, Cushing, Dunbar, Milway, Seale and Cooke.

The object of the special was to pass resolutions in accordance to and as required by article 893, 894, 895 and 896 of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to give force and effect to the By-law No. 9 A, adopted by this Council on the eighth day of June last past and duly published, concerning the erection of a building to be used for a Circuit Court and Registry Office for this County, that is, for the purpose of giving a public notice to specify summarily the works to be done and other details judged necessary, and the time during which tenders therefor may be sent in. 2nd. To award the contract for such works. 3rd. To have such contract made in the name of the Corporation of the county of Argenteuil and accepted by the head of the Council or by some other person to be especially appointed and authorized to this effect by the Council in favor of such contractor whose tender may be accepted and who shall furnish the security required by law.

On motion the Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to advertise in the following newspapers: Montreal *Gazette* and *Witness*, *Ottawa Citizen*, WATCHMAN, and *Le Nord*.

Moved by coun. Strong, sec. by coun. Cook, that this special meeting adjourn until August 15th, at 11 o'clock. Carried.

After Long Years.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years finding no cure. I tried B B. B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont.

Dalesville.

The "glorious twelfth was celebrated here by a union picnic, held in Mr. Varey's grove. Two lodges were present—Louisa and Dalesville. A very pleasant day was spent notwithstanding the great heat. These inconveniences were counteracted by the cheery smiles of our fair ladies who turned out to do honor to the occasion. What gathering would be complete without them? For among the stately trees which adorn our native hills, could be heard sweet ripples of merry laughter. Towards the close of our sylvan treat, we had the honor of welcoming as guests, Bros. Canning, Douglas and Douglas, from Chatboro. A short, neat little speech by W. A. Douglas, a song by J. Douglas, and a few pleasant remarks and motions by W. Master Calder, followed with a grand flourish by the Fife & Drum Band, ended that part of the programme. The Lodges divided, formed into procession and marched with banners flying to their respective Lodges to await the approach of Night, sable goddess,

"When stalwart youth and ladies fair,
Would nimbly tread a measure there."

Morin Fats.

The 13th of July was celebrated here instead of the 12th, on account of our people wanting to take part in the celebration of the 12th at Lakefield. On the 13th, a great number from Mille Isle and Shawbridge, as well as the people of Morin, with flags flying, assembled in Mr. John Newton's grove, and after routine the chair was taken by Rev. A. Logan, there being on the platform, in addition to the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Simon, of Lakefield and Rev. Mr. Taylor of Mille Isle. The chairman called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Simon, who made a good speech on church attendance and the purpose for which people should go to church. Mayor Jekill was then called upon to say something, and on his appearance on the platform was applauded. His speech consisted in a short account of the siege of Derry and the battle of the Boyne, and the noble stand our forefathers took upon these occasions. He also referred touchingly to the Queen's Jubilee, and three rousing cheers were given for the Queen. Lieut. Jekill then made a speech in which he compared the peaceful reign of our Queen with that of other sovereigns who reigned fifty years. Rev. Mr. Taylor then spoke on unity and, as is usual with him on such occasions, enraptured his audience. Rev. Mr. Logan in a few stirring words told the audience their first duty was loyalty to their church, and hoped they would enjoy a good time. He then read a programme of games as follows:—Throwing the hammer and long jump, won by Sam Stevens; hop, step and jump, won by T. Williams; boys' race under fourteen, won by Henry Watchorn. Refreshments then appeared and after doing justice to them, a friendly tug-of-war was pulled by nine of the young men of Mille Isle against an equal number from Morin, in which the latter was successful. After singing "God save the Queen" the company broke up. We must say we seldom have enjoyed so good a turn out and so harmonious a meeting.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75cts., large bottles.

The Robins Monster Show.

This establishment will exhibit at Lachute on Wednesday, Aug. 3rd, and give two performances. Mr. Robins has a show this year that is second to none in size and, as for quality judging from the opinion of the press throughout the country is above comparison. The following notice taken from the Chelsea *Gazette*, we commend to the attention of our readers:

A circus comes to Chelsea, after an advance advertising agent has billed the town with "flaming posters." As a rule, the shows have not verified the posters for truthfulness and the circuses have not met public expectations. Last Saturday, June 11, however, our people had the glad surprise to witness a museum, menagerie and circus which were something really worth seeing. It was Frank A. Robbins' grand combination of novelties which is now on the road through New England. Such an array of show and combination of talent is, we believe, seldom exhibited under canvas, and if it was not the "greatest show on earth" it was something pretty near that. The street pageant was fine, but the displayed doings in the tent were well-nigh marvelous. Usually one or two elephants are all the travelling showmen bring along, but Robins had nine, yes nine of them, and so well are they trained that they performed tricks in music and dancing that were astonishing to hear and behold. Then there were performers in horsemenship, gymnastics, snake charming pistol shooting, etc, enough to take one's breath away in the witnessing. A remarkable thing in connection with the affair was the fact that the whole performance from beginning to end was clean and bright, without a bit of slang or indecency. In its details and as a whole, the circus was certainly all that its proprietor claimed for it as a popular entertainment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Latest And Most Improved Binder in the World is the 1887 "Little Maxwell,"

This Machine is constructed principally of Steel and malleable Iron, and although this has added somewhat to the cost of construction, it has accomplished the desired result, viz: A machine at once the Strongest, Lightest and most Lasting ever put into the harvest field.

See one and be convinced.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Buy no Wagon until you see the ADAM'S TRUSS ROD WAGON, which is the "Banner Wagon of the Dominion of Canada." This is the strongest, lightest, best proportioned, best made, best painted, best running, the cheapest and most durable Wagon on wheels.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

To The Farmers of Argenteuil.

Maxwell's Sulky Horse Rake excells for simplicity, durability, finish and splendid appearance.

Its work speaks its worth.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Reaper is the prince of Reapers. It is lightest in draft and easiest running Reaper in use.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Mower.

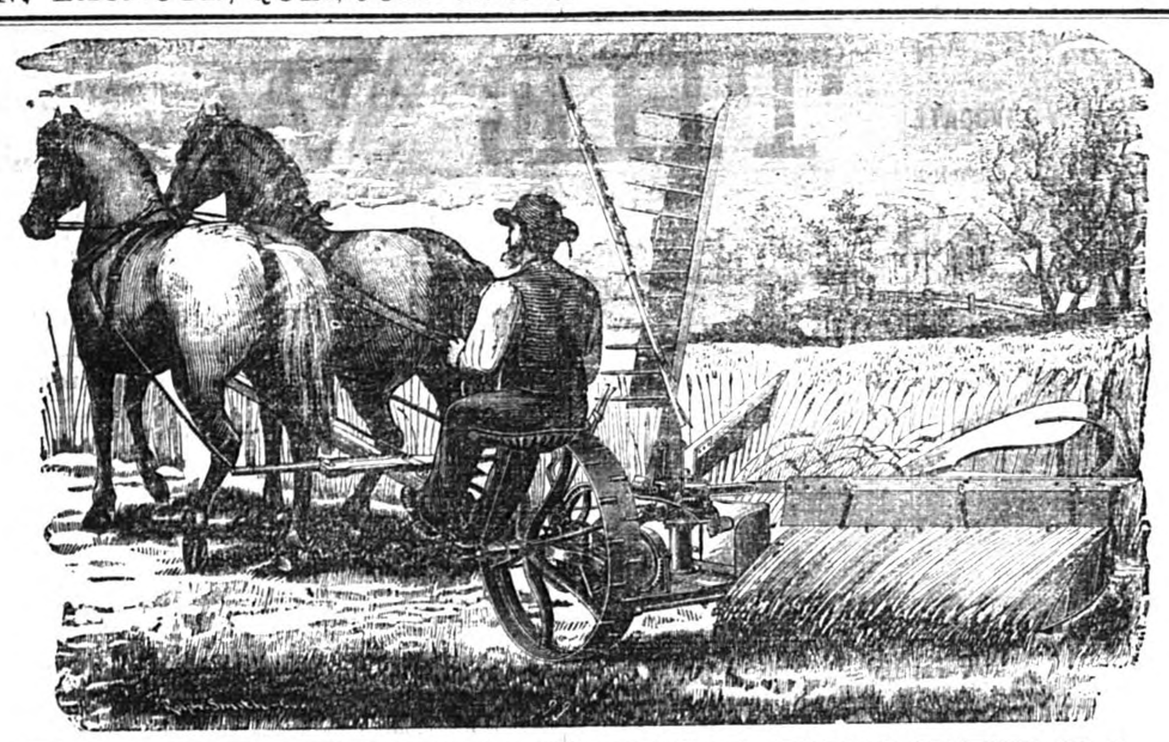
Every one has heard of the Maxwell Mower, and all who have used it speak highly in its favor. It is an easy running Mower. The gearing is all enclosed and thoroughly protected from dust. It is durable and lasting. Examine it and you will at once see its supreme qualities.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Awarded 1st Prize at all Competitions.

Oshwa Champion Pitching Machine manufactured by J. W. Provan, Oshwa, Ont. Buy one from

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.



REAPERS! REAPERS! REAPERS!

"FROST & WOOD," "DAISY, "THE MAXWELL," "THE ROYAL." "MAXWELL" HARVESTER & BINDER.

HARDWARE.	PAINTS	AMMUNITION	FIRE ARMS.
A full assortment on hand and arriving daily. Mechanics Tools, House Builders Furnishings, Nails and Spikes of all kinds.	Dry and in oil, Varnish, Japan, and Turpentine. OILS.—Paint, Machine and Castor Oil.	of all kinds. Blasting powder and Fuse. A great variety of Household goods.	Guns, Revolvers and Rifles from $1.75 to $50.00. CUTLERY—Table & pocket knives, &c.

Assortment so complete and prices so low that there is no need to go to Montreal for what you want.

ANDREW BOA,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Try our Household Loaf, 16c.; White Bread, Graham Bread, Scons, Buns, Rolls and a full line of Cake and the best Confectionery delivered to any part of the Town.

A few pounds of Choice Grapes yet, 20c. per pound,
Oranges, Lemons,
Apples, Dates,
Figs, and all fruits in season.

Market Square,
21-1y. Lachute

Lachute Marble Works,
(East Ward.)

Parties wanting work done in our line,

Head-Stones and Monuments,

will do well to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

MOIR & M'COY.

March 21, 1887.

BEST
Watches, Jewellry
AND
Spectacles Stock
IN TOWN.
—:o:—
Low prices, Repairs well done
T. JOUSSE,
Opposite Post Office,
Lachute.

The Montreal Business College
Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.
(ESTABLISHED 1864)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses. —La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. * * * * The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star.

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian, Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address:
DAVIS & BUIE,
Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Wool! Wool!

The undersigned in thanking their patrons for the Liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to say that with improved facilities we are prepared to do all work in a first class manner, such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spining into Yarn, and manufacturing into the following goods, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
SERGES,
SHAWLS, (without a seam)
SHEETING,
BLANKETS, (full size)
Grey & Checked FLANNELLS,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

for we will give Special Attention to the above custom work. Call for price list. Will also keep constantly on Stock the following goods to exchange for wool or other produce, and for which the highest possible price will be allowed regardless to quoted market prices:

TWEEDS, in variety.
ETOFFS,
SERGES, home spun.
HALIFAX TWEEDS, in shades and colours.
SHEETING.
FLANNELS, grey, white, and checked.
BLANKETING, Blankets full width.
SHAWLS, without a seam, from $1.00 up.
KNITTING YARNS, all colours,

and all at a price and quality to suit the farmers and working man. Being made from domestic wool, with proper spinning, twisting and tight weaving and finished with an eye to durability rather than touch and look.

We Challenge the Dominion

for the equal in the durability which can be backed by thousands of customers far and near, and we shall do all that lies in our power to maintain our reputation, which we know is envied by the Dealers in Shoddy Made Goods.

HAMELIN & AYERS,
38-3m. Lachute Mills,

Farming Machines.
Farmers of Argenteuil Read This.

I claim to have the best Mowing Machine.
I claim to have the best Reaper.
I claim to have the best Horse Rake.
I claim to have the best Binder.
I claim to have the best Threshing Machine,
And I claim to have the best Machines of all kinds of Agricultural Implements in the market, and on the most reasonable terms, and not afraid to put them against any other machine sold. See me before purchasing elsewhere, and want any other agent selling to put their Machines against me in the field, and leave the Farmers to Judge.

T. STEWART,
46-t.f. Lachute.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES,
Chatham, July 22nd, 1887. 21-6m

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

TO AGENTS
THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment, Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

FLOUR!
FOR
Cheap Flour
CALL
at
FRASER BROS.
Lachute.

FRUIT JARS.

BUY THE
MASON FRUIT JARS With the Porcelain Lined Disk Immerser Cover for keeping the Fruit below the Syrup, THE BEST JAR IN THE MARKET.

For Sale by
HUGH FRASER, Jr.
Lachute, July 21st, 1887. 21-1y

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOUSE OF
Meikle & Walker,
(Opposite Post Office, Lachute.)
—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

A. G. Stackhouse,
IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,
WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).
A. G. STACKHOUSE
t. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

LACHUTE
Flour Mills.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OCILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL
And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,
Call and see before buying elsewhere.
P. CAMPBELL,
Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 25-1y

JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW STORE
—:o:—
WEST END LACHUTE,

A large consignment of Fall and Winter Goods
Consisting of Gents Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Black and Tweed Suits.

Dry Goods and Groceries at Lowest cash prices.

ALSO.—New Lime constantly on hand, and New Brick this month, made at the Lime Kilns and Brick Yard in the Town.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD.
Lachute Mills, July 1, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Reapers.—A. Boa.
Fall goods.—W. J. Todd.
Notice.—O. Marin.
Public Notice.—G. J. Walker.
Wanted an insurance agent.
Attention.—J. Newton.
Furniture.—Riddell & Sutherland.
Fruit Jars.—Hugh Fraser, Jr.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 10th to the 15th.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Mr. Hope, has just received a lot of pears shipped direct from California. They are delicious.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. D. Raitt was badly kicked by a horse last week while in the stall of his stable. The hoof struck him below the eye making a deep gash.

A Good Act.

As a cure for all summer complaints I high recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Ont.

FIRE.—The Foundry of Messrs Charlebois, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire on Tuesday last. The fire started on the roof and had burned quite a large hole before it was extinguished. It was thought unnecessary to call out the Fire Brigade.

Special arrangements have been made by which pupils who have passed the examanations in the second grade Academy class of Lachute College will be admitted to the classes of the Montreal Business College without examination.

Are You Going To Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

THE HEAT.—The great heat of last week although felt very much in our town, happily did not result in anything serious. In Chicago during two days sixty-two persons died, either in or on the way to the various hospitals in the city. All these deaths were the direct results of sunstroke or heat prostration.

WATER FOUNTAIN.—One of the finest and most attractive improvements yet seen in Lachute is a fountain constructed by our worthy Mayor, Mr. Jas. Fish. The water comes through a pipe from the mill flume and can be raised to a very high elevation. The fountain is not only ornamental but useful as it affords passing horses a cooling draught. There are no fish in it.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

OBITUARY.—It is with the deepest regret we chronicle the death of Mr. Jno. Logie Jr, formerly of Chatham who died at his home in Green Valley Glengary. The late Mr. Logie is a nephew of Mr. P. McArthur of Dalesville.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board has met very frequently during the past week and are doing good work in preventing the spread of diptheria. Our town officer has a very busy time carrying food and fumigating houses.

A Source of Danger.

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

LACHUTE COLLEGE CALLENDAR.—The callendar for Lachute College will be issued next week and will contain additional information to that of last year.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Mackie wishes to return his warmest thanks, to his Congregation and other kind friends for the very handsome buggy presented to him, also for the very suitable present to Mrs. Mackie.

Not a particle of calomel, nor any other deleterious substance, enters into the composition of Ayer's Pills. On the contrary, this medicine is carefully compounded from the curative properties of purely vegetable substances. Try it.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—The great interest taken in our Educational institutions was exhibited last week in the election of School Commissioners About six persons were present. The retiring officers were Rev. Mr. Mackie and Dr. Christie, who were unanimously re-elected.

TOWN COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was called for Monday night. After waiting until about nine o'clock there being no quorum present the mayor declared the Council adjourned until the regular meeting in August. Is there not a penalty for non-attendance of councillors?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TROTTING MATCH.—At the annual trotting match on Tuesday the 12 inst, six horses were on the ground. In the first class a black horse from St. Scholastique who was in the hands of a first class trainer came in first and Lachute Fox close behind. The general opinion seemed to be that with good training Fox will become a very fast horse. In the second class Pollock's horse came in first with Bedard's second.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the Fire Works demonstration, Dominion Day 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions, total amount....$81.50.
Less amounts uncollected..... 10.50.
$78.00.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bill for fire-works.....$53.53.
Paid for nails..... .52.
" Hand bills..... 2.50.
" Postage on do..... .35.
" Alcohol for balloons..... .18.
" Fire plates, wire, etc..... .64.
$57.69.

Balalance on hand.....$15.81

Subscription lists and other details in full can be seen at my office by any person interested.

A. BOA.

If you wish to restore the bloom to your wasted cheek, and so improve your health the plumpness and strength will succeed emaciation and debility, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy will benefit you more surely and speedily than any other.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine
FOR AUGUST, 1887

affords pleasant midsummer reading for all. Stories and poems abound and yet the claims of those who like more solid reading are not over looked. The eyes of all now looking toward France, the articles on "Chantilly," the Duc d'Aumale's princely gift to the French nation, and the entertaining description of "Metz, its Monuments and Memories," will be especially attractive. Both articles are profusely illustrated. Dr. Talmage's sermon is "The Ships of War," and was delivered by him to the Veterans of the American Navy on the day before Decoration Day, at the special request of the men of the Navy, both North and South, and editorially he discusses "Sympathy and Common Sense," "Literary Pillage," apropos of some recent charges of plagiarism, and "Streaks of Light in the Cloud." Those who have followed the course of the two serial stories, "In Exchange for a Soul," by Miss Linskill and "His Banner Over Me," by Miss Mathews, will be specially interested in this number, for exciting periods are reached, and the two short stories, "The Convict's Message," by Florence B. Hallowell, and "A Romance of an Old Dress," Millie W. Carpenter, both convey excellent morals.

Great Gain.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaints during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 150 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N. B

Yesterday Mr. Fish was almost suffocated by sulphur fumes which he was using in destroying a nest of wasps. Dr. Christie was called and succeeded in giving relief to his sufferings.

Personal.

Mr. J. T. Prince, Gen. Superintendant P. P. T. Railway Aylmer, passed through here on Monday last.

Miss Charters of Montreal who has been visiting at Mr. Fish's returned home Monday.

Miss Howard left for Caledonia Springs on Saturday.

Mr. S. Hutchins of Hill Merrimac County, N. H. is visiting his friends in Brownsburg.

Dr. Geo. Christie has returned from his vacation.

R. P. De Laronde, Advocate, was at the meeting of the Town Council on Monday night.

Mrs. Watson Hill, of Brainerd Min., is visiting in Lachute.

Mr. Theodore Simpson of Oregon was in Lachute Saturday last while on his way to Vancouver. Mr. Simpson bought two lots in Vancouver for which he paid the sum of $3000. These lots were still covered with stumps at the time of purchase, but after removing them he rented the lots (the lessor putting up temporary buildings) for $45. per month, taxes paid by the party leasing.

W. A. Leggo Esq, Miss Edith Leggo and Miss Gertie Leggo sailed this week for Europe by the S. S. Oregon of the Dominion line.

Hon. Justice Wurtele passed through here Wednesday evening last.

POINT FORTUNE.

July 20th 1887.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Ottawa Hotel here last evening, which with the sheds are a total loss. The property is owned by Mr. P. Desautels He has a small insurance in the Rimouski, Montreal. It was with great difficulty that the brick dwelling of Mr. A. St. Denis adjoining was saved, had it taken the greater portion of the Village would inevitably have gone. Mr. St. Denis is covered by insurance in the Royal Canadian.

MARRIAGE.

MORRISON—YOUNG.—At the residence of the bride's brother, W. H. Young, St. Louis de Gonzague, P. Q., on the 9th inst, Mr. Henry Morrison, Lachute, to Maggie, second daughter of the late Ralph Young of St. Louis de Gonzague.

DEATH.

MARSHALL.—At 3 o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, Margaret Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Marshall, Lachute Mills, aged seven months.

NOTICE.

TO LUCAS VIAU, JOSEPH SHEFFER NELSON CARRIERE and others, proprietors of real estate in the parish of St. Canute, in the district of Terrebonne,

TAKE NOTICE that the debt due by you to the trustees (Syndics) of the parish of St. Canute, in the said district, for the last eleven instalments of an assessment imposed on your immoveable property, by deed executed before M. Prevost, N. P., at St. Jerome, on the 30th March last, 1887, for the construction of a church sacristy and dependencies in the said parish, has been transferred to the "Credit Foncier, Franco-Canadian," a body politic duly incorporated and having its office in the city and district of Montreal, under and by virtue of a deed of obligation and transfer passed before O. Marin, the undersigned Notary, on the fifteenth day of July instant.

O. MARIN, N. P.

Office of
PAPINEAU, MARIN & MCKAY, N. P.
16th July, 1887. 47.2-in.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

BLACK GOODS
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BLACK GOODS

BUY ALL
BUY ALL YOUR
BUY ALL YOUR
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MOURNING GOODS
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BLACK CRAPE
BLACK CRAPE
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BLACK CRAPE

Best and Cheapest Black Crapes are at
S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771,
1773, 1775, 1777.
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

ATTENTION!

Any gentleman wanting a drive with the fastest horse in town, call at J. NEWTON'S Livery Stable.

Any lady wanting her parlour dark, should put J. NEWTON'S dark green blinds under the white or lace curtains.



Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!

Look here! Great news for the people of Lachute and Argenteuil County. As I have no rents or dog tax to pay, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, it stands to reason that I can sell

PIANOS & ORGANS

cheaper than any other man in the trade. Give me a call before buying elsewhere.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, July 15th 1887.

WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL to do general house work. Will pay good wages.
Apply to
DR. STACKHOUSE.

Ladies AND Gentlemen!

Keep your Soles in trim by buying your Boots & Shoes at CARTER'S.

CARTERS is the place where to buy Solid

Boots & Shoes,

Latest styles and best quality in Boots and Shoes at CARTER'S.

Prices away down at CARTER'S,
Save your Money.

Call and see for yourselves that

CARTER

is the right man to look after your Soles

No Corns or Bunnions if you wear a pair of Carter's Boots or Shoes.

Remember where to find Carter, next door to Hope's in Meikle's Block, Lachute.

Phœnix
Wollen Mills,
Brownsburg.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for the liberal patronage they have received during the past years, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. They would call the attention of the public to their varied stock of

PURE WOOL CLOTHS

as follows, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SURGES.
ROLL CARDING,

as usual, best of extra LARD OIL used on Wool. Wool made into Cloth by the yard as desired. Having added to their other machinery a Yarn Twister, will always have a good stock of different colors of Knitting Yarns to exchange for or make your own Wool into the same. Double or Single Yarns at

LOWEST PRICES.

Being a number of years in the business, have only to see their prices and you will find it to your advantage to deal at the old stand.

ROBT. MORRISON & SON.

VALUABLE
Farm For Sale!

That well known and first class property on the Beach Ridge road, St. Andrews about one mile from the mill, known as the McPhee farm. Comprises about 245 arpents, with good stone dwelling, farmers' house, Barns, Stables and other outbuildings. Includes also large sugar bush and young apple orchard. Is considered a good hay farm, abundant pasture for large stock About 50 arpents under plough this season. The stock now on the place may be had at a valuation. Terms very liberal. A large part of the purchase money may remain at six per cent for several years if desired. —Sheriff's Title—Possession either this fall or next spring to suit purchaser.

Apply to THOS. LAMB, Post Master,
or W. R. HIBBARD, St. Andrews

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

THE LACHUTE
FURNITURE COMPANY

Have always on hand a full line of Household Furniture,

AT LOWEST PRICES,

Please call and inspect our stock.

RIDDELL & SUTHERLAND.
Carpenters & Builders,
46-ly. Market Square, Lachute.

WANTED.

An active, pushing man, with or without experience in the business, to act as

AGENT IN LACHUTE

for a large and popular

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Liberal terms and steady employment.

Address, stating age, qualifications and reference,

P. O. Box 556, MONTREAL.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or semina Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid* on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box. 450.

New Store!

I beg leave to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity, that I have opened a General Store in

Mr. J. A. Bedard's

building Lachute, and will always keep on hand a first-class line of goods as follows:

Clothing,
Jewellery,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Tinware, &c.

And sell all goods at lowest figures for cash.

And will take all kinds of farm produce in exchange for goods. such as Butter, Eggs, Hydes &c.

L. KERT,

Lachute, May 19th, 1887.

READ THIS
AND SEE WHERE TO BUY CHEAP GROCERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mens Suites, Fine Finish,	$10 00
Mens Tweed Pants,	2 00
Boys Suits ranging from	$3 upwards
Raisins, 3lb for	25c
Sugar, light brown, 17lbs for	$ 1 00
Sugar, granulated, 14lbs for	1 00
Soap, 25 bars for	1 00

"Fine Japan" and "Green" Teas at lowest rates,

Herrings,
Cod Fish,
Canned Goods,
Best London Pickles

an all other articles kept in a first class Grocery, all at reduced rates.

Good Butter,
Oats,
Pork,
Cheese,
Fresh Eggs,
White Beans,
Dry Cord Wood.

The higest price will be paid for the above articles, in exchange for goods.

JACOB BRADFORD,
at the Lime Kilns,
Lachute.

9.-3m.

LIME FOR SALE!

Apply to J. BILSLAND.
Genoa.

STILL THEY COME!
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
—AT—
Lachute Book & Stationery Store.

Vestina's Martyrdom—a story of the Catacombs, by Emma Raymond Pitman; Childhood, the Text Book of the Age, by W. F. Crafts; Dorothea Trudel, or the Prayer of Faith; Thoughts on Important Subjects; Peter Cartwright the Backwoods Preacher; Handybook of Practical Cookery—enlarged edition, by Matilda L. Dodds: True to his Colors, or the Life that wears best; Round the World, a story of travel from the Narrative of Ida Pfiffer; Look at the Bright Side, by the author of Little Sunbeams; Archie Digby, or an Eton Boy's Holidays; The Flower of the Family—a tale of Home Life, by the author of Stepping Heavenward; Wrecked on a Reef, or Twenty Months in the Auckland Islands; The Castaways—a tale of adventure in the wilds of Borneo; True to the Last, by the author of Fighting the Good Fight; Royalty in Canada, by Charles R. Tuttle; Bibles and Testamelits, in large print; Story and Picture Books for children; Queen Victoria Jubilee Pictures; a large assortment Jet Brooches and Pins; Hair Brooches and Combs, Black Edged Visiting Mourning Cards &c.

R. W. KERR.

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

18-t.f. J. PALLISER, Advocate

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

To the inhabitants and ratepayers of the Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Gavin J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation of the County of Argenteuil, that a Brick Building is to be erected and completed in the Town of Lachute, to be used as a Court House and Registry Office for said County, according to the plans and specifications deposited and to be seen at the Registry Office of said County, situate within the limits of said Lachute Town, and that Tenders (Marked and Sealed Tenders) for the erection and completion of said Building, will be received up to and including the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST next ensuing, addressed to the undersigned G. J. Walker, at the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, with the names of two good and sufficient securities, for the due erection and completion of said Building.

Given this twentieth day of the month of July, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, at my Office in said County.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LIGHT, EASILY Durable Operated



The "Massey" Reaper.
(Made by Massey Mfg. Co, Toronto.)
McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute, P. Q.

PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin & Son,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address,
P. O. BOX 100, LACHUTE.
29t

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

F. X. BERTRAND,

GENERAL FAMILY STORE.

Always on hand, a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Staple Goods.

DRY GOODS:

Grey, white, stripe and checked Cottons White blue and brown Canton Flannells White, red, blue, buff and orange colored Flannells. Halifax, Scotch and English Tweeds. English Cork-screw, blue, black, brown and bronze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's boots & shoes.

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE:

Ladies' white granite Tea Setts. White China Tea Setts. White flowered, China Tea Setts. Parlor Room Lamps. Parlor Room Hanging Lamps. Platters, Bakers, Scallop and Pie Plates.

PAINTS & OILS.

Prepared floor and house Paints. White lead and Boiled Oil. Furniture, coach and oil cloth Varnishes. Turpentine and brown Japan dryer. Mixed roofing Cement and Paints. Window Glass, all sizes, and cut to order.

HARDWARE.

Heavy barn door trees and strap Hinges. Cut wrought and finishing Nails, Chissels, Hand-Saws, Squares, Spirit Levels, Augers and Auger Bits.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, and Forks at lowest cash prices.

GROCERIES.

Choice Japan and Basket fired, Breakfast Teas. Chase and Sanburn old Govt. Java Coffee. Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Syrup and Molasses, Pastry Flour, Oat Meal and Rolled Oats, Muscavado, granulated and pulverized Icing Sugars.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Warner Safe Cure, Brown's Brochial Troches, Candy Lozenges and Worm Syrup Porous Plasters, Cough Balsam, Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Condition Powders.

Be sure you find the Crooked Sign Store, West End Lachute Mills.

EVERY MAN
His Own Painter.

Buy at Wales', St. Andrews,

The new Ready Mixed Paints. The heavy Black Varnish, suitable for old waggons, &c. The new *Rubber Roof Paint.*

STOVES! STOVES!

Coal Oil Stoves, prices range from $1.50 to $10.00.

Call and see the new 'Combination' Cooking Stove surpasses any cooking range, a great heater—no bother with fire going out during the night; price moderate.

Orders solicited for American Stove Coal delivered from boat on arrival

C. T. WALES & CO.

ST. ANDREWS, May 20th, 1887

Business Card.

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesdays he, will be at RODRIGUE'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.

Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1yr

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
Watchmaker and Photographer,
Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE.

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (Castrating Colts, a speciality.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a specialty of business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, December 9th, 1886.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing at their Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & Co
Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are peomptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles
Hearse, $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute

FOR SALE.

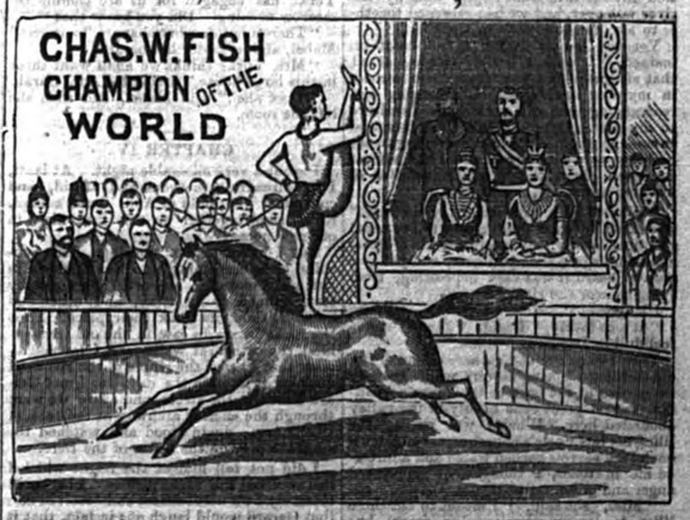
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his HOUSE & BLACKSMITH SHOP, in the Village of Dalesville. The Shop can be had with Stock and Tools.

The only reason for selling is on account of the proprietors health. No trouble in getting all the work wished for two men the year round; and a good opening for a Carriage Shop.

C. McALLISTER.
1-mo. Dalesville, Qa

THE ONLY SHOW THIS YEAR!
IT IS COMING!
LET ALL REJOICE!

FRANK A. ROBBINS'
DOUBLE CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE
—AND—
TRAINED ANIMAL PARADOX,
WILL EXHIBIT AT
LACHUTE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3rd.



WHAT YOU WILL SEE IN THIS
GREAT, NEW AND NOVEL SHOW!
TWO CIRCUS COMPANIES IN TWO RINGS!
DOUBLE ELEVATED STAGE PERFORMANCE!
MUSEUM OF HUMAN WONDERS!
MONSTER MENAGERIE of RARE ANIMALS!

CHARLES W. FISH | CHEV. IRA PAINE
The one King Horseman of the Universe. | The Master Shot of the World.

A HERD OF MONSTER
EDUCATED ELEPHANTS!
INCLUDING THE
$125,000 ELEPHANT BAND
Performing on a variety of Musical Instruments.

LINDA JEAL | ELENA JEAL
The only Lady Bounding Jockey Rider | Champion Lady Bareback Rider.

WILLIAM The DAVENES LUCY
Wonderful Aerial Artists and Champion Gymnasts.

MLLE. ALNA DANAJANATA,
The Oriental Snake Charmer, wrapped in Coils of Monster Reptiles.

THE ONLY CLOWN ELEPHANT
"ABDELENA."
TEN FUNNY CLOWNS!
AND
A HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS
From Every Branch of the Arenic Profession, forming
One of the Grandest and Greatest Exhibitions on Earth!

A FREE STREET PAGEANT
Of Gorgeous Magnificence will be given at 10 o'clock, A. M., every day, starting from the place of exhibition and proceeding through the principal streets. In this splendid Processional Display will be seen a long line of Gilded Chariots, unique Vehicles of novel design, open Cages of Wild Beasts, a herd of Thirteen Elephants, Ponies, Camels, Jubilee Singers, and THREE BANDS OF MUSIC.
☞ DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT. It will cost you nothing.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Doors Open at 1 & 6 P.M.
Which gives a full hour for seeing the many interesting wonders in the Museum and Menagerie, before the Circus Performances Begin.

EXCURSIONS on all Railroads at a Reduced Fair for Round Trip.
Full particulars can be had from your Railroad Agent.

ADMISSION, 50 cents. Children, under 9 years, 25 cents.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT
MONTREAL, Mon. & Tues., Aug. 1st
and 2nd, OTTAWA, Aug. 4th,

[All Rights Reserved.]

DARKNESS.

BY DORA RUSSELL,

Author of "The Vicar's Governess," "Footprints in the Snow," "Quite True," &c.

CHAPTER III.

Both Mr. Yorke and Gerard were in the breakfast-room when we went down stairs. Gerard looked even handsomer than the night before, and he presently proposed that we should all go over my poor uncle's house in daylight, and see if we could find anyone hidden in the cupboards.

We did this. Aunt Sarah, Mrs. Yorke, and Gerard Yorke and myself went that morning from room to room, and from landing to landing. It was a large house, and, as Gerard said, there were closets enough in it to contain a dozen skeletons. But we found nothing mysterious, and nothing that we could find fault with.

It was, indeed, scrupulously clean, and well kept. Mabel Neal was a good housekeeper at all events, and I began to think it was foolish to part with her. But while my aunt and Mrs. Yorke were discussing this point, Gerard touched my arm.

"Come into the garden, Maud," he said, "or rather come and have a peep at the Dere, Miss Denby? At the back of these houses there is an old archway which opens into the woods by the side of the river, and this morning it will, I am sure, look charming."

I followed him, only too well pleased to go. It was a beautiful morning in the early spring time, and after we had passed under the ancient stone arch-way, which Gerard Yorke spoke of, we suddenly came upon the loveliest scene in the world.

The broad and winding Dere gleaming in the morning sun between its wooded banks, the great trees drooping over its waters, and dipping their boughs into its glittering wavelets. Then above—standing out against the bright blue sky—the grey cathedral towers, and the grey, time-worn, ivy-covered walls which surrounded it; and further away the green woods on the hill-sides, and the ancient town lying beyond. It was like a picture—so still, so calm, so beautiful, and yet so full of life and variety. Here the cloister—there the town—the quiet contemplative life on one side, and the busy noisy one on the other, and between them the rippling river gliding on in its unruffled way.

I did not speak at first. It seemed so beautiful to me that I could not speak, for conventional words are too cold and tame to express any strong feeling, and somehow this picture by the river filled me with deep emotion. Then, when I glanced at Gerard Yorke, I saw he was watching my face.

"What! not one word of admiration," he said, "for our show view? I expected you to go into ecstacies, Miss Denby—all young ladies do."

"Then I can't be a regulation young lady," I answered smiling. "I am only a country girl, you know, and do not know how to express myself properly."

"Country girls must be very charming then," said Gerard, still with his eyes fixed upon my face. "Do you know many more of the same type as yourself, Miss Denby?"

I laughed and blushed; a foolish girl, pleased with a compliment from a handsome man.

"Which of our authors is it, who says that the smell of the hedge rose is sweet?" continued Gerard. "I agree with our author; I prefer a country-bred girl to a conventional one."

Did the sun shine brighter after I heard these words, and the air seem lighter, and the sky more blue? A strange, new joyousness at least seemed to thrill through my being, and to fill my whole heart with gladness. Yet what had he said? Nothing, I told myself after that happy walk by the river was over, and we had returned together to Mr. Yorke's house to lunch.

Yet the happy feeling in my heart remained. I caught myself singing aloud that afternoon as I went from room to room in my poor uncle's house; arranging and rearranging the old, handsome furniture to my tast. Garard Yorke had promised to come in about eight in the evening to see how we were getting on, and I had almost forgotten about the mysterious letter of warning now.

"Why Alice, how bright you look!" said Aunt Sarah, regarding me in her usual affectionate way. "Surely the air of Dereham must agree with you dear, and yet I've always heard it was very depressing, from lying so near the river."

I laughed.

"It's so lovely," I said, "I could never feel dull in Dereham, I think."

Then I went out and gathered some of the old-fashioned spring flowers which grew in the garden at the back of the house. Wall-flowers and great beds of lily-in-the-valley abounded here. When I was pulling the lilies, my late uncle's housekeeper came down one of the narrow garden walks and addressed me in tones, I thought, of suppressed anger and grief.

"Miss," she said, "I meent to cut these lilies, to lay on your uncle's grave—but everyone seems to have forgotten him now."

"I looked up hurt at the woman's words.

"I——I——did not know you wanted them for that purpose, Mabel," I said, "or, of course, I would not have touched them. I do not wish to do anything disrespectful to his memory."

She made no answer to this. She stood there looking at me, with her dark eyes fixed on my face, and her mouth tightly closed.

"Did he often walk here?" I asked, gently, for after all it was only natural that Mabel should grieve for her old master.

"Sometimes," she answered, "and to my mind he walks here still."

"What do you mean?" I said.

"The dead are not as far away from us as we think," she replied; and then, without another word, she turned away, leaving me feeling certainly very uncomfortable.

But when Gerard Yorke came, everything seemed to grow bright again. We had tea in the breakfast-room, but as we sat and chatted, some book was mentioned that Gerard Yorke wished to refer to, and, as he said he knew it was in the library, we went together to seek it.

A fire was in the grate, for my aunt had ordered fires to be lit in all the sitting-rooms, and the library fire was burning brightly as we went in.

"How comfortable this room is!" exclaimed Gerard: and after we had found the book he wanted, we stood by the fire and chatted, I knew not how long.

But however long it was it seemed too short! The bright fire burnt low before we had ended our pleasant talk, for suddenly Gerard bent down and drew out his watch to see the time by the dying embers.

"Good heavens!" he said, "do you know what time it is? Half-past ten o'clock; we must have been here more than an hour, Miss Denby."

"Indeed!" I answered with a little laugh.

"Yes, indeed," echoed Gerard. "And what is more," he added, "I have never spent such a pleasant hour before. You have given a new charm to Dereham, Miss Denby, for I confess I was about weary of it before you came."

"And yet it is so beautiful," I said, softly.

"Yes, it is pretty; but a young man needs something more than green lanes and winding rivers, and gray old walls to amuse his fancy. These are all very enjoyable and beautiful when one has a charming girl for a companion, but they grow dull enough to me, I confess, when I'm alone. But—I may walk with you sometimes, and see you sometimes, may I not, Miss Denby?"

"Yes," I half-whispered, and my head fell low.

Then he took my hand in his and pressed it.

"Thank you," he said, "I shall see new beauties in Dereham now—but, good-night. I will not disturb your aunt, so you must say good bye for me to her. Good night again." And once more he pressed my hand.

I followed him to the door of the room and then turned back. I had never felt so happy before. My heart was beating fast, and my cheeks were burning. I went up and leaned against the shelves of the bookcase, which extended completely across one side of the room.

I leaned there thinking of Gerard Yorke. I sighed and smiled, and passed one hand over my face, and then let my arm fall carelessly down by my side.

As it fell something cold and vice-like grasped my hand as in a grasp of iron! I gave a cry—I saw nothing—but I heard one single word.

"Beware!" was hissed into my ears as if from the book-case, and dragging my hand away, with a shriek I ran trembling and panting from the room.

But I had sufficient presence of mind not to rush into the breakfast-room where Aunt Sarah was sitting. I ran instead into the housekeeper's-room which was on the same floor, and there I found Mabel Neal apparently reading.

"Mabel!" I said breathlessly, "some one is in the library! I have had a terrible fright—something grasped my hand."

"And you are afraid?" said Mabel slowly, and she came towards me.

"Of course I am dreadfully afraid," I answered. "Who can it be? Someone must get into the house! We must send for a policeman—and Mr. Yorke."

"Neither a policeman nor Mr. Yorke can frighten the dead, Miss Denby," said Mabel in a deep solemn tone.

"And you think——?" I said growing pale.

"That the old man cannot rest in his grave," answered Mabel turning away her head.

"This is nonsense, folly," I said, but still her words had a weird and painful effect upon my mind. My uncle had died in the library—had been called away in a moment—his last wishes undeclared, his will unmade! Could his spirit still linger about the familiar scene? I asked myself, and I shivered and turned cold at the very thought.

"Shall I go for a policeman, or Mr. Yorke?" a moment or two later asked Mabel."

I hesitated—I felt ashamed again to send for Mr. Yorke, and if I send for a policeman what would Aunt Sarah say? I felt convinced indeed that she would leave the house—would probably leave Dereham altogether if she had another fright so soon.

And to leave Dereham now! I thought of Gerald Yorke at that moment, and this recollection gave me courage.

"Come with me," I said to Mabel, "and let us search the library."

But Mabel refused.

"I dare not go, Miss," she said. "It's an awful thing walking about and meeting those we cannot see! No, I dare not go."

"Come with me to the breakfast-room door at least, then," I said, but do not frighten Aunt Sarah."

"I will do that," answered Mabel, and she went with me across the hall, and in the breakfast room, which was all alight, with a glowing fire and the gas lit, we found Aunt Sarah sitting comfortably.

"My dear child," she said, addressing me as I entered the room, "whatever have you been doing? I heard Mr. Yorke go away some time ago. Have you been talking to Mabel. Mabel," she continued, speaking to Mabel Neal, "the three new servants that Mrs. Yorke has engaged for us are coming to-morrow evening. Did you know that?"

"There's nothing but changes," answered Mabel, almost under her breath.

"Mrs. Yorke thinks we shall want three in this large house," proceeded Aunt Sarah.

"Does she?" said Mabel, and then she left the room.

CHAPTER IV.

I spent a very miserable night. At least, I felt dreadfully nervous and afraid, and constantly kept hold of Aunt Sarah's hand, for we slept together on this first night in our new home.

But I heard or saw nothing. The sunshine came streaming into the windows in the early morning, and with its light my fears seemed to fly away, and other and sweeter thoughts took their place. Then the rooks began to caw in the old trees behind the cathedral walls, and I fancied almost that I heard the ripple of the river. I did hear it later in the day, for I met Gerard Yorke in the street, and again we went through the ancient archway at the back of the houses; again stood and watched the sunshine play on the water of the Dere.

I did not tell him of the fright which I had received the night before. I began to think my own nervousness had deceived me; that Gerard would laugh at; in fact, that it was better to say nothing about it, and to wait and see if anything more mysterious occurred.

And nothing did. Weeks passed away, and we felt almost settled at Dereham. We were well received by the society there, and all my poor uncle's friends, and all the Yorke's friends called upon us, and Aunt Sarah began to find out the poor people of the place, and give away her little income in her usual generous fashion.

And in these weeks Dereham became to me an earthly Paradise. Every day seemed brighter and happier than the last, for every day I was with Gerard Yorke, and every day his manner grew tenderer, and his attentions more marked.

At last came a day when he asked me to give him the love that was already his. It was on a starry night, I remember, and we had all gone down to the river side to see some fireworks which were displayed on the opposite bank. I stood by Gerard's side during the display of fireworks, and near us were Aunt Sarah and Mrs. Yorke and Mr. Stephen Yorke.

Then when the fireworks were nearly over Gerard took my hand and drew me away from our party with a whispered word or two.

"Come with me, Alice," he said, and I went with him, and in a moment or two we were in one of the quiet walks of the still dark woods.

What did he say? Few women could answer this question, I think, when the man they love first speaks of that love. The excitement, the new joy, the deep emotion which stirs the tenderest feelings of the heart, is usually not called forth by many words, nor by words that it is easy to repeat or write.

Half-spoken sentences, and tender hand-clasps, make up most of the love scenes in the world. Men do not go down on their knees now-a-days, or use high-sounding phrases to declare their passion. A few words, a look, a kiss, and the destinies of two souls are sealed. It was so at least with Gerard Yorke and myself amid the still, dark woods of Dereham on that momentous night.

And I was happy—too happy! For I feel sure that great happiness; great overflooding joy in existence, is not intended to be our state here, and that it never continues. We forget indeed that we are mortal in these golden moments, for the human soul is capable of an intense feeling of bliss. But not here—though perhaps in the eternal life beyond—do these moments last. Perchance they are glimpses of Heaven—rays falling earth-wards, too soon to be lost amid the mists and clouds by which we changing creatures of time are ever surrounded.

My golden moments lasted many days. No mist nor cloud seemed to come near me in the first bright hours after Gerard Yorke had declared his love. We were engaged, and when this was announced no one made any objection.

Certainly Mr. Yorke—Stephen Yorke—did say something which rather surprised me.

"Well, I hope he may prove worthy of you, Alice," he said to me, and he looked at me earnestly as he spoke.

Mrs. Yorke was delighted when she heard the news. She ran into our house, and clasped me in her arms.

"I am, indeed, glad!" she exclaimed. "All Gerard wanted was a good, sweet wife, and I am sure he has won one, Alice, when he has won you. Let me kiss you again, my new daugher—I have, indeed, two children now."

Aunt Sarah shed a few tears in her gentle way, and kissed me tenderly.

"My darling," she said, "I pray that he may make you very happy! Marriage is a sad lottery as you know, but if there are any prizes to be had, I hope you've got one!"

So no one made any objection, and Gerard was all love and devotion. These were midsummer days, sunny, shining hours, spent mostly on the still waters of the Dere, where the dip of Gerard's oars, and the twitter of the birds were often the only sounds which broke the slumberous silence around.

Presently it became known all over the town that we were engaged, and, of course, as these things will, the news crept into our household.

In the meanwhile we had as yet made no change among the servants. Mabel Neal was still the housekeeper, and she was a good manager, though her sullen and disobliging manner was not very pleasant.

But shortly after my engagement to Gerard, he spoke to me about this woman, and asked me to get rid of her.

"There have been some strange stories about her, you know," he said. "I advise you, my little Alice, forthwith to give her notice."

His wishes were law to me in those days, and the next time I saw Mabel Neal, I told her that I wished her to leave.

Her face changed, and she knit her dark brows when she heard my words.

"So," she said, almost instantly, "I'm told we are to have a new master here very soon?"

"Yes," I answered gravely, "I am engaged to Mr. Gerard Yorke, and I hope he will soon be the the master here."

She gave a hard, short laugh.

"And you wish me to go before then?" she said.

"Yes," I said, "I wish you to go before August, when I expect to be married."

She gave that strange little laugh again, and then, without a word of apology, left me.

I felt very angry. I had tried to be kind to her, for I had pitied her for the loss of her old master, and the changes which his sudden death had caused; and I had often talked of the provision that I intended to make for her when she left us. But her manner had been so rude to me that I could not help noticing it, and when Gerard came in during the afternoon I told him of it.

But he only laughed.

"My little girl," he said, "don't you vex yourself about trifles. Try to look your prettiest to night, for I want all the old fellows to envy me." And with a fond kiss upon my cheek he went away.

The reason that he wished me to look my prettiest that night was because Mrs. Yorke had a dinner party in the evening, to which she had invited all the friends whom she thought most highly of.

She was a proud woman, and she chose her friends chiefly for their position. She loved the world, and the world's good name, and she held her head high amongst those who considered themselves "the best people in Dereham."

Her dinner party was a great success. The Dean was there, and several of the canons and their wives, and a Sir John Trelawny, and one or two of the country families around. Mrs. Yorke introduced me with a pleased smile to all her friends, and treated me with the greatest kindness.

The evening was indeed a little triumph to me, and Gerard came more than once and whispered a fond word or two in my ear.

"I am so proud of you, my little Ally," he said, "Do you know the Dean has just been telling me that you are the sweetest-looking girl he has seen for years? He says I am a lucky fellow, and so I am."

I felt naturally elated. The Dean was a haughty, elderly man, not much given to paying compliments, and I was a happy young girl, very easily pleased. Then I was asked to sing, and my simple ballad was praised, and another was asked for.

"Everybody is admiring you," whispered Mrs. Yorke; and when I went near dear Aunt Sarah, she smiled at me and pressed my hand.

I remember glancing once at my reflection in the glass, and what did I see? A bright, happy looking, rosy girl, with the flush of joy on her cheeks, and the light of love shining in her eyes.

"She looks very happy," I heard Mr. Stephen Yorke say to some one as I passed him, in his quiet way, and I felt truly, perfectly happy.

At last that bright evening came to an end. One after another the guests left, and Aunt Sarah and myself were the last to go.

Gerard accompanied us home, and he and I went into the library to have a little quire conversation to ourselves.

"Well, my darling," he said, "and so you've really enjoyed yourself? I never saw you look so well! I think I am going to marry a beauty as well as a young lady of means." And he laughed happily and drew me to his breast.

We were to be married in a mouth from that day, and all our future lives seemed to lie fair and pleasant before us. We loved each other, we were rich, and now Gerard told me I was fair! I was quite happy I thought as I looked up in his face and smiled, and he also seemed full of blissful content.

"And you have forgotten all about the rude housekeeper now?" he asked, smiling.

"Yes," I answered, "but she was very rude, was she not?"

"She doesn't like being kicked out of her snug berth, I suppose," said Gerard.

"She's a stupid, silly woman," I said, "to be rude to me. But why do we speak of her? I want to forget everything disagreeable to-night."

"And she is both ugly and disagreeable," laughed Gerard, "isn't she?"

"Yes," I said, and laughed also, and then we began to talk of something else.

Gerard stayed more than an hour after this, and at last we parted unwillingly. Parted with fond words, and lingering hand-clasps, and a tender kiss. I remained in the room a moment behind him, for I was too excited to sleep, and I went up to the bookshelves to reach down one of Tennyson's poems, to take up to my bedroom with me.

I heard Gerard close the hall door, while I was looking for the volume I wanted. I saw it high up in the book-case, and I stretched out my hand to get it down. Suddenly as I did this, a loud explosion sounded in my ears, a great flash of light passed before my eyes, and the next moment a burning terrible sensation of pain seemed to seize my head and face, and then to envelope my whole being.

I gave a terrible cry, and fell backward. Then the room seemed to swim around me, and the fiery pain grew dim, and all grew dark.

. . . .

When I recovered my consciousness all was dark still. The fiery pain was still burning in my face and eyes, and when I tried to open them I could not. Then I put up my hands and felt that they were bandaged; and when I felt this, I cried aloud.

"My darling, my darling!" said Aunt Sarah's voice in my ears "are you better now? Oh, my poor darling!"

"Allow me, Miss Warburton," said a grave and a strange voice (which I after wards learned was the doctor's). "Remember," continued this voice, and I felt some one feeling my pulse, "that Miss Denby must not be excited—must be kept perfectly quiet."

"But where am I?" I said. "What has happened? Aunt Sarah, tell me what has happened."

"An accident has happened," answered the doctor's grave voice, while I heard a supppressed sob from Aunt Sarah. "A slight explosion from some cause or other has occurred, Miss Denby, and you are injured about the face and eyes. This is the reason they are bandaged, and this is the reason that you must keep perfectly quiet."

"And—and—my sight?" I asked, almost below my breath.

"You must not be uneasy about that," said the doctor. "For the present, of course, you must not be allowed to use your eyes. You must try to sleep and compose yourself."

"And Gerard?" I said. "Aunt Sarah, does Gerard know of this? Has anyone told Gerard?"

As I asked this, Gerard himself took my hand and kissed it.

"Alice, my darling!" he murmured, "I am here. Do not be afraid—try to sleep."

"But Gerard, how did it happen?" I said, clinging to his hand, and drawing it closer to me. "We had just parted. What caused the explosion? Something must have caused it."

"Yes, darling—but dont talk of it just now," answered Gerard. "Dr. Richards says you must be kept perfectly quiet—try to sleep."

That was what every one said, "try to sleep," but how could I sleep? I was in terrible pain—my eyes seemed to be burning in their sockets, and my head a fiery mass. Turn which way I would the pain was still there, and I groaned aloud in my torture.

I was conscious that several people were in the room as well as Gerard and Aunt Sarah. I am almost sure Mr. Stephen Yorke was there part of the night, and I heard Mrs. Yorke's low whisper more than once.

The doctor never seemed to go away. Again and again he felt my pulse, and again and again insisted on me swallowing some restoration. This seemed to soothe my pain a little; at least it seemed to dull my senses, and yet I was always conscious that something terrible had happened to me.

At last the morning came, and I heard the rooks cawing, and strange footsteps in the house.

"What is it Aunt?" I said, for Aunt Sarah had never left my bedside.

"A new doctor, darling," she answered. "Dr. Richards wishes another doctor to see you—do not be afraid."

Then the other doctor came into the room, and presently they unbandaged my eyes.

"Do you not see us?" said the new doctor. "Ah no—do not try—I think we can manage to ease the pain a little, Dr. Richards."

"Yes," answered Dr. Richards, and they put something on that was soft and cool, and then bandaged my head again, and all through the day it was the same thing.

I was not allowed to see Gerard. The slightest excitement was bad for me, Dr. Richards and Aunt Sarah told me, and I was scarcely allowed to speak.

So all through the first day of darkness I lay almost in silence. I tried to think sometimes, but my mind was not clear, and often vague and fantastic thoughts passed through my brain. I slept a little too, and in the evening when the new doctor called again I overheard him say to Dr. Richards that I was better—that I was recovering wonderfully from the shock.

"And when will you let me see again?" I asked.

There was a moment's silence in the room—just a moment's, and then Dr. Richards' voice answered in a cheerful tone,

"You mustn't talk about seeing for a few days yet. You are recovering from the shock, and we must keep you perfectly quiet, and your eyes bandaged. By and bye we will take the bandages off."

"And won't you tell me how it happened?" I said.

"Not to-night," said Dr. Richards. "Come you are doing well—try to sleep."

"And Gerard, Aunt Sarah?" I whispered "Has he called?"

"Every hour, darling," she answered. "But Dr. Richards and Dr. Bell both agree in saying that you must not see him. He sent his tenderest love to you, and has brought such flowers and splendid fruit. He said the last time he was here that I was to give you this rose." And Aunt Sarah put a flower into my hand as she spoke.

I laid it against my bandaged face, and then pressed it to my heart. All night I kept it there, and in the morning when I awoke, Gerard Yorke's faded rose was still clasped in my hand.

[To be continued.]

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Neighbor—"What beautiful hens you have, Mrs. Stuckup."

Mrs. Stuckup—"Yes, they are all imported fowls."

Neighbor—"You don't tell me so! I suppose they lay eggs every day?"

Mrs. Stuckup (proudly)—"They could do so if they saw proper, but our circumstances are such that my hens are not required to lay eggs every day."

The Experience of Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. Peters had ills,
Mrs. Peters had chills
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die:
They dosed her with pills,
With powders and squills,
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry.
Many medicines lured her,
But, none of them cured her,
Their names and their number nobody could tall;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.

The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters and now she wouldn't be without them.

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suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve yon of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome disease?

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Detachable collars and cuffs of velvet and volveteen are worn with wash frocks.

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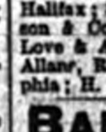
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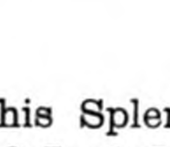


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SPECIAL NOTICE.



FACSIMILE OF A JUG OF DR. JUG'S MEDICINE.

We have decided in future to put Dr. Jug's Medicine in a brown jug, instead of a glass bottle as heretofore. The jugs that we will use for this purpose are made of the finest imported Rockingham, of a mottled brown colour, with "Dr. Jug's Medicine for Lungs, Liver and Blood" in raised letters on the side. Our reasons for making this change are: 1st—Its wonderful curative qualities will be better preserved by the medicine being kept entirely in the dark. 2nd—As the jug will be registered it will be impossible to counterfeit it. 3rd—The name, "Dr. Jug's Medicine" will be more easily remembered by association. 4th—Our friends will be able to recognize at once that they are getting the genuine article, as there is no other medicine put up in a jug. DR. JUG MEDICINE CO., Toronto and Stratford.

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Confederation Life ASSOCIATION.

OUR LAST NOTICE

In this paper referred to the Annual Meeting of the Association. This meeting (being the 15th since the Company was organized) took place on Tuesday, the 12th April, when the following gratifying increases were announced:

PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED FOR YEAR, - $96,894.
INTEREST AND RENTS, - - - 13,029.
ASSETS, - - $356,375. SURPLUS, 80,234.

$260,420 Were allocated as Profits to Policy Holders. Profits payable on and After May 1st.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Recent Testimonial to GURNEY FURNACES



To W. E. CONN, Tilsonburg, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that the two Gurney-Harris No. 15 Wood Furnaces, placed by you in our Avondale Presbyterian Church, have given complete satisfaction. We have found it possible to heat our building from freezing point up to 60 deg. in two hours. We have also found them to be very economical in the matter of fuel. We can cheerfully recommend these furnaces to any parties who contemplate heating by Hot Air.

(Signed),
M. McGREGOR, Pastor.
J. H. FERGUSON, Caretaker.
C. THOMSON, Chairman B'd Com.
J. FARNSWORTH, B'd'g Inspector.

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HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, and WINNIPEG.

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a persona r business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a half cents for each subsequent nsertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but ot necessarily for publication.

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NOTICE!

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

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Laws Affecting Women.

It is singular what bubbles arise and spread until they positively become an incident in the world's history. Who would have thought that the arrest of a young girl in London, whether innocent or guilty, would have led to such momentous results as has the case of Miss Cass. When the officious "Bobby" undertook to "run that young lady in" he little thought that his action would not only lead to a question being asked in the House of Commons, but positively to a motion being adopted censuring the magistrate before whom his prisoner was taken and the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews. At first blush it seems an outrage that a girl should be so unceremoniously treated on the streets of a great city at 9 o'clock at night, but laws forbidding women and young girls to be out unescorted after a certain hour are no new things. Pittsburg, Pa., is not a Puritanical city, but there is at present in existence there a local by-law, ordering the arrest of any woman found on the streets after 10 o'clock. Whether the woman was seeking medical aid for a sick child, or going home from prolonged work, was to make no difference. She was to be disturbed in her legal right of traversing the public highways on her own business, because a stupid and brutal conventionality chose to consider the exercise of that right an evidence of immorality. In these enlightened days laws are made generally for men and women alike, and while it seems hard to believe that any liberal minded man would desire to curtail the rights and liberties of the opposite sex, it is yet true that ten o'clock p. m. is an unseemly hour for young girls to be walking the streets, and that few women with proper sense of propriety, care to be out at that hour unless duly escorted.

Another Pennsylvania law peculiarly affecting women, is one against eavesdropping, under which a woman was recently indicted at Philadelphia. The indictment reads:

That Louisa Ehrline, on the 21st day of June, 1886, and on each and every day thence continually until the day of the finding of this indictment was and is a common eavesdropper, and then and there continually and on each day and all of said days and times did listen about the houses and under the windows and eaves of the houses of the citizens then and there dwelling, hearing tattle and repeating the same in the hearing of other persons to the common nuisances of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Here is a law that while affecting nobody's rights, for an eavesdropper has no rights, would, if more commonly enforced, be of real benefit to the community by preventing the harmony of many a family from being disturbed.

A Jubilee Joke.

The wag of the Jubilee has turned up and all England is laughing over his success. He caused the circulation all through the country of the report that every baby born on Jubilee day would receive a present of a silver cradle and six guineas, or about $31, from the Queen. It caused the greatest excitement among the mothers of the land, and they have been writing and coming to Buckingham Palace until 400 have already responded. What lent it probability is the fact that the Queen, although stingy as a rule, has generally sent $15 to every mother in England or Scotland who brought triplets into the world. One proud mother who appeared at Buckingham Palace with twins was especially aggrieved, as she considered that, like Mrs. Chick, she had made "an effort" to honor Her Majesty's Jubilee and should not be defrauded of her cradles and her cash. She would, she said, change the babies names, which had been selected for her by a local schoolmaster, the boy being called Jubilo and the girl Jubila Higgins. The officials disclaim all knowledge of the matter and hesitate to tell the Queen about it.

The Fog Bell.

There is a most ingenious fog bell at Cape Cod, the mechanism of which may not be known to all our young people. A western paper thus describes it:

It was a fog bell that used to ring on Race Point, Cape Cod. There was a big bell with a clockwork that would mournfully toll it whenever it was set a-going. The bell was under cover, but projecting from the house was a long, nicely-balanced lever with a big sponge on the outer end. There was a little roof over the sponge to keep the rain off, but when a fog came on, the moisture would saturate the sponge, and the weight bearing the lever down would start the machine, and set the bell to tolling. When the fog disappeared, the sponge dried out and the lever stopped the bell.

"The evil that some timid souls fear to the character of woman, from the exercise of her political rights, does not at all trouble me. Let education form the rational and moral being, and nature will take care of the woman."

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. X LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887. NO. 48

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Sir John Macdonald is expected to take a trip to the Maritime Provinces shortly.

The Tay canal, connecting the town of Perth with the Rideau canal, has been opened.

The ninety days' quarantine for cattle has been extended to Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Governor Masson has consented not to press his resignation for the present.

The sub-contracts for the construction of the Red River Valley railway have been awarded and work is in full swing.

The Toronto board of Trade, for the first time in its history, recently expelled a member for violation of the constitution.

Three sisters of charity have arrived at Winnipeg from Montreal, and will go west to Lac La Riche, a distant Hudson bay post.

No confirmation of the reports of discontent among the Indians around Selkirk, N.W.T., has been received by the Indian Department.

Mr. Chapleau, while in Paris, will, it is said, endeavour to bring about an extension of the commercial relations between France and the Dominion.

New freight and passenger rates, making reductions of from 50 to 90 per cent., have been put in force on the Pacific divirsion of the Canadian Pacific railway.

While in British Columbia, Mr. McLelan, the Postmaster-General, will endeavour to make a new contract for carrying the mails between Victoria and San Francisco.

It is stated that the militia authorities view with favour the experiments carried out this year by different corps with the view of organizing companies of bicyclists.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, will visit Newfoundland on the 20th inst., and will also make an extended trip through the Lower Provinces this summer.

The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of sending a commissioner to Japan and China to report on the best method of promoting Canadian trade in those countries.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at Victoria, B. C., with the extra dollar duty on crude opium. It will have a tendency to prevent smuggling of the article into the United States.

Salmon river, Skeena and other northern points in British Columbia are booming and a full pack is expected. The first shipment went East, Saturday. The Alaska canneries are in a similar condition.

While a laborer named Lemieux was engaged in arranging grass plots around the local Legislature grounds, Quebec, he dug up the skeleton of a child, which has been handed over to the coroner.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will shortly distribute to the North West Mounted Police who served in the recent rebellion medals similar to those distributed to the volunteers.

Owing to the extraordinary crop prospects throughout the Province of Manitoba there has been such a great demand for agricultural implements that every dealer in Winnipeg has completely sold out.

An investigation into the condition of the oyster and lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces has been commenced by the Dominion Government. The commissioners are now taking evidence in Prince Edward Island.

Two prominent members of the Montreal police force have been suspended, pending an investigation into serious charges against them. It is probable the whole force will be reorganized, and that a new chief will be appointed.

It is stated that the Manitoba Government has sufficient funds to carry on work on the Red River Valley railway for three months without negotiating the bonds, which will not be disposed of until advantageous terms have been secured.

The Quebec Government, it is announced, has received from the Ontario Government the sum of $100,000, on account of the sum owed to that province on the Common school fund division. The balance will be submitted to arbitration.

The city of Port Huron is endeavoring to compel the Grand Trunk railway to remove its elevator, warehouses and stockyards to that place from Point Edward, to give Americans the benefits of handling American products now enjoyed by Canadians.

The Militia Department at Ottawa has received Col. Turnbill's report on the recent fire in the Citadel in Quebec. It is understood that the report attributes the fire to accident, and attaches no blame to any of the men employed about the stables.

A reward of £15 sterling is offered by the captain of the "Canada" for the recovery of the bodies of the three midshipmen drowned in Bedford Basin, Halifax, on Sunday. Young Jenkinson was a son of the late head of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department.

It has been discovered that Chinese holding bogus certificates have been allowed to enter British Columbia on payment of $15. The tax law provides for twelve months imprisonment or $500 fine. Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., has formulated a charge against Collector Joseph Desermo.

Forty miles of the Red River Valley railway have been graded, and the subcontractors are expected to commence work this morning. The City of Winnipeg has agreed to issue debentures to the extent of a quarter million dollars, or more if necessary, for the purchase of bonds for the road.

Eight cadets who have completed their full course at the Royal Military College have been granted diplomas, two of the number having accepted commissions in the Imperial service. The twenty-six candidates who passed the entrance examinations have been ordered to be admitted as cadets.

It is stated in Winnipeg, with regard to the alleged threat of the Dominion Government to refuse Customs facilities to the Red River Valley railway, that as such applications must come from the Northern Pacific, the Government would not dare to refuse it for fear of incurring the danger of corresponding privileges to Canadian railways being withdrawn by the United States.

A despatch from Golden, B. C., says Sergt.-Major Lake, of the Northwest Mounted police, now in camp at Golden, suicided Saturday morning by shooting himself. He complained of a severe attack of neuralgia and retired at night as usual. Early in the morning one of his comrades heard a pistol shot. He got up and went into the sergeant's tent and found him dead, the bullet having passed through the front part of his head, entered the right temple and came out on the left.

Alex. Guay found the body of a girl about 19 years of age, about 4 feet 6 inches tall, near the Grand Trunk depot, Levis, on Saturday. She had blonde hair and wore a navy blue flannel dress, dark bodice and yellow stripped underskirt black stockings and laced shoes. Near the body was found a reticule in which were three keys, a pencil and four white pocket handkerchiefs. The body was removed to the morgue at the Palais, and an inquest was held.

The deputy sheriff of Ottawa has seized $4715 in the hands of the Bank of Commerce on behalf of the Dominion Express company. Five thousand dollars shipped by express from Ottawa to the Carleton Place agency of the Bank of Ottawa over six weeks ago was stolen in an unknown manner. The express company promptly settled with the bank. Shortly afterwards the money was discovered, but the finder refused to give it up, holding out for a higher reward. He deposited the package in the Bank of Commerce, and the express company finally decided upon the seizure, which was carried out.

AMERICAN.

Grape rot is reported all through the Piedmont section of Virginia, and the crop is virtually destroyed.

The attorneys of Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, have abandoned his case and he will doubtless be hanged on August 26.

A flood at Thompson Falls, Idaho, carried away waggons, teams and a freight train. It is feared a number of lives were lost.

Mrs Craig and her niece, Allie Phillips, were caught midway on a high trestle near Dalton, Tenn., the other morning, and killed by a train.

A movement for the exclusion of French-Canadians from the Michigan lumber camps, under the provisions of the Alien Labour law, is in process in East Saginaw.

Jefferson Davis in several important interviews among other thing, charges that the Federal Government conspired during the late war to have him assassinated.

O. J. Helm, station agent on the R. W. & O. railway at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., was instantly killed by being caught between the bumpers of freight cars at that place.

The financial condition of Sagamon County, Ill., is very bad. The county has been robbed of thousands of dollars by the present sheriff and his five predecessors, who will be sued for recovery of the money.

By a premature explosion of giant powder on the Carolina Railroad in Lancaster County, S. C., on Saturday, one white man and eight negroes were instantly killed. Their bodies were mangled in a shocking manner.

John Bankheads, wife and three children, of Cophelika, Ala., while sitting on the verandah of their house, Monday, five miles from the city, were struck by lightning. Two of the children died and the other child and the mother can hardly recover.

The explorers of the Lake Superior company on Friday last, near Ishpeming, Mich., found an eight inch vein of quartzite carrying free gold in immense quantities. The ore was taken to Chicago and assayed. It was found to be fabulously rich in the precious metal. When the quartz is broken the gold will hold together.

The people of the northern part of Sussex county, New Jersey, and of Unionville and Pine Island in Middleton county, N. Y., are undergoing another torment from the mosquito plague. In the fields they rise in clouds, filling the eyes, ears, mouth and nostrils, rendering breathing difficult. The cause of the pest is unexplained, but it is supposed that the insects all bred along the Waltkill river and Black creek and were carried by the high winds to higher grounds.

FOREIGN.

It is reported that cholera has broken out in Sardinia.

The Queen has donated £1,000 to the Imperial Institute.

The persistent drought all over Europe is having a very damaging effect upon the crops.

All the men on furlough in Southern Russia have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

A number of tenants have been tried and acquitted by juries, at Limerick, for assaulting and scalding the police.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Turkey has approved the election of Prince Ferdinand as King of Bulgaria.

The German Government press does not cease warning investors against the uncertainty of Russian securities.

The London *Times* denies that the Marquis of Londonderry intends to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Sultan persists in his refusal to sign the Egyptian convention, notwithstanding that both Germany and Italy advise him to ratify it.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, recently laid the foundation stone of the Victoria chapel, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

A gunpowder magazine exploded at Massowah. Seven Italian soldiers were killed and fifteen severely and thirty slightly wounded.

Lieut. Young, of the Surrey regiment, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a girl seventeen years of age.

Two and a half million whitefish eggs have been placed in fresh water lakes of New Zealand. Nearly half of them hatched and are doing well.

A cablegram from London says the Queen appeared to be quite feeble and much depressed in spirits while at Lord Salisbury's garden party lately.

It is stated Mr. Kilbride, who accompanied Mr. William O'Brien during his Canadian tour, will be nominated to fill the vacant seat for Carlow.

When Gen. Boulanger reached Clermont Ferrand he was welcomed at the station by hundreds of people with prolonged shouts of "Vive Boulanger."

A telegram from Brussels says that the recent reports that ex-Empress Carlotta was recovering are unfortunately false. All hopes of her restoration to sanity are abandoned.

The Sheikhs and tribes who were captured by the expedition sent out from Suakim to avenge Stewart's murder in April have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from seven to three years at hard labor and to be flogged.

M. Rouvier, the French Prime Minister, states that Gen. Boulanger was removed from his political surroundings because he was concerned in the illegal manifestations on the occasion of the recent election of the deputy for the Department of the Seine.

A madman the othe day attacked a party of men making hay in a field near Rathfriland, county Down, Ireland. The lunatic was armed with a bill hook, and he killed four men and wounded two. He then fled, and when captured was standing up to his chin in the water of a neighboring lake.

The Russian newspapers unanimously disapprove of the election of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne. They all pronounce the choice of him by the Sobranje the result of intrigue, and urge the Powers to recall their representatives from Sofia. The *Novoe Vremya* says Russia in no case will allow Prince Ferdinand to go to Sofia, and adds that if he arrives there with an Austrian escort Russia will tell Austria to keep her hands off.

FARM.

THE PLOW.

The plow, the plow, the regal plow
Holds on its Kingly sway,
Alike where royal turrets rise
Or humble hamlets lay.

The earth, the earth, the teeming earth,
God's storehouse here for man.
We go to God's own bank and draw
Gifts from the generous land.

Labor, the key God gives to man,
To bring these treasures forth;
We take God's key and boldly come
And claim our charter's worth.

Ho! ho! for help to drive the plow
To break the virgin sod;
No longer strive in man's employ,
Come take your pay of God.

SALT FOR COWS.

Cows should never be permitted to get hungry for salt in summer or at any other season of the year, for that matter. But in summer, especially, so much fresh and succulent grass calls for salt, and cows require it in considerable quantities—for, be it understood that common salt is one of the constituents of milk. It may not be in the soil, and consequently not in the grass grown from it, to any considerable extent. Then how is the cow to get it if it is not fed to her? How can it enter into the composition of the milk unless it is drawn from what is already stored up in the blood and tissues of her system? The system must contain a proper amount in order to maintain health. So there can be no serious privation of salt without injury to both the cow and her product. Milk lacking salt is believed to raise cream hard to churn.

STOCK NOTES.

The man who forces his dairy cows to drink the water of filthy sloughs or stagnant pools may not kill his cows, but may kill those who use the milk, butter or cheese.

It pays to be clean in the stables as well as in the house. A good dose of carbolic acid in all stables, cow pen and fowl houses will be found very beneficial. It is not expensive and may be had at any drug store.

About the surest way to spoil a spirited horse is to urge him by frequent taps or words until he finds that he can never satisfy his driver, then he will always remain a slow poke, says the Husbandman.

Remember that a cow will stand a great deal more suffering for want of water rather than make a long journey through the hot boiling sun to a pond or stream of water. See to it that your cows have easy access to water.

Buttermilk, or skim milk thickened with middlings, makes an excellent food for young pigs after they have been weaned, but they should also have grass. Avoid feeding much corn. Growing pigs should not be made fat, but kept in a thrifty growing condition.

POULTRY NOTES.

To produce the best results poultry should be fed as regularly and intelligently as are cattle and horses.

At least one poultry ration a day—in the morning—should be soft food—ground grain mixed with water or milk.

Boiled potatoes, meat, scraps, table crumbs, etc., serve a better purpose in the hen house than in the swill barrel.

Coal ashes are not fit for the dust-box until the cinders have been sifted out. A hen cannot throw coal cinders on her back They are too heavy; besides tney hurt her feet.

Fatten poultry rapidly, and have the process so timed that proper condition of flesh and the best market season shall arrive simultaneously. Very fat fowls contract disease readily.

Where a person is raising poultry for market purposes alone, ducks will be found more profitable provided they are good stock. They grow more rapidly, weigh more at the age of three months and are in greater demand during the summer when chicks are cheap. A pond is not necessary for duck, and in reality the young should not be given a swim until about eight weeks old. The water very often chills them which is almost sure death.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

After the strawberries have all been picked, the plants usually need a rest. This can be afforded by mowing off the tops of the plants. In some sections straw is scattered over the plants, and after thoroughly drying, is set on fire, burning off the tops of the vines. This plan is more risky than to simply mow off the tops of the plants.

Even the most enlightened Mexican farmers still persist in using oxen of one color in the morning and oxen of another color in the morning, and oxen of another color in the afternoon. They don't know why they do this, but they know that it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it. Farm laborers are paid eighteen cents a day, and are always paid on Sunday.

With the full supply of fruit, every family should supply a full supply for use next winter. Drying, canning, preserving, making jelly or butters will enable us to secure a good variety, and at a comparitively small expense. Care should be taken to do the work thoroughly, and to store in a cool, dark place, as it will hardly pay to run the risk of loss after taking the trouble to secure.

The Largest Farm in the World.

Canadian farmers may obtain a new idea of large farms from the description given below, furnished to the St. Louis Republican by a correspondent. It is located in the southwest corner of Louisiana and extends 100 miles north and south and many miles east and west. It is owned and operated by northern capitalists, whose general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives the following account of its workings:

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased, in 1883, from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations of ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam-power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow 30 acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in like manner. In fact, there is not a single draft-horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for 36 miles through our farm. We have three steam-boats operating on the water of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice-house, a bank, a ship yard and a rice mill."

GEMS OF POETRY.

WHEN SHE COMES HOME.

When she comes home again! A thousand ways
I fashion, to myself, the tenderness
Of my glad welcome: I shall tremble—yes;
And touch her, as when first in the old days
I touched her girlish hand, nor dared upraise
Mine eyes, such was my faint heart's sweet distress.
Then silence: And the perfume of her dress;
The room will sway a little, and a haze
Cloy eyesight—soulsight, even—for a sight:
And tears—yes; and the ache here in the throat,
To know that I so ill deserve the place
Her arms make for me; and the sobbing note
I stay with kisses, ere the tearful face
Again is hidden in the old embrace.

THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the "parting hour"
Will chill the warmest heart—
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part;
But this I've seen—and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind—
The one who goes is happier
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be
Adventurous, dangerous, far,
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,
To solitude, or war—
Still something cheers the heart that *dares*
In all of human kind,
And they who go are happier
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home
With doubtings and with tears,
But does not hope Her rainbow spread
Across her cloudy fears?
Alas! the mother who remains,
What comfort can she find,
But this—the gone is happier
Than one she leaves behind?

Have you a friend—a comrade dear?
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your term of sweet concourse
At length will have an end!
And when you part—as part you will—
O take it not unkind,
If he who goes is happier
Than you he leaves behind!

God wills it so—and so it is:
The pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are
Than all the rest who stay.
And when, at last, poor man subdued,
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind?

A TURKISH BATH.

Has any of your wandering paths
Ever led you to the Turkish Baths?
They're the finest of all things, never doubt it;
Just sit down, and I'll tell you about it.

First of all, you are shown to a cell;
Then you proceed to take off—well;
You may retain your hairpins and rings,
But you must remove all your other things.
Then, you wrap yourself in a sheet,
And fold it around you from head to feet;
(And you'd better take one of your own,
If you chance to be large and pretty well grown,
For you'll find, and your modesty 'twill harrow,
That those provided are rather narrow.)

Then you follow a girl, in solemn procession,
Like a white-robed nun going to confession;
And she lays you out on a marble slab
And you feel like a lobster, or maybe a crab.

To state that the room is extremely hot,
The bounds of truth overstep not,
Pretty soon you begin to melt,
And you wonder how Shadrack and Mesheck felt.
Then you're put in a room that's hotter still,
And here you really begin to grill,
And the perspiration begins to flow,
And you think of poor Abed-nego.
There you lie and think of your sins—
And all you've heard it will do for skins—
Till your very eyeballs begin to burn—
Then the pretty girl comes and says its your turn,
And then stretched out as if you were dead,
On a steamy, slippery marble bed,
With a rubber pillow under your head,
You are plashed, and soaped, and scoured, and rubbed,
In fact most comprehensively scrubbed—
And last, somewhat to your consternation,
Are played on by hose, like a conflagration.

Then, tucked away in a clean white nest,
You can go to sleep, or can lie and rest;
And everything in the whole arena
Is as clean as it is at home—or cleaner;
And when at last you dress for the street,
You feel so supple, and nice, and neat,
And even your temper has grown so sweet.
You feel no longer cold or hunger—
And you look at least to be ten years younger,
And be you fat as a seal or thin as a lath,
For ever you'll bless the Turkish Bath.

BEYOND.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, the Beyond;
And yet not strange, for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond;
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that, when my sight is clear,
I think I see the gleaming strand;
I know, I feel that those who've gone from here,
Come near enough to touch my hand.
I often think, but for our veiled eyes,
We should find heaven right 'round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
When from this dear earth I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
And join the lost ones so long dreamed about.
I love this world, yet shall I love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stand about a bier and see
The seal of death set on some well-beloved face,
But that I think: "One more to welcome me
When I shall cross the intervening space
Between this land and that one over there—
One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair."

And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing, with a bated breath,
And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

THE BABY.

The little tottering baby feet,
With faltering steps and slow,
With pattering echoes soft and sweet
Into my heart they go;
They also go, in grimy plays,
In muddy pools, and dusty ways,
Then through the house in trackful maze
They wander to and fro.

The baby hands that clasp my neck
With touches dear to me,
Are the same hands that smash and wreck
The inkstand foul to see;
They pound the mirror with a cane,
They rend the manuscript in twain,
Widespread destruction they ordain,
In wasteful jubilee.

The dreamy, murmuring baby voice
That coos its little tune,
That makes my listening heart rejoice
Like birds in leafy June,
Can wake at midnight dark and still,
And all the air with howlings fill
That splits the air with echoes shrill,
Like coronets out of tune.

The Behring's Sea Dispute

Up to the present moment no satisfactory reply appears to have been received at Ottawa from the American authorities to the protests with reference to the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in Behring's Sea. It will be remembered that the seizures took place a year ago. Several Canadian vessels were within the sea, but hundreds of miles from land, prosecuting their business, when a United States cruiser bore down upon them. The vessels were seized, and the captains with their crews were committed to gaol. All last winter the ships were allowed to remain at an island where they were exposed to storms and the larcenies of the Indians. The men who were arrested and tried by a summary process have certainly been released, but one of them cannot be found. It is belived that he escaped from the Alaskan lock-up to meet death in the inhospitable woods. Since the seizure the Canadian Government has been endeavouring through the medium of despatches to secure satisfaction from Washington. It has protested against the claim of the United States to the exclusive right to the sea, and has demanded reparation for the injuries inflicted upon the whalers. The only reply it has received as yet is that Mr. Bayard is waiting for the report from the magistrate in Alaska who conducted the trial of the Canadians and pronounced sentence upon them.

HEALTH.

RESTING AFTER MEALS.

Hurried eating of meals, followed immediately by some employment that occupies the whole attention, and takes up all, or nearly all, of the physical energies, is sure to result in dyspepsia in one form or another. Sometimes it shows itself in excessive irritability, a sure indication that nerve force has been exhausted; the double draught in order to digest the food, and carry on the business, has been more than nature could stand without being thrown out of balance. In another case, the person is exceedingly dull as soon as he has a few minutes of leisure. The mind seems a dead blank, and can only move in its accustomed channels, and then only when compelled. This, also, is an indication of nervous exhaustion. Others will have decided pains in the stomach, or a sense of weight, as if a heavy burden was inside. Others, again, will be able to eat nothing that will agree with them; everything that is put inside the stomach is made the subject of a violent protest on the part of that organ, and the person suffers untold agonies in consequence. Others suffer from constant hunger. They may eat all they can, and feel hungry still. If they feel satisfied for a little time, the least unusual exertion brings on the hungry feeling, and they can do no more until something is eaten. It is almost needless to say that this condition is not hunger, but inflammation of the stomach. Scarcely any two persons are affected exactly in the same way, the disordered condition manifesting itself according to temperament and occupation, employments that call for mental work, and those whose scene of action lies in-doors, affecting persons more seriously than those carried on in the open air, and those which are merely mechanical and do not engage the mind.

All, or nearly all, of these difficulties of digestion might have never been known by the sufferers had they left their business behind them, and rested a short time after eating, instead of rushing off to work immediately after hastily swallowing their food. Nature does not do two things at a time, and do both well, as a rule. All know that when a force is divided, it is weakened. If the meal were eaten slowly, without preoccupation of the mind, and the stomach allowed at least half an hour's chance to get its work well undertaken, before the nervous force is turned in another direction, patients suffering from dyspepsia would be few.

A physician once said, "It does not so much matter what we eat, as how we eat it." While this is only partly true, it certainly is true that the most healthful food hurriedly eaten, and immediately followed by work which engages the entire available physical and mental forces, is much worse than a meal of poor food eaten leisurely, and followed by an interval of rest.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF BLEEDING.

When blood is flowing from a wound, it is necessary that it be stopped, or it may result in one's death. If it is a small wound, the blood may be stopped by pressing on the part. If it be arterial blood, a bandage should be drawn very tightly around the limb, just above the wound, so as to allow the blood to coagulate, and thus check its flow; if the blood should be from a vein, the same should be applied just below the wound; the bandage may be made tighter, by slipping a stick underneath the wrapping and twisting tightly. We can tell whether the blood is from an artery or vein, by its color, and by the manner of its flow. Arterial blood is a bright red, and flows in jets; venous blood is dark red, and flows in a steady stream.

Is the Horse Stupid?

"Intelligent! That's the mistake nearly everybody makes. A horse is an idiot, sir, a downright idiot. I see you don't believe me. Well, let me try to explain myself. It seems daring, like, to say the horse is the stupidest animal in existence, but it's true. If people only knew it, as those having much to do with them find out, it would save deal of bother. Now, think of the horse. He's a noble-looking animal. Granted, but what does he ever do that shows he has anything like sense? In the first place, he has not a good memory. Wouldn't you think that a horse would come to know that when he is cleaned and groomed and harnessed, or saddled, that he was expected to go somewhere and do something? Well, if left alone he'll go straight back to the stable. Where's his memory? In the manger and the hay rack. If he shies at an object on the road once, the chances are a thousand to one that he'll shy at the same object upon the same road every time he comes near it. If the roads are slippery, what does he do? Spread out his four feet in order to balance himself? Not a bit of it. He begins to dance about on two. He'll half strangle himself with his halter one day, forget all about it, and try to do the same thing every day. He hurts himself in all manner of ways through his own stupidity, and never learns by experience. He'll open the door of a loose box by cunning, but all he does when he gets free is to get into mischief. He'll cut himself by hitting or brushing, but never seems to find out the way to avoid it. He'll run away, and if he isn't stopped he's sure to do himself some serious harm, after doing all the injury to others he possibly can. He doesn't remember those who have been kind to him beyond where he got a lump of sugar or an apple. Ask a circus man about a horse's intelligence, and he'll laugh at the question and tell you they have no memory except to do a bad turn to any one they don't like. The horse is awkward because he's stupid. Many a time I've had my foot trodden on by my own beast, and many a painful nip has he given me with his teeth, without probably intending to hurt me. Intelligent! No, sir, he's too stupid to take care of himself."

Prince's Luggage.

Everybody who has ever been concerned with a royal journey must have been astounded by the prodigious quantity of luggage which princes and princesses find it necessary to carry about with them. Prince Albert Victor has been staying at Gibraltar for this month, and one would suppose that half a dozen portmanteaus and a couple or so of bags would be the very utmost, he could require for a short sojourn in such a place. He returned in the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Cathay, and his luggage weighed thirty tons. What on earth did it consist of? Did he deem it expedient to convey all his earthly possessions to Gibraltar and back?

Food Frauds.

A process has just been invented, and said to be patented, in England for making bogus milk. It is quite up to the crookedness of the butter falsifiers. The fresh milk is passed through a separator, and the cream churned in the usual way. Then a common animal fat, say beef or mutton, previously melted and clarified, is introduced into the skim milk and thoroughly incorporated with it by aid of the new machine, which breaks up the tiny fat globules and distributes them evenly through the milk. The product, when cooled, is sold as fresh milk.

Water from a Tree.

A European traveler, on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied his water-flask, and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party when he should be able to obtain water.

"Any time you like," said the native, smiling.

The European saw no signs of springs of water; but the natives conducted him to a group of tall, palm-like trees, standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest, with straight trunks, and bright-green, broad leaves growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admiringly at the tree.

"You think it is a fine tree," said the native, "but I will show you what it is good for."

He pierced the root of one of the leafstems, at the point where it joined the tree, with his spear, whereupon a stream of clear water spurted out, which the European caught in his water-can, and found cool, fresh and excellent to drink.

The party having satisfied their thirst and taken a supply, the native who had spoken went on:

"This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the traveler's tree."

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains?" asked the white man. "Is it taken up from the soil?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "The leaves drink in the rain that falls on them, and when it has passed all through them it becomes very pure and sweet."

PRISONERS AND PAUPERS.

The United States a Dumping Ground.

The recent movement of the French government in sending criminals from New Caledonia penal colonies to San Francisco opens again the general subject of foreign emigration to the United States for discussion. Of the 274,000 Chinese who have come to this country, one-half of the whole number have returned to China. Of the whole number only one in two hundred, have become paupers. Though contributing by their cheap labor and industry to the growth of the Pacific coast, we pass laws to prevent their coming. While on the West we close the door, we open it wide on the East. We send out emigration agents to invite all classes to come, and we establish lines of cheap ships to bring them. What kind of citizens does Europe send us? The government pay the expense of transporting to our shores their paupers, idiots and helpless by thousands. They banish their murderers, robbers, anarchists, dynamiters and disturbers to the United States, as to a penal colony. As we include those classes in our hospitable invitation, asking no questions, the potentates of Europe are more than willing to get rid of their dangerous citizens in this way.—[American Exchange.

A Hopeful Outlook in the North-West.

A rose-colored account of the North-West is given by the Rev. Andrew Baird, Presbyterian minister, of Edmonton. Of Oats he gives an instance in which 116 bushels to the acre are alleged to have been grown; wheat is put at 40 bushels; "cattle grow fat roaming knee-keep in the luxuriant prairie grasses during the summer." Grass is to be had for nothing, and butter brings 40 cents a lb. Farmers are not yet able to supply the home demand, including supplies for the mounted police, Indians and Hudson Bay Traders. Flour and bacon are still imported. Potatoes sell for 50 cents a bushel and oats for 60. Steamers ply on the North Saskatchewan and the Athabaska rivers, besides flat bottomed boats on the former. Mr. Baird thinks that, on the whole, the outlook for the settler on the Saskatchewan is a very hopeful one.

A Brave Woman.

Sister Marie Theresa, a French nun, who has lately been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for forty years' service in the army ambulances, seems to be not only a brave but a merry woman. During a time of hard fighting in Tonquin, a bomb fell into an ambulance full of wounded men. Sister Theresa seized the bomb and carried it to a distance. When she set it down it exploded, but, luckily, not until she had had time to throw herself flat on the ground. Her assistants rushed up in terror and found her unconscious and covered with blood. When she regained her senses she uttered her customary phrase, "It's only a joke," an expression which has since become her nickname. At another time she was tending a wounded man, when she was struck by a passing splinter from a charge of metraille; but her quiet observation was merely, as usual, "It's only a joke." At the ceremony of the decoration, none of the customary formalities were omitted. The general who conferred the title *chevaliere* on the brave nun touched her with his sword on both her shoulders, and finally touched her cheek with his white mustaches.

An Unfortunate Hostess.

This story is told of a hostess at a recent fashionable lunch in Washington. She ordered to be placed among the table decorations a set of salts of exceedingly handsome and novel design, which, coming from a very dear friend, were among the most highly prized of her wedding gifts. One of the servants placed the name cards against them. One of the guests, after admiring the salt, and supposing from the card resting against it that it was a favor, took it up and put it in her pocket, and most of the other guests, one by one, followed her example, while the dismayed hostess, utterly unable to understand the meaning of such proceedings, looked on in speechless surprise. When her guests departed she counted her treasures and found she had but two left. The next day came the explanation. A polite note was received from a lady who had been present, saying she had neglected to take her favor, mentioning it, and asking the hostess to kindly send it. It was sent.

Living on Skimmed Milk.

Louis Herbst, who keeps a saloon in Camden, U. S., and who is one of the best known Germans in South Jersey, celebrated yesterday his third anniversary of a skimmed milk diet. Mr. Herbst is a large, finely formed man of about fifty years of age and weighs about two hundred pounds. Three years ago he was afflicted with despepsia and kidney troubles and was advised by his physician to try a diet of skimmed milk exclusively.

He tried the remedy for a couple of months and was so benefited by the diet that he determined to try it for a year. At the expiration of the latter period Mr. Herbst's health was almost perfect. Far from becoming thin or emaciated from the long-continued use of skimmed milk, his form was, if possible, even more round than before and by the advice of his doctor he decided to adopt skimmed milk as his exclusive diet permanently. For three years he has eaten or drank absolutely nothing but the article named—not even water—and declared to his friends who visited him that he proposed to continue skimmed milk and dispense with steaks, bread and butter and beer for the rest of his life.

A Hint for the Flies.

A bald-headed St. Louis man, who has been troubled by flies, has devised a scheme, to get rid of the troublesome insects. He noticed that a fly always walks upward. Put a fly on a window and up he goes toward the top; he can't be made to walk downward. Forthwith he made a window screen divided in half. The upper half lapped over the lower, with an inch of space between. As soon as a fly would light on the screen it would proceed to travel upward, and would thus walk straight outdoors. On reaching the top of the lower half he would be outside. Not being able to walk down, he had no way to return to the room.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

DYPTHERIA STAMPED OUT

Dyptheria has not been so prevalent here as some people would make out. The vigorous steps taken by the Board of Health, and the willingness of the people to carry out the resolutions adopted for preventing the spread of the disease, have resulted in an almost total clearance of the trouble. There have been no new cases for a fortnight, while all the old cases are nearly all well. There has been only three deaths of children altogether from dyptheria this year. The most stringent sanitary measures were adopted, and the houses fumigated and thoroughly disinfected in every case as soon as could be done. Those who write to the Montreal papers of the spread of the disease, should, in common justice, keep within bounds of the facts, and now write to say the disease is stamped out.

A great injury has been done to our town. Many people have been kept away. Business has been damaged by the exagerated reports. Whoever wrote the letter in the *Herald* of the 22nd inst., saying there were 19 or 20 cases of dyptheria in this town, should have had more sense, if not more honesty, to malign our fair town in that way. Any contagious disease may occasionally strike us as it does other places, but no sooner is the fact known, than the Board of Health and our physicians are at work to stamp it out, and so far they have been very successful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN :—

DEAR SIR.—While on business, a few days since, at the Saw Mill, in our West Ward, I observed in front of the Grist Mill, something flashing up from the ground like molten diamonds. It surprised me. Curiosity led me that way, and on arriving at the spot I saw one of the finest sights I ever beheld. "Water Galore," continuously flowing, enclosed within massive iron bands all tastefully arranged, and as glorious old Sol glanced down, the clear cool water glistened and capered, seemingly feeling as though its life and merriment was approved of. While admiring the pure and tempting flow, our worthy Mayor, James Fish, Esq., came up, who explained minutely the force pump, couplings, hose, etc., in his usual genial manner. Such an individual enterprise is worthy of all praise. It is wisely said, "the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to the human family." How much more of a benefactor is he who causes a copious supply of water to well up where but dry and subtle dust held sole dominion a few hours before. Could the poor horses and cattle express their gratitude, how our Mayor would be lauded for his kindness and public spirit in affording a commodious spot at which to quench their thirst when heated and jaded.

Dear Mr. Editor, I could not refrain from complimenting our kind and benevolent Mayor for so generously supplying water to all poor dumb animals as they pass by at their weary haul. They feel the refreshing draught, although unable to thank the one who placed it there. I feel happy in thanking him for them, I am

yours truly,

RICHARD DUDDERIDGE.

Lachute, July 20th, 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—In your issue of the 15th inst., I read an article signed "A Presbyterian," which to my great surprise was full of errors. I would never have thought that a man belonging to a church (he must belong to a church, otherwise he would have nothing to do with the matter), would tell such a story about the Presbytery of Montreal. First, he said that the Presbytery of Montreal helped in breaking up the Presbyterian churches of Lachute, which is not true. The Presbytery of Montreal never knew anything about Lachute's churches before the people of Lachute themselves asked if the Presbytery of Montreal would be kind enough to meet in Lachute in May, and as christians, the Presbytery could not but answer, "yes we will." The Presbytery could not but wish the welfare of its members, as a nurse who feels the need of her child, and as charity is a flame which seeks to spread itself, it has reached Lachute. And for all this kindness we blame the Presbytery. Ah! would we not say, "beware of the heart" it is not to be trusted.

2nd.—Attack on young preachers. According to the writer, young preachers could do nothing but tell stories or tales. I believe it should be my duty to remind you that if ever a man is to be a preacher in the true sense of the word, it would be shown at the beginning of his career. Proof.—How long did it take Beecher, Talmage, Spurgeon, Mackie, Luther, Calvin and Knox to spread their fame as preachers or lecturers. Calvin wrote his institutes while he was a young man. Moreover I find as well that all the great events were accomplished by young men who are bold and have the moral strength to show their color, whatever it may be. That's the kind of men we need to occupy our public offices; men who can paddle their own canoe without stumbling at every straw. And who are those that can accomplish such work? Intelligent young men. Now, I believe honestly, that they are just what the Presbyterian churches of Lachute need. I speak as a man who has nothing to do personally with this matter, but as a christian and belonging to the same church. I say that if the Presbyterian people of Lachute had any backbone they would build up a church in the centre of the town as soon as possible. I say backbone, some may think that the expression is a little too strong, that is true, but it fits so well we had better let it go. Furthermore, the writer believes that union would destroy the congregations and that other churches would "reap the harvest of this false step of the Presbytery of Montreal." He should have said they would continue to reap, it would have been more correct. Sir, if the Presbytery took such a step they did it through the request of the people of Lachute, so the Presbytery is not to blame for it. One thing that I know, the Presbytery of Montreal is always wise enough to mind its own business and not throwing hints without being able to prove it. This brings me to a close.

TETUPEA.

Greater benefits may be derived from the vacation season if, at the same time, the blood is being cleansed and vitalized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. An increase of appetite, vigor, and buoyancy of spirits attend the use of this medicine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LACHUTE, 24th JULY, 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—In view of the unsatisfactory management of the Municipal Corporation of Lachute Town, and in the hopes of having the law better understood, allow me to send you the following quotations from the latest and best authority on Municipal Corporations.

I would request the readers of your paper—especially the electors of our Town—to preserve this paper. Every person cannot obtain the work quoted, but they can—thro' your Journal—read the quotations, keep them and judge for themselves the pertinency and justice of the remarks which I intend to make upon them.

Hoping that quotations and remarks will enable us to progress actively, work harmoniously and sweep away the cobwebs of ignorance which are best destroyed by the boom of public discussion.

I am yours, etc.,

CHS. S. BURROUGHS.

DILLON ON CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 11.—"But the picture is not "without its shadows. The value of our "Municipal Corporations has been impaired by evils that are either inherent in "them or that have generally *accompanied* "*administration*. 1. Men the best fitted "by their intelligence, business experience, "capacity and moral character, for local "governors or councillors *are not always* it "is feared—it might be added, *are not gen*"*erally*—chosen. 2. Those chosen are too "apt to merge their *individual conscience* "in their corporate capacity. *Under* "*the shield* of their corporate character, "*men daily do acts which they would never do* "*as individuals*. The public, as if to "retaliate, acts *towards Corporations* in "the same spirit. The notion, tho' not "avowed, is quite too much acted upon, "that all that can be obtained from a pub"lic or, indeed, from any Corpora"tion, is legitimate spoil. Against these, "men usually honest and fair in their "dealings, do not scruple to make de"mands, which they would never make "against an individual. As a result, the "administration of the affairs of our Muni"cipal Corporations is too often unwise "and extravagant."

SECTION 12.—"The powers granted to "such Corporations, and especially the "power to levy taxes, should be more "carefully defined and limited, and should "embrace such objects only as are neces"sary for the health, welfare, safety and "convenience of the *inhabitants*."

Dillon, here, by a note, calls the attention of his readers as follows:

"The great increase of corruption in "municipal bodies, growing out of the "ability to create by taxation a fund "which may be squandered, has made "many thinking men doubt the wisdom "of endowing them with the power."

"Mr. Justin Miller in Rasch vs. Des "Moines County, 1 Woolw. C. C. 313, 322 "(1868), and note the striking observa"tions of Mr. Justin Agnew on *the abuses* "which attend the administration of finan"ces by municipal bodies and officers of the "too prevalent frauds in the procurement "and execution of public contracts."

DILLON CONTINUES.

"The amount of indebtedness that may "be incurred, even for municipal purposes "should also be limited beyond the power "to be evaded."

SECTION 16.—Speaking of the same Municipal Corporations he says:

"The Courts too have duties, the most "important of which is to require these "Corporations in all cases, to show a plain "and clear grant for the authority they "assume to exercise; *to lean against con*"*structive powers* and with firm hands to "hold them and their officers within "chartered limits."

After Long Years.

"I was troub'ed with liver complaint for a number of years finding no cure. I tried B. B. B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askell, Alma, Ont.

The Late Mr. Bannerman.

The sudden death of Mr. Robt. Bannerman was a great shock to the people of Lachute who have for the last few years been accustomed to see him always in vigorous health, actively engaged in his business in the very prime of life no one could have thought that he would be so suddenly taken from his friends, his business, and the large circle of friends who knew him. His unassuming manner genial deportment and straightforward dealings won the friendship of all who knew him. His absence will be greatly missed by the people of Lachute, and we join our sympathy with the bereaved family and the large circle of friends, who now mourn his loss. He died of an attack of heart disease, after a few hours illness at the age of 53. He was formerly of Glasgow Scotland, but resided 33 years in Montreal where he carried on the Cordage and Pipe manufacturing buisness and had built the large Rope Factory here at Lachute which has been so successful. Truly in the midst of life we are in death and no one knows how soon the call may come.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilised countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

The Latest And Most Improved Binder in the World is the 1887 "Little Maxwell."

This Machine is constructed principally of Steel and malleable Iron, and although this has added somewhat to the cost of construction, it has accomplished the desired result, viz: A machine at once the Strongest, Lightest and most Lasting ever put into the harvest field.

See one and be convinced.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Buy no Wagon until you see the
ADAM'S TRUSS ROD WAGON,
which is the "Banner Wagon of the Dominion of Canada." This is the strongest, lightest, best proportioned, best made, best painted, best running, the cheapest and most durable Wagon on wheels.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

To The Farmers of Argenteuil.

Maxwell's Sulky Horse Rake excells for simplicity, durability, finish and splendid appearance.

Its work speaks its worth.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Reaper is the prince of Reapers. It is lightest in draft and easiest running Reaper in use.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

The Maxwell Mower,

Every one has heard of the Maxwell Mower, and all who have used it speak highly in its favor. It is an easy running Mower. The gearing is all enclosed and thoroughly protected from dust. It is durable and lasting. Examine it and you will at once see its supreme qualities.

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

Awarded 1st Prize at all Competitions.

Oshwa Champion Pitching Machine, manufactured by J. W. Provan, Oshwa, Ont. Buy one from

A. WATSON, Agent,
St. Andrews.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PULL, PULL TOGETHER BOYS,
RANGERS EVERY ONE.

MILITARY GAMES AT ST. ANDREWS.

The Montreal Committe have decided to postpone the Military Games at St. Andrews so as not to entirely nip in the bud the the maiden efforts of the Officers of 11th Battalion to do something for the benefit of their Regiment. Let the "Grand Fizzle" of the Officers at Lachute on Dominion Day proceed.

The Military Games at St. Andrews will take place

—EARLY IN AUGUST—

The service of the following Bands are expected viz:—

The Pipers & Drummers of the 5th Royal Scots, headed by their gigantic Drum Major. The Magnificent Fife & Drum Band of the 6th Fusileers. See Billy Donaldson the Big Drummer. The Drum & Bugle Corps of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Oddfellows Fife & Drum Band.

The programme will consist of feats of strength by trained Athletes worth going any miles to see.

GRAND FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND SWORD EXERCISE by the Montreal and St. Andrews Troops of Cavalry.

FIERCE TUG-OF-WAR contest between Military Teams for the Championship of the Dominion. Do not fail to see this.

INDIAN WAR DANCE by the Oka Indians, and a whole host of other attractions too numerous to mention.

These games will undoubtedly be far ahead of anything ever seen before in the Dominion. St Andrews for ever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO THE ST. ANDREWS BOYS.—All the young lads of St. Andrews willing to become members of the St. Andrews Fife & Drum Band are requested to send in their names at once to Staff Sergt. Larocque.

TO THE NON-COM OFFICERS & MEN OF 11th BATT.—Everyone is requested to do his level best to assist in every possible way to make the St. Andrews games a grand success. You are also requested to work hard to fill the ranks of your respective companies with the pick young men of your neighborhood. Do not forget to be present at the St. Andrews Military Games and bring all your friends with you. Be sure and sign the petition to the County Council for grant for the better equipment of the Rangers.

MEN OF THE GORE.—The twelve strongest men in all the East and West Gore are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Sergt. McClusky.—Herein fail not.

MEN OF MILLE ISLE and MORIN FLATS.—The twelve strongest men in all Mille and Morin Flats are wanted for a Tug-of-War Team at the St. Andrews Military Games. Apply to Color Sergt. McCulloch, Britonville. Herein fail not.

MEN OF HARRINGTON.—All the strapping Highland Scotch Boys of Harrington Volunteer Company. Apply to Sergt. Colquhon and fall in behind the Pipers and Drummers at the Military Games at St. Andrews. Herein fail not.

MEN OF ARUNDEL.—All the good looking Frenchmen of Arundel are wanted for a Volunteer Company Parade at the Military Games at St Andrews under command of Sergt. Ryan, and fall in behind the 6th Fusiliers Fife & Drum Band.

LOOK HERE!
More New Books
AT LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

"Over the Down," by Mrs. Emma Marshall; "Thomas Chalmers," by Rev. N. L. Walker; Book of Cookery and Home Comforts; "A Present to My Wife"; "The Basket of Flowers," a tale for the young; "Conquest and self Conquest, or Which makes the Hero" "The Harrington Girls, or Faith and Patience"; "Godliness with contentment is great gain"; "Good for Evil," and other series by A. L. O. E.; Hugh Wellwood's "Success" or "Where there's a will there's a way," by Mrs. George Cupples; Birds of gay plumage; Birds of Paradise, Sun Birds with Illustrations; "The Contented Home or the Wreath Hope Blossoms"; Domestic Cookery with numerous Illustrations; "Still Waters," by Rev. James Smith; Autograph Albums, Toy Watches, Mouth Organs, Artists' Paint Boxes, Railway and other Toys, Stephens' Inks, &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.



REAPERS! REAPERS! REAPERS!

"FROST & WOOD," "DAISY. "THE MAXWELL," "THE ROYAL." "MAXWELL" HARVESTER & BINDER.

HARDWARE.	PAINTS	AMMUNITION	FIRE ARMS.
A full assortment on hand and arriving daily. Mechanics Tools, House Builders Furnishings, Nails and Spikes of all kinds.	Dry and in oil, Varnish, Japan, and Turpentine. OILS.—Paint, Machine and Castor Oil.	of all kinds. Blasting powder and Fuse. A great variety of Household goods.	Guns, Revolvers and Rifles from $1.75 to $50.00. CUTLERY—Table & pocket knives, &c.

Assortment so complete and prices so low that there is no need to go to Montreal for what you want.

ANDREW BOA,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Try our Household Loaf, 16c.; White Bread, Graham Bread, Scons, Buns, Rolls and a full line of Cake and the best Confectionery delivered to any part of the Town.

A few pounds of Choice Grapes yet, 20c. per pound,
Oranges, Lemons,
Apples, Dates,
Figs, and all fruits in season.

Market Square,
21-1y. Lachute

Lachute Marble Works,
(*East Ward.*)

Parties wanting work done in our line,

Head-Stones and Monuments,

will do well to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

MOIR & M'COY.

March 21, 1887.

BEST
Watches, Jewellry
AND
Spectacles Stock
IN TOWN.

Low prices. Repairs well done

T. JOUSSE,
Opposite Post Office,
Lachute.

The Montreal Business College
Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes
(ESTABLISHED 1864)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses. —La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. . . . . The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star.

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian, Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address:
DAVIS & BUIE,
Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you?
USE PERRY DAVIS'
"PAIN KILLER"
and Get Instant Relief.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Wool! Wool!

The undersigned in thanking their patrons for the Liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, beg to say that with improved facilities we are prepared to do all work in a first class manner, such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spining into Yarn, and manufacturing into the following goods, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
SERGES,
SHAWLS, (without a seam)
SHEETING,
BLANKETS, (full size)
Grey & Checked FLANNELS,

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

for we will give Special Attention to the above custom work. Call for price list. Will also keep constantly on Stock the following goods to exchange for wool or other produce, and for which the highest possible price will be allowed regardless to quoted market prices:

TWEEDS, in variety.
ETOFFS,
SERGES, home spun.
HALIFAX TWEEDS, in shades and colours.
SHEETING.
FLANNELS, grey, white, and checked.
BLANKETING, Blankets full width.
SHAWLS, without a seam, from $1.00 up.
KNITTING YARNS, all colours,

and all at a price and quality to suit the farmers and working man. Being made from domestic wool, with proper spinning, twisting and tight weaving and finished with an eye to durability rather than touch and look.

We Challenge the Dominion

for the equal in the durability which can be backed by thousands of customers far and near, and we shall do all that lies in our power to maintain our reputation, which we know is envied by the Dealers in Shoddy Made Goods.

HAMELIN & AYERS,
38-3m. Lachute Mills,

Farming Machines.
Farmers of Argenteuil Read This.

I claim to have the best Mowing Machine.
I claim to have the best Reaper.
I claim to have the best Horse Rake,
I claim to have the best Binder.
I claim to have the best Threshing Machine,
And I claim to have the best Machines of all kinds of Agricultural Implements in the market, and on the most reasonable terms, and not afraid to put them against any other machine sold. See me before purchasing elsewhere, and want any other agent selling to put their Machines against me in the field, and leave the Farmers to Judge.

T. STEWART,
46-t.f. Lachute.

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES',
Chatham, July 22nd, 1887. 31-6m

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment, Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

FLOUR!
FOR
Cheap Flour
CALL
at
FRASER BROS.
Lachute.

FRUIT JARS.

BUY THE
MASON FRUIT JARS
With the Porcelain Lined Disk Immerser Cover for keeping the Fruit below the Syrup,
THE BEST JAR IN THE MARKET.
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER, Jr.
Lachute, July 21st, 1887. 21-1y

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(*Opposite Post Office, Lachute.*)
—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

A. G. Stackhouse,
IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,
WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).
A. G. STACKHOUSE
St. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OCILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCK WHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL
And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,
Call and see before buying elsewhere.

P. CAMPBELL,
Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 25-1y

JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW STORE
—:o:—
WEST END LACHUTE,

A large consignment of Fall and Winter Goods
Consisting of Gents Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Black and Tweed Suits.

Dry Goods and Groceries at Lowest cash prices.

ALSO.—New Lime constantly on hand, and New Brick this month, made at the Lime Kilns and Brick Yard in the Town.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD,
Lachute Mills, July 1, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

New Store.—L. Kert.
Look Here.—R. W. Kerr.
Wanted Teacher.—William Watchorn.
Wanted Teacher.—Thos. Lamb

LOCAL.

Miss Jennie Wanless of Chicago is a guest of her uncle Mr. Fish.

Great Gain.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaints during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 159 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N. B.

Mr. Fred A. Cooke of Manitoba is a guest of his brother and sisters.

A Good Act.

As a cure for all summer complaints I high recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Ont.

Miss Forlong left here on Tuesday to recuperate at the Caledonia springs.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellant reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weir are at the Caledonia springs for the benifit of their health.

Are You Going To Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a supperior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

Mr. Evans, wife and child have been with Mr. J. E. Evens, for the last week.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Mr. and Mrs. Fish left here on Tuesday last to see their friends in Carp, the Rev. J. V. McDowell and family.

A Source of Danger.

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

Dr. Stackhouse will not be at Lachute in August. Parties wanting Dentistry done, will please come on Saturday of this week, July 30th.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from Chills and Fever find this complaint a very stubborn fact until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. This medicine never fails to cure even the worst cases.

We were pleased to see Mr. P. Lane on Tuesday and Wednesday and to hear from him that he and Mrs. Lane have improved in health during their stay at the Caledonia springs, he also informs us that Miss Howard has derived great benefit at the Springs.

WANTED—200 Tubs of Choice Fresh made Butter.
HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Mr. Beatty of the Montreal *Witness*, visited Lachute on Monday, last, and we are glad to learn has secured Mr. W. Davidson, as agent for Daily and Weekly *Witness* and has sent small slips to that effect to be distributed. All wishing the *Witness* would do well to give their names to Mr. Davidson and have their paper delivered with all respect and attention old and new subscribers wanted for the good old family paper with the best wishes of the WATCHMAN.

Frank A. Robins' Great Show.

Of this tremendous tented exhibition which is to exhibit at Lachute on Wenesday, Aug. 3rd, the press throughout the country speak in the warmest praise. An exchange says: "Frank A. Robins' circus opened in the Coliseum lot yesterday afternoon and evening, after a brilliant and popularly attended street parade to a very large audience. The show maintains the features, now popularized in the great circuses, of a central platform and two rings, and the spectator is under the necessity of frequently neglecting one attraction for another, so great is the number of features that must be introduced in rapid succession. This show may be set down as preeminent in one respect—the performance of the elephants. This part of the exhibition is simply marvelous, not only was the elephant drill, the dancing of the lancers and playing on musical instruments a most remarkable proceeding, all executed at the word of command from the trainer, but the tricks of the clown elephant was quite unprecedented. The horseback riding was far above the ordinary and the performances of the contortionists, tumblers and trapezists were uniformly good, exhibiting startling novelty, while the exhibitions of markesmanship by the master-shot of the world, Ira Paine, was simply wonderful. The menagerie is well supplied with rare and interesting specimens of the animal kingdom. In fact the entire establishment is one of the best that has ever visited our city."

DEATHS.

BEDARD.—At Lachute, on July 24th, Leocadie Laure Alma, beloved daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Bedard, aged 18 months, Merchant.

BROPHY.—At Carillon, on the evening of the 23rd inst., Annie Monica Margaret, youngest child of John Brophy, aged 9 years, 4 months, and nine days.

To the memory of Annie Brophy, who left this world the evening of the 23rd inst.

To the dark and silent tomb,
Soon she hastened from the womb:
Scarce the dawn of life began,
Ere she measured out her span.
She no smiling pleasure knew;
She no gay delight could view:
She on earth no happiness knew
Only born to weep and die.
Happy infant early blessed;
Rest in peaceful slumber, rest;
Early rescued from earths cares
Which increase with growing years.
No delights are worth thy stay,
Smiling, as they seem, and gay;
Short and sickly are they all,
Hardly tasted ere they fall.
All our gaiety is vain,
All our laughter is but pain,
Lasting only, and divine,
Is an innocence like thine.

A. FRIEND.

WANTED.

AN ELEMENTARY TEACHER for the Beech Ridge School. Apply, stating terms, to
THOS. LAMB,
Sec.-Treas.
St. Andrews, Que., 25th July, 1887. 49-3in

WANTED.

A TEACHER for No. 1 School, Wentworth Municipality. Term of teaching, eight months, to commence 1st September. Apply, stating wages, etc., to
WILLIAM WATCHORN,
Chairman,
Louisa P. O., Que.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who know me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NEW STORE.

I beg leave to announce to my customers that my store is closed from Friday evening, sundown, up to Saturday evening at dark, in **MR. J. A. BEDARD'S BUILDING**, and have constantly on hand a full line of

CLOTHING,
JEWELLERY,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
TINWARE, &c.,

Good white Sugar, only 6 cents per lb.
Japan Tea, 5 lbs for $1.00.
A good suit of clothes, from $5.00 to $10.00, and sell all goods at

LOWEST PRICES

for cash, or farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

L. KERT.

Lachute, July 20th, 1887.

NOTICE

TO LUCAS VIAU, JOSEPH SHEFFER NELSON CARRIERE and others, proprietors of real estate in the parish of St. Canute, in the district of Terrebonne,

TAKE NOTICE that the debt due by you to the trustees (Syndics) of the parish of St. Canute, in the said district, for the last eleven instalments of an assessment imposed on your immoveable property, by deed executed before M. Prevost, N. P., at St. Jerome, on the 30th March last, 1887, for the construction of a church sacristy and dependencies in the said parish, has been transferred to the "Credit Foncier, Franco-Canadian," a body politic duly incorporated and having its office in the city and district of Montreal, under and by virtue of a deed of obligation and transfer passed before O. Marin, the undersigned Notary, on the fifteenth day of July instant.

O. MARIN, N. P.,
Office of
PAPINEAU, MARIN & MCKAY, N. P.
16th July, 1887. 47-3in.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

BLACK GOODS
BLACK GOODS
BLACK GOODS
BLACK GOODS
BLACK GOODS

BUY ALL YOUR
BUY ALL YOUR
BUY ALL YOUR
BUY ALL YOUR
BUY ALL YOUR

MOURNING GOODS
MOURNING GOODS
MOURNING GOODS
MOURNING GOODS
MOURNING GOODS

AT S. CARSLEY'S
AT S. CARSLEY'S
AT S. CARSLEY'S
AT S. CARSLEY'S
AT S. CARSLEY'S

BLACK CRAPE
BLACK CRAPE
BLACK CRAPE
BLACK CRAPE
BLACK CRAPE

Best and Cheapest Black Crapes are at S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 200 acres situated in the Township of Grenville, close to the Rouge River, with a valuable bush, good farm house and well supplied with water.
Apply to
WILLIAM MCRAE,
48-4in Harrington. P. Q.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 100 acres, with a good water privilege for Milling purposes, a good bush with all kinds of valuable timber in it, a good house, barn and stables, in the first range of Harrington lot no. 5.
Apply to
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
48-4in Lost River, P. Q.



Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!

Look here! Great news for the people of Lachute and Argenteuil County. As I have no rents or dog tax to pay, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, it stands to reason that I can sell

PIANOS & ORGANS

cheaper than any other man in the trade. Give me a call before buying elsewhere.

G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, July 15th, 1887.

WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL to do general house work. Will pay good wages.
Apply to
DR. STACKHOUSE.

Ladies AND Gentlemen!

Keep your Soles in trim by buying your Boots & Shoes at CARTER'S.

CARTERS is the place where to buy Solid

Boots & Shoes,

Latest styles and best quality in Boots and Shoes at CARTER'S.

Prices away down at CARTER'S,
Save your Money.

Call and see for yourselves that

CARTER

is the right man to look after your Soles

No Corns or Bunnions if you wear a pair of Carter's Boots or Shoes.

Remember where to find Carter, next door to Hope's in Meikle's Block, Lachute.

Phœnix Wollen Mills, Brownsburg.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for the liberal patronage they have received during the past years, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. They would call the attention of the public to their varied stock of

PURE WOOL CLOTHS

as follows, viz:—

TWEEDS,
ETOFFS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SURGES.

ROLL CARDING,

as usual, best of extra LARD OIL used on Wool. Wool made into Cloth by the yard as desired. Having added to their other machinery a Yarn Twister, will always have a good stock of different colors of Knitting Yarns to exchange for or make your own Wool into the same. Double or Single Yarns at

LOWEST PRICES.

Being a number of years in the business, have only to see their prices and you will find it to your advantage to deal at the old stand.

ROBT. MORRISON & SON.

VALUABLE

Farm For Sale!

That well known and first class property on the Beach Ridge road, St. Andrews, about one mile from the mill, known as the McPhee farm. Comprises about 245 arpents, with good stone dwelling, farmers' house, Barns, Stables and other outbuildings. Includes also large sugar bush and young apple orchard. Is considered a good hay farm, abundant pasture for large stock About 50 arpents under plough this season. The stock now on the place may be had at a valuation. Terms very liberal. A large part of the purchase money may remain at six per cent for several years if desired. Sheriff's Title—Possession either this fall or next spring to suit purchaser.

Apply to THOS. LAMB, Post Master, or W. R. HIBBARD, St. Andrews

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

To the inhabitants and ratepayers of the Municipality of the County of Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Gavin J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation of the County of Argenteuil, that a Brick Building is to be erected and completed in the Town of Lachute, to be used as a Court House and Registry Office for said County, according to the plans and specifications deposited and to be seen at the Registry Office of said County, situate within the limits of said Lachute Town, and that Tenders (Marked and Sealed Tenders) for the erection and completion of said Building, will be received up to and including the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST next ensuing, addressed to the undersigned G. J. Walker, at the Town of Lachute, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, with the names of two good and sufficient securities, for the due erection and completion of said Building.

Given this twentieth day of the month of July, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, at my Office in said County.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
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DARKNESS.

BY DORA RUSSELL.

Author of "The Vicar's Governess," "Footprints in the Snow," "Quite True," &c.

CHAPTER V.

The next day passed away, and the next and I was still not allowed to see Gerald; still not allowed to see the light.

The doctors spoke hopefully to me, and Aunt Sarah spoke hopefully, and I lay still, and tried to be patient, and endure the pain, which was at times yet very terrible.

Then, about a week after my accident (as they called it), Gerard and Mrs. Yorke came together to see me. They were only allowed to remain in the room a few minutes the first time they came, but the next day they stayed longer, but still Gerard went away when his mother did.

I felt, however, that I was growing stronger, and Gerard's few whispered words used to linger like music in my ears long after he was gone. But he did not seem to be well, I thought, judging by his voice, for it had a sad ring in it, and I noticed that he did not speak to me so hopefully as the doctors did.

"If they would only let me see you, Gerard!" I whispered one day fondly in his ear.

Gerard made no reply to this. He sighed, and for a moment drew his hand from mine. Then, with a sudden movement, he bent down and kissed my lips.

"My poor, poor girl!" he said—"Oh! my poor girl!"

"But I shall get better Gerard!" I said anxiously. "I hope I shall not be disfigured? I asked the doctors, dear, and they told me I would not."

Again Gerard sighed.

"No matter if you are," he said, and once more he kissed me, and then the next minute had left the room.

But his manner had made me uneasy.

"Mrs. Yorke do you think I shall be changed in appearance?" I asked of his mother a little later, "Gerard seemed afraid that I might —— didn't you think he seemed afraid?"

"Oh, no dear," said Mrs. Yorke, "you must not take fancies into your head. You must lie still, and get strong, that is the first thing to do, and afterwards we can talk about your pretty face."

I tried to follow her advice. I tried to still the anxious beating of my heart when I thought of my looks, and feared they might be changed. But it was for Gerard's sake that I trembled. Not that I dreaded any change in his love, however much I might be disfigured. No, I judged his heart by mine. I knew I would love him only more dearly (if that were possible) should any accident or misfortune happen to him. But still I wished to be fair for his sake—his "fair young wife," as he had fondly called me before we parted that evening when this cruel accident had occurred.

So the weary days passed on, and fourteen days had come and gone, since I had seen the light, when I was told by Mrs. Yorke that Mr. Stephen Yorke wished to see me, as my evidence would be required during the investigation of how the explosion took place, and I was now considered strong enough by the doctors to give it.

I had asked Gerard questions more than once upon the subject. Had they discovered nothing? I had inquired, and so on. But he had always changed the conversation, and told me I must not think about it. I therefore felt curious to hear what Mr. Stephen Yorke had to say, and I received him very gladly when he came into my room.

He took my hand and his voice trembled a little when he spoke.

"They tell me that you are better, Alice!" he said gently.

"Oh! yes," I answered, "much better, if they would only take the tiresome bandages off my eyes, and let me see my friends."

Mr. Yorke gave a quick, short sigh. Then he said——

"You must have patience, dear child—we all require patience, you know, Alice, to bear the ills of this life."

"Yes," I said, "I suppose so. But you have some questions to ask me, have you not, Mr. Yorke?"

"Yes," he answered, "lawyers' questions. Tell me exactly all you remember that occurred when the explosion took place in the library."

Then I told him, just what I have told before in writing this story; how I went to the book-shelves, after parting with Gerard, to seek a volume of Tennyson's poetry; how I stretched out my arm to reach it, and how at that very moment a loud explosion seemed to break almost in my very ears, and a great flash of light to pass before my eyes, and then a terrible sensation of pain seized me. After this I could remember nothing more except that I gave a great cry and fell backwar s, and that all the room seemed reeling round me.

"And you saw no one!" said Mr. Yorke, slowly "No hand? Nothing unusual below the book-shelves?"

"Nothing," I replied. "As you know there is a broad ledge between the upper and the lower compartments, and I was leaning on that when the loud noise took place."

"And you heard no match struck? No mysterious sound at all below the ledge?"

"No, none—but why do you ask? Do you suspect that some one was hidden below the ledge? There is not room. My poor uncle's large books, his atlases, his maps, and his scientific books, are all placed below the ledge."

"Yes; but, Alice, it is my painful duty to inform you that you had that night a traitor in your household. The explosion in the bookcase revealed a secret door, hidden by the large books placed upon it, as if on shelves; and this door opened into your late uncle's housekeeper's room—into the room of Mabel Neal."

"Of Mabel Neal!" I echoed, in the utmost astonishment.

"Of Mabel Neal," repeated Mr. Yorke. "The publicity which has been given to this explosion, and the severe injuries that you have received, have brought a strange story to light. A London tradesman—a man of respectability and standing—has communicated with the police upon the subject. He stated that some years ago he was employed by the late Mr. Denley, of Dereham, to construct a secret door of communication between the library and the housekeeper's room. This door, he says, was fitted with book shelves, and was constructed with great care and expense, under the superintendence and direction of Mr. Denley himself. He further states that the alterations required were done very privately; no other servant being in the house at the time but Mabel Neal the housekeeper; and that his workmen were paid very handsomely, and were requested not to mention what they were employed at during their stay in Dereham.

"And you think——?" I said breathlessly.

"I fear," continued Mr. Yorke "that this unhappy woman first tried to frighten you by the letter which she must have placed on the library table on the first night of your arrival at Dereham, and then, as this failed——"

"And something else failed too!" I cried, interrupting Mr. Yorke. "Now I understand it all. Mr. Yorke, I was ashamed to tell you of another dreadful fright that I received in the library."

And I then narrated to him how my hand had been grasped in the dusk one night; and how a voice had hissed into my ear, as if from the bookcase, "Beware."

"This was also no doubt the work of Mabel Neal," said Mr. Yorke, after he had heard my story. "If you had but told this at the time, Alice—who knows—this last and dreadful experiment that she made with gunpowder might have been prevented."

"Gunpowder!" I repeated, and a sudden dread rushed into my heart.

"Yes," said Mr. Yorke, "this ignorant, jealous, and angry woman, dared to tamper with an agent of whose power and danger she was perfectly unaware. My belief is she probably only still intended to frighten you, for she ran the risk of her own life as well as yours by her mad and wicked act. She was found after the explosion lying insensible on the floor of the housekeeper's room, her head having been struck by some of the falling debris."

"And—and what else had happened?" I asked tremblingly.

"The wall between the library and the housekeeper's room was partly blown down by the force of the explosion," answered Mr. Yorke, "and the bookcase and ceiling totally destroyed by fire."

"And how was I found?" I faltered.

"I found you," replied Mr. Yorke, in rather a husky voice, "and lifted you up, and carried you from the burning room. But you must not talk any more just now, Alice. After all we have indeed great reason to be thankful that your life was spared."

"And Mabel Neal?" I said

"She is in custody," said Mr. Yorke, "and she neither asserts her innocence, nor denies her guilt. But she has, I believe, expressed some sorrow for the serious injuries which have happened to you."

"And what will happen to her?" I asked.

"When you are well enough to give evidence she will probably be tried," answered Mr. Yorke. "For the present the statement which you have just made to me will be sufficient."

Then after a few kindly words of sympathy he went away, and I was left there to think. A sudden and terrible fear crept over me since I had heard Mr. Yorke's explanation.

"Gunpowder!" I kept murmuring to myself, and my heart sank within me as I repeated the fatal word.

CHAPTER VI.

An hour later Dr. Richards arrived.

"Doctor," I said, as soon as his customary inquiries were over, "Mr Yorke has been here, and I know how I received my injuries, and I wish now also to know their real extent."

I tried to say this calmly; I had fixed to say these words, and to say them calmly, but my voice faltered in spite of myself, and my heart beat fast.

"How do you mean?" said Dr. Richards. "You are improving every day. Your system has recovered from the shock better than we could possibly expected."

"I mean," I answered, "about my sight. To what extent are my eyes impaired?"

The doctor was silent.

"Tell me the truth, I implore you." I continued. "Anything is better than this dreadful doubt.

Then the doct. put his hand upon my head.

"I will undo the bandages, he said; and he proceeded slowly and gently to unfasten them. Finally he took off the last roll of linen and some cotton wool.

"They are uncovered now," he said: "try to look up."

I tried; I lifted the lids—all was dark—dark still.

"I see nothing," I cried aloud. "Doctor, doctor! am I blind?"

"Have patience for a little," said the doctor. "Lift the lids again. There! You see nothing still, do you?"

"No, no; all is darkness. Oh! doctor, can it be? It cannot be—my sight surely is not gone?"

"I fear it is," answered Dr. Richards very gravely. "Nay, from the first, my poor young lady, I knew it was. The fatal explosion of gunpowder so near you must inevitably have destroyed your eyesight."

I gave a despairing cry—I covered my face.

"I would rather have died," I murmured; "would that I had died!"

"Do not say that," said Dr. Richards earnestly. "Many happy days are yet in store for you I trust—the blind are proverbially happy and content."

But I only moaned in reply.

"Always to be in darkness," I was thinking; "always in the dark—never to see Gerard's face—never to see the sun!"

It was terrible—too terrible! This was what had made Gerard sad, then—this—.

"Why did you not tell me before?" I said bitterly. "Why did you let me lie here in a fool's paradise waiting until I could see, when you knew I would do so no more?"

"Because, we feared the shock might injure you," answered Dr. Richards; "but I have thought more than once of breaking it to you. After a little while you will become reconciled to the idea. It is a great loss, but come, you have youth, and health—"

"Always in the dark—always in the dark"—I kept murmuring, and I turned my face to the wall, for truly on my soul had fallen the bitterness of death.

. . . . . .

Gerard came to dine in the afternoon and tried to comfort me. Aunt Sarah had sent for him I suppose, for he knew that I had heard the dreadful news, and when he entered the room he lifted me in his arms, and laid my head upon his breast.

"My poor girl!" he said. "My dear, dear girl, and so they have told you the truth? But, Alice—try to be a brave girl to please me."

"Oh! it is so dreadful, dreadful, Gerard!" I sobbed upon his breast. "Never, never to see you again—always to be in darkness—always in the dark!"

"You must see with my eyes," said Gerard, kindly and gently. "I will try to lighten this to you, dear. It is a terrible trial for you to bear—but, at least, your life is spared."

"And you will love me, Gerard?" I whispered. "You will love me the same?"

"Yes, dear Alice, yes," answered Gerard and he kissed me. But in his voice for a moment I thought I heard a change. Just a faint falter—just a little want of warmth—that was all, and yet a fresh pang darted into my heart, and I shivered as if something cold had touched me.

"Let me read to you now?" said Gerard. "It will amuse you. You must not always be thinking of your trouble, dear Alice.'

"No," I said, and I lay back on the pillows, and Gerard sat and read to me more than an hour. But I did not follow him. My brain seemed only to have room for one thought that day. I was blind; and in a moment had passed away from me the brightness and beauty of my life!

. . . . . .

People were very sorry for me. My dear Aunt Sarah, who had nursed me night and day, would creep up to my bed-side sometimes and kiss my hand when she thought I was sleeping, and I could feel her tears fall upon it. But for the few days after the terrible knowledge came to me, I was quite stunned with grief. I tried to smile when Gerard called to see me; I tried to smile when his mother came, and sometimes I tried to speak cheerfully to Aunt Sarah. But in spite of all my efforts I could not hide the bitter and miserable feelings of my heart. It had come so suddenly—in the midst of my bright dreams of love and hope this great darkness had fallen upon me, and the light had passed away from my eyes forever.

Some very miserable days and nights had passed since I had first learned the truth when one afternoon Mr. Stephen Yorke again called to see me.

His manner was exceedingly gentle and considerate to me. My hearing seemed to have sharpened and grown more acute since my misfortune, and I could detect the deep ring of heartfelt sympathy in Mr. Yorke's voice.

He did not attempt to tell me that I must try to be cheerful, but somehow I found myself talking to him almost cheerfully.

"You have a wonderful power of winning affection, I think, Alice," he said, "which some women, however beautiful, do no possess. Do you know I've been weaving a little scheme of late—a little selfish scheme?"

"Not selfish, I am sure," I said, smiling.

"But it is indeed," he said. "You know I'm an old bachelor. Some day I will tell you how I once had my dreams of a wife and a happy home, and how the early and sudden death of the poor girl I loved ended that ideal household. But I'm an old - or shall I console my little remaining vanity by saying a middle-aged bachelor? At all events a bachelor, and Gerard is my adopted son and heir. Now, the scheme that I propose is very simple. This house has naturally painful memories for you, has it not?"

"Yes, yes, indeed!" I said, and shivered.

"It is sure to have," said Mr. Yorke, "and therefore my proposal, which is, that you and Gerard are married almost immediately, and that you live with me. This arrangement will brighten my life, for as my sister-in-law and I creep down into the 'sere and yellow leaf,' we shall have your young voice, and I pray some younger voices still, to cheer our ears. You are thinking of Aunt Sarah? Do not think that I have forgotten her. Aunt Sarah shall be especially welcome under my roof. She is a good woman, and she'll be the dear maiden aunt to you young folks, and help to nurse me when I have a fit of gout."

"Oh! Mr. Yorke, how good, how kind and thoughtful you are!" I exclaimed, and I held out my hand which he clasped in his kindly palm.

"How selfish you mean," he answered with a little laugh, "to scheme thus to add two charming ladies to my household! It is settled then? We can let this house——"

"But Gerard?" I said, interrupting Mr. Yorke. "Perhaps Gerard will not care to have his poor blind wife so soon?"

"Then Gerard would be utterly unworthy of your love, and my affection and trust!" replied Mr. Yorke with some warmth. "To any man with a spark of tenderness in his heart, your misfortune must have made you dearer. No, Miss Alice, I have only one fear about this arrangement, can you guess what it is?"

"No," I answered.

"That you will be completely spoilt between us," said Mr. Yorke laughing. "I am prepared to do my share, and what with Gerard, Aunt Sarah, Aunt Margaret, and Uncle Stephen, the poor little woman will be killed with kindness!"

Tears came into my poor blind eyes, and ran down my cheeks at these words.

Then Mr. Yorke stooped down and kissed me.

"Good-bye for the present, my adopted daughter," he said, trying not to show the emotion which I heard plainly thrilling through his voice. "I shall send Master Gerard to you in the evening to fix the day, and get the two old ladies—oh! if they heard me!—to order the bridecake."

CHAPTER VII.

Gerard did come in the evening. It was late though before he arrived, and I had spent some anxious hours waiting for the sound of his footsteps on the stairs.

They came at last however, and the next moment he was beside me.

"Well," he said, "so I hear you and Uncle Stephen, have been making various arrangements?"

"Uncle Stephen has," I answered. "I—I—never thought——"

"You have settled it between you at all events?" said Gerard, as I paused blushing at the idea that he should imagine the proposal emanated from me. 'So when is the day to be? You must give me warning you know."

Gerard spoke so lightly that I felt a little hurt.

"There is no hurry," I said.

"But Uncle Stephen says there is," answered Gerard, with a laugh. "You have fairly bewitched him, Alice. He is not over-generous as a rule, but he has presented me with such a handsome cheque for our wedding tour that we can go where we like, and stay away as long as we like."

"That will not be very long, Gerard," I said, softly, and I put my hand in his. "Your poor blind wife will like best to be at home."

"Hush," said Gerard, kindly and gently, and he put his hand caressingly on my head. "Well, when is it to be?"

I hesitated. "We must consult Aunt Sarah, and your mother," I said.

"Oh, but Uncle Stephen will have his own way," said Gerard, "and he wishes our marriage to take place as soon as you are well enough to leave your room. One reason that he gives is—that that wretched woman, Mabel Neal, curse her! is to be tried at the assizes, and he thinks you should have the support of a husband when you give your evidence."

"My evidence?" I repeated. "Shall I have to give evidence against her, Gerard?"

"Simply to repeat what you told Uncle Stephen," answered Gerard. "You need only be in the court for a few minutes. I wish I could give any evidence that would hang her, though!" he added, vindictively.

"Oh! no, Gerard," I said. "It was a cruel act, but leave her to her conscience. What will they do to her?"

"Not half enough," said Gerard. "But do not let us speak of her. Uncle Stephen told me not to mention her, I believe. But he wishes us to be married before the assizes—so, my little Alice, you must fix the day."

I did not, however, do so that night, nor indeed for some days after this interview with Gerard. But both Aunt Sarah and Mrs. Yorke seemed anxious that my marriage should take place immediately; and at last, not unwillingly, but with a strange unrest for the future in my heart, I gave my consent.

It was fixed that we were to be married in three weeks from the time that Mr. Stephen Yorke had first spoken to me on the subject. The ceremony had to be a very quiet one, by my express desire, for I felt that gaiety and mirth would ill become a sightless bride.

I can scarcely describe what I felt, and the emotions which I went through during these three weeks. I was sometimes happy, for I loved Gerald so deeply, and at other times my terrible misfortune seemed to crush me to the earth. I could not see the presents which my kind friends lavished upon me; the diamonds that Mr. Stephen Yorke bought for me, nor the bridal dress that Gerard's mother chose. They told me of these things; they made me feel the satin and the lace, and never perhaps guessed what I felt as they did so.

Gerard was very kind and gentle. Yes, let me write this down—he was kind and gentle, and never spoke an unkind word to me during the three weeks which passed before we were to be married. He was not in Dereham the whole time. He went up to town for a week, but both before he went, and after his return, I knew by his manner and his voice, that he was restless and disturbed.

I also felt very restless. Oh! if I could but have seen his face, I used to think—seen it once, only once more! I used to pray that I might see it again, and sometimes in my dreams I did see it—the handsome face that I had loved to look upon so well!

But in my waking hours I saw nothing. Gerard brought a famous oculist down with him from town, and my eyes were examined, and re-examined. But when I asked this gentleman to tell me the truth, he only confirmed Dr. Richard's sentence. I was blind—I would never see Gerard's face again—I was condemned to live in darkness all my remaining days.

But time passed on. By Mr. Stephen Yorke's wish the marriage was to take place from his house; and by his wish also, Aunt Sarah and myself went to stay at his house three days before the day on which the wedding was to take place.

We went on the Monday, and Thursday was to be the marriage-day. Everything was ready now—the bridal dresses, the bridecake, the presents, were all in the house, and no break had occurred in any of the arrangements.

I fancied it might just be fancy, I told myself, that no one in the house seemed in very good spirits, after we went to Mr. Yorke's. Mrs. Yorke was kind certainly, but not so cordial in her manner, I thought, as she used to be. Mr. Yorke was kinder than ever (if that were possible), and he alone tried to make jokes and to be merry.

Gerard too was kind—always kind—but he was unsettled and silent. Thus passed the Monday and Tuesday, and then came Wednesday—the day before my wedding-day.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STATISTICS.

The Episcopalians are about to build a great cathedral in New York city, upon which they propose to expend $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The redemption of American trade dollars to date amounts to about $7,000,000 and Treasury officials think that few more are outstanding.

The receipts of the United States post-office department for the fourth quarter fiscal year were $12,444,641, and the expenditures $13,029,380.

Sydney, Australia, boasts a 180,000-candle electric light which throws it rays fifty miles out to sea. One of 24,000 candles, at San Jose, Cal., is the biggest in this country.

Six car loads of postal cards recently arrived in Chicago. The gross weight of the shipment is about seventy-three tons. The cards, 25,000,000 all told, came in packages containing all the way from 500 to 25,000 cards each.

This goose story we give for what it is worth: "The annual consumption of feathers in America for bedding purposes amounts to 3,000,000 pounds. To furnish this 3,000,000 healthy geese must give up their feathers in a year."

Methuselah was contemporary with Adam some 243 years, and also with Shem some 98 years, Shem also was contemporary with Isaac some 50 years, so that during this period of some 2,100 years between Adam and Isaac, Adam could have told the story of Eden to Methuselah, and Methuselah to Shem, and Shem to Isaac.

Latest statistics place the number of sheep in the world at 517,000,000, distributed as follows: South America, 100,000; Australia and New Zealand, 77,000,000; Europe, 212,000,000; Africa, 25,000,000; Asia, 60,000,000; United States, 45,000,000; Canada, 3,000,000; all others, 5,000,0 0. The annual wool yield in the United States is placed at six pounds per head.

Max Well is the richest Jew in New York, his figure being estimated at $8,000,000. Following him are forty other millionaires of the same race. The Hebrew capital in the Cotton Exchange is over $6,000,000, and of city real estate they hold at least $100,000,000. An estimate of the annual transactions of the wholesale trade of New York done by Hebrews puts the figures at $262,000,000.

A book recently published in the United States traces the territorial growth of that country during the past 100 years. During that time, it appears, about 2,750,000 square miles of territory have been acquired by purchase and annexation, at a cost, not counting the expense of war, of $52,000,000. This is a small figure, but it is to be remembered that many of the purchases were of territories, such as California, Arizona, Texas, etc., which would probably, in course of time, have been annexed without purchase.

The Oil Wealth of Pennsylvania.—As a basis of work for those who love to revel in amazing figures we may state that statistics show that 53,000 wells have been drilled in Pennsylvania and New York since the discovery of petroleum at a cost of $200,000,000. These wells have produced 310,000,000 barrels of oil, which was sold at the wells for $500,000,000. This represented a profit to the producer of $300,000,000. The amount of oil exported is placed at 6,231,102,923 gallons. In the pool in Washington County alone $3,200,000 have been expended in machinery and drilling. This does not include the many millions that are represented there in the natural gas industry. Independent of the oil business there are about $50,000,000 invested in natural gas plants in Pennsylvania. These are majestic figures, and serve to show the magnitude of the oil and gas business.

Woman's Work.

Woman's work is one of the greatest questions of the day. Our grandmothers found work enough and more than enough to perform at their pleasant homes, but those vocations have vanished, and it is no longer expected that female handicraft will furnish family wardrobes, or that larders and cellars will groan beneath the fruits of woman's industry. From the factory comes every description of wearing apparel, all kinds of house furniture and furnishing materials, while a large per cent. of the food supply is prepared and issued from the same source. The mighty strides which inventions and organized labor have made during the past quarter of a century have, to a great extent, relieved woman of her more laborious home duties, and for this she should be truly thankful. But since it is a fact, obvious to the most obtuse, that homes do not increase as rapidly as individuals, and with duties constantly curtailed, the question arises: What shall be and where shall women find suitable vocation?

Within the past few years telegraphing, telephoning, silk-raising, type-writing and other vocations have opened new channels for female industry. In the cities needlewomen can obtain five or six cents each for making a shirt, often weaving their own shrouds as they bend over their ill-remunerated tasks.

When Horace Greeley was asked to lecture on woman's rights, he took as his text: "A woman has a right to do what she wants to and can." It will not be many years before the rusty padlock of prejudice will be wrenched from the door of every honorable calling.

Epidemic Amongst Fishes.

When fish are affected by disease they almost invariably die; not one in a hundred recovers, and there is at present no known remedy which can be said to be efficacious.

As is the case with the human race, certain fish escape the contagion, and it is a pretty safe rule that where they can be taken by angling with hook and line, those fish are safe to eat.

It is quite a singular fact, that when an epidemic breaks out in any waters, only one kind of fish is affected at the same time, which shows that it cannot be caused by any impurities of the waters or any cause of a similar nature, or else all the different kinds of fish in that body of water must be affected in a similar manner.

Needles Lodged in a Girl.

A remarkable case has lately been communicated to the French Academy of Medicine.

A girl of fourteen to fifteen years of age swallowed a paper of steel needles seven years ago, from which no serious consequences appeared, but a few weeks since, while Miss N——, in full health and cheerful spirits, was embracing her mother, and fondly pressing her to her bosom, she caused her to exclaim: "Oh! dear, you prick me," and lo! behold, when Miss N——released her mother, a needle was discovered protruding from under her finger nails. It came out shortly, and entirely, followed, at brief intervals, by many other needles, making up almost the entire contents of the package she had swallowed seven years before, and without experiencing any inconvenience or pain. The most remarkable fact in this phenomenon is that the needles were not even oxidised. They have been sent to the Academy of Science.—[From the Courrier Des Etats-Unis.

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Worry, Not Work Kills.

"The great man," says Emerson, "is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the serenity of solitude." "How many of the troubles of life," asks Sir John Lubbock, "are insignificant in themselves and easily avoidable!" It is not so much, in most cases, great sorrows, diseases or death, but rather the little daily dyings which cloud over the sunshine of life. We most of us give ourselves an immense amount of trouble, encumber ourselves, as it were, on the journey of life with a dead weight of unnecessary baggage. In that most delightful fairy tale, "Alice in Wonderland," the White Knight is described as having provided himself on starting on a journey with a variety of odds and ends, including a mousetrap, in case he was troubled with mice at night, and a bee-hive, in case he came across a swarm of bees. To save ourselves from imaginary, or at any rate problematical evils, we often incur real suffering. "The man," said Epicurus, "who is not content with little is content with nothing." There is an amusing passage in Hearne's "Journey to the Mouth of the Coppermine River." A few days after starting he met a party of Indians who annexed a great deal of his property, and all Hearne says is, "The weight of our baggage being so much lightened, our next days journey was much pleasanter. I ought, however, to add that the Indians broke up our philosophical instruments, which, no doubt, were rather an incumbrance." Do then your best and await calmly the result. It is anxiety, not work, that kills; it is work, not anxiety, that commands success. There is a Hindoo saying that the fortune of a man who sits, sits also; it sleeps when he sleeps, moves when he moves, and rises when he rises. Anxiety, on the contrary, does more harm than good. Many seem to think that, in these days of competion and struggle for existence, life is more difficult and anxious than it used to be. On the contrary, I believe there never was a time when modest merit and patient industry were more sure to win reward.—New York Home Journal.

Michael Davitt's Vow.

Mr. Michael Davitt said in Dublin last month:—"I trust that every young man here to-day will have registered in his heart a vow which I made thirty years ago to bear towards England and England's Government in Ireland all the concentrated hate of my Irish nature. Our people who leave Ireland are not lost in the Irish cause, for they will join the ranks of the Ireland of retribution beyond the Atlantic, and when the day shall again come that we have a right to manage our own affairs, the sun may some day shine down upon England and we here in Ireland will have the opportunity of having vengeance upon the enemy for its crimes in Ireland." Such remarks as these lead to the suggestion that Home Rule has more to fear from its friends than from its opponents.

The Five Sisters.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;
Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks;
Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth;
Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and she married rich.

It is estimated that twice as much English as American capital is invested in Mexico.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

Give a man six feet of earth and he will take a knell.

Bartholdi's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

The inquisitive fellow may not be a sadder, but he is always a "why sir" man.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 King Street West Toronto, Canada.

A Minneapolis mistress was recently fined $10 for slapping her hired girl. If somebody will fine a girl for "sassing" her mistress the account can be called square.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

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The number of marriageable widows in Massachusetts, according to the recent census of a matrimonial agency, is 65,000.

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It is estimated that 50,000 trees have been planted in Nebraska by female hands during the past three years.

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