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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HEALTH.

THE HEREDITY OF CONSUMPTION.

Some eminent observers think we should abandon the theory of heredity of consumption, and in its stead place the theory of infection. One considers that the most frequent manner of contracting this malady is from a diseased person through the sputa, and also through the glands, exfoliations of the skin, or any way in which the poison may appear on the surface and be transported by means of pocket handkerchiefs, washing, etc. The fact that the attendants in hospitals who have the care of consumptives are seldom attacked with the disease is convincing that it is not the air through which the germs are carried, but that it is communicated in another mode; in fact, the way in which the members of a family kiss and fondle the patient and handle his linen. From one member of the family the special poison which excites the disease goes to another.

Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for a sick headache. If the eyelids are gently bathed in cool water the pain in the head is generally allayed.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic vouches for the efficacy of the following simple remedy:—One quart of milk, quite hot, into which stir one ounce of alum; this makes curds and whey. Bathe the part affected with the whey until too cold. In the meantime keep the curds hot, and after bathing, put them on as a poultice, wrap in flannel, and—go to sleep (you can). Three applications should be a perfect cure, even in aggravated cases.

CAUSES OF HAY-FEVER.

The affection known as hay-fever appears to be a result of local irritations of unduly sensitive areas in the nose and in the respiratory passages below. The pollen of some plant is usually supposed to be the irritant, but this is not always the case. The late Dr. Flint was troubled only when lying on feathers, and in other persons the attacks are brought on by emanations from animals—such as the horse, the rabbit, the cat, etc. The electric cautery and various other remedies have been applied with more or less success, but as yet there seems to be no specific to be recommended, and the best treatment—when available—is removal to a pollen-free atmosphere, or to one from which at least grass-pollen is absent.

NUTRIMENT IN MUSHROOMS.

It has been asserted by physiologists of repute that the nutritive value of mushrooms was equal to that of butcher's meat. This view, however, is not sustained by the investigations recently made in Vienna by Dr. Stromer, who declares that fresh mushrooms do not possess very valuable nutritive properties, and are difficult of digestion; that dry mushrooms are only slightly preferable, and that both correspond most nearly to cabbage in usefulness as food.

LEMONS CURE MALARIA.

Dr. Tommasi Crudeli, an Italian physician of high authority in reference to malaria, has found that a lemon decoction has a decided anti-malarial efficacy, besides being a tonic. He says: "Take a fresh lemon, cut it in thin slices, rind and all, boil it in three tumblerfuls of water, in a pot which has not previously been used for culinary purposes; prolong the boiling till the liquid contents of the pot have been reduced to one-third—that is, the contents of one tumbler. Pass the decoction through muslin, squeezing out the residue of the lemon, and let it cool for several hours. Let the whole be taken in the early morning, fasting." The drink is bitter, but is said to agree even with delicate persons.

HEALTH AMONG SCAVENGERS.

In a letter to *Science* Mr. Wm. Glenn, of Baltimore propounds a conundrum which has puzzled him in regard to the effects of the sewage of that city. The principal outlet for this is the sluggish stream known as Jones' Fall, which runs through the heart of the city, though now walled up into a canal, and empties into the Back Basin, a sluggish pond about four hundred feet wide by one thousand long, and connected with the tide-water only by a narrow canal. The deposit of sewage in this place grows so offensive that it is necessary to keep dredging gangs at work constantly removing it. The strange part of it is that, as Mr. Glenn reports, these men find the occupation a singularly healthy one. They experience no trouble whatever which can be traced to the sewage gases, except an occasional slight and temporary attack of nausea. Mr. Glenn further says that he has not heard of a single case of zymotic disease within the past three years among the hundred men engaged in dredging the sewage deposits from the basin.

Mrs. Langtry's 7,000 acres of California land cost her just $100,000.

MENTONE.

A Sketch of this Charming Resort.

Mentone, a place until lately alluded to only as a *pis-aller* for consumptives, has this year apparently put on a new feature, and appeared in the light of an attractive watering-place, its attractions being its simplicity and Eden-like paradise of orange, lemon and olive groves. More than twenty years ago it was known to a few English, who could relish its natural beauties without the aid of a town band, a circle and other French amusements, and since then it has become known to the *hoi pollio* of England by the residence of the Princess Louise there for a short time, and later on the Queen herself. The coming of the Queen, however, so turned the heads of the numerous landlords of villas, apartments and hotels that prices rushed rapidly up, to be as soon dropped and lost altogether when the cholera appeared for a time in the south of France and the north of Italy; yet, extraordinary to say, the cholera not once came into the little town itself, and the people, who have in their annals the usual traditions of the fearful Black Death of centuries past, marvellously escaped this last terrible scourge.

Like most coast towns Mentone consists of an old and a new part; the old occupying a hill and a promontory running into the sea, and dividing a large bay into two smaller ones, and the new parts lying along the shore on either side to east and west. Behind the town rises a high range of hills and mountains, often during the winter time capped for a few days with snow, which in the brilliant sunshine, and with the deep blue of the sky and sea, produces a beautiful effect. Beyond to the east stretches Italy, and in the bright, clear light before sunset the white houses of Ventimiglia and Bordigherra shine out brilliantly, tinged with the pink reflection of the dying sun.

The old town of Mentone must have had an interesting history in the ages which have past. It is just the spot on which to build a fortress overlooking the sea, and commanding the whole bay from Cap St. Martin to the Red Rocks, and even on to the point where Bordigherra runs into the sea on the shores of Italy. Alas, those Red Rocks are now no longer red but blasted by the mercenary hand of man, appearing the usual muddy white color like all the low-lying rocks near there. And so there was a fortress, an old, very old fortress, built probably a thousand years ago, and possibly on the foundations of others hundreds of years older; but now where once this old tower of war stood, now rests a cemetery; graves of peace lying on the graves of war and bloodshed; and where once the highest tower overlooked the sea, now Catholic graves and private chapels tell of a death more peaceful and a hope perhaps more secure. From these walls and cypress trees we look down on the roofs of houses and churches, the usual cathedral, and the high narrow streets of an old Italian town, abounding in narrow passages apparently leading into stables or darkness, but at length emerging into another narrow street, brightened perhaps by a red petticoat or a blue and orange dress placed out of a window or hung on the short wooden beams which, in the narrower streets, stretch from one house to another, near the top, and support the high buildings from falling into each other. And beyond these streets, right down to the sea, stretches this dirty old town, with ever a charm in its dirtiness, its narrow, worn and slippery stone paved steps and paths, and its venerable, quiet, mournful appearance. At the end of the houses near the sea there is a promontory of a few hundred yards of land terminating in an old square tower, very curious in shape and wonderfully suiting the quaint appearance of the land and shore. At least at one time it was so terminated, but now improvements designed by the mercenary native factotums have caused the addition of a breakwater of high stones, running at right angles to the promontory and nearly parallel to the land, between which shelters now appear numerous masts from small provender vessels and private yachts, surrounded with diminutive steam launches and numerous pleasure boats for hire. This has naturally broken the calm, ancient beauty of the little place; but they cannot alter the sea, the blue Mediterranean, curving in and out along the coast quietly into little bays and out, stretching out far to the horizon one sheet of brightest blue. But leaving the town slowly behind us, we will ascend one of the hills near, rising between the Cabriolle and Surin valleys, and crowned at its summit by a monastery, the Annunciata, belonging to the Carmelites. At the lower end of the hill is a small red villa, built in the shape of a little square tower, and surrounded with bare vine-terraces, now overlooking large villas and hotels, where once grew luxuriantly masses of vetchling several feet high. It is summer, and here the warm breeze blows over the sea to us as we sit and watch it sparkling in the sun, and breathe in the scent of orange and lemon trees below us bright with their green inlaid with golden fruit; and beyond we see a hill covered with pine trees and one running down into the sea, a long, low promontory covered with fur trees, the Cap St. Martin, and as we look at it and watch the waves breaking gently against the rocks at the end of it, we can just see little lines of foam raised here and there and almost hear the gentle splash of the waters as they ripple against the rocks. Beyond to the west and east and behind us, high above all, rise other hills, other mountains, blue, deep indigo blue, in the distance, and yet appearing so near, so easy to reach, in that clear, bright air. And then when we again descend the hill as the sun is setting, from under the grove of gnarled olive trees near us breath of air comes laden with the scents of sweet violets, hiding their modest heads away beneath the peaceful olive trees.

And now we will wander along the Corniche road in the direction of the Cap Martin. Again it is a lovely afternoon, but a little earlier in the year. The roads are rather dusty, covered as it were with a fine white powder, which completely obliterates the colour of our boots. There are houses on either side here and there for some way along the road, and further on there are olive trees, under whose shade our road now leads us, and then ascending the slight slope we get on to the Cap Martin and continue through its fir trees, down the other side, to some quiet nook where we sit and watch the sea below us and beyond, sparkling in a varying surface of pale and deep green and blue, and the peninsula of Monaco in front of us and Monte Carlo to our right lying in a bay, and above both the high mountain of Turbia, over which runs the Corniche road, traversed in ages past by Cæsar and centuries after by Napoleon. The air, too, is fragrant with the odour of pungent herbs on which we are sitting, and which warmed by the hot sun and coupled with the scent of the fir trees yield an almost tropical fragrance to the heavy baking air. We are in an atmosphere of brilliant glory; there is a dazzling brightness over everything, and especially over the blue sea in front of us, appearing beneath the bending bough of a small pine tree, whose dark green foliage above acts as a sort of shade to the intense light. Over our heads protecting us directly from the sun are the boughs of other pines, and all round us grow the bluish myrtles, mingled with juniper, and the bright pale green and poisonous euphorbia; there plants with vivid yellow leaves and there, out of all this verdure, rough earth red and grey rocks jutting up in scattered places. Not a sound of singing birds; occasionally a sparrow or a small bird rests on a branch near with a sharp chirp, but even that only occurs once in a way, and we are again left to enjoy the warm scene alone, as, basking on the shores of the Mediterranean, we half close our eyes and in those exquisite lines of such sweet melancholy, wonder, "Where is that better land?" But at length it is time to return; the sun is nearly ready to set and we get up, and walking along paths through bushes and fir trees, and then along terraces of olives, we get on to a rough, red earth narrow cart road, and continue along it as if going from Mentone, till at length it reaches up to the Corniche road, near to where the downward road to Monaco branches off; and here we stand, with the Corniche road rising up on our right and passing under Rocquebrune and away over the Turbia, and in front of us the other road descending rapidly to Monte Carlo. The lights in that garden of delights and sins are just beginning to twinkle, and we can almost imagine we see all the life of the place, in the Casino, the hotels, the gardens and the concert hall, as the lights seem to move about and come out one by one, and the evening zephyr bears to our ears the distant sounds of the band. To our left there are gorgeous coloured clouds over the sea, which has grown a dark hue; crimson and yellow and violet, crimson and pink are those rolling clouds with smaller dashes and streaks of feathery crimson clouds above and to the south. The other side of the bay in front of us, right above the peninsula of Monaco with its old palace, rises sternly and gloomily the Tete de Chien, the square outline of a high rock, supposed to have the shape of a dog's round head; this vast structure towering above Monaco rises up behind into the Turbia Mountain, now a deep indigo black, but looking all the more terrible with a vast canopy of black cloud descending down one side, and spreading out over, not the fortifications and peninsula of Monaco, but the pleasure gardens and hell of Monte Carlo. Yes, extending right over these houses and grounds with their twinkling, sparkling lights, their band and pleasures, their delicious gardens and paths reaching right down to the sea, abounding with all the most exquisitely arranged pleasures that could be invented for depraved human nature, over all this stretched a heavy canopy of cloud from the mountain to the sea and from one end of Monte Carlo as far the Tete de Chien, black and gloomy, ready to descend and overwhelm in a moment those gardens of wickedness and enjoyment. On the left hand, brilliant crimson flaring over the leaden-hued sea, on the other an awful blackness hanging over Monte Carlo; the contrast is appalling, and we expect every moment to see a flash of avenging lightning come out of the cloud and consume the luxurious and hellish paradise beneath and fiercely destroy all there, men and women, old and young. How little the people there amongst those shining lights in gardens and saloons thought of what was above them, or knew how the whole scene appeared from a distance at the place on the Corniche road where we stood.

Another afternoon finds us wandering up a hill to a place called Le Foret, not much of a forest, however, where we rest, though there is fir down a valley behind us as we turn and face toward the sea coast; but on our right above us there is a fine rock ending in sharp points, and in front of us, descending to the sea, the low sloping hills up which we have come. When we have had our lunch we descend along the rough mule path amongst small fir trees and an occasional straggling umbrella pine, but soon branching off from the way we came up, we at length descend on Rocquebrure, the old castle and village to which we were so near the other day when on the Corniche road. We ascend the old castle, and have to pay half a franc to an old woman lately instituted to keep the gate to the small stone bridge, where once must have stood a draw bridge, leading to the castle itself, whose foundations and secret chambers no doubt descend far into and around the rock upon which it is built. It is a ruin and surrounded with its ruins, and must have been a place of some size in the centuries past. It is very high above the village and contains, as it is, three floors up to which we must mount by means of narrow straight flights of stone steps. Parts of the walls are still battlemented. One side looks straight down the perpendicular rock nearly a hundred feet to the roofs of houses built against it; it is not pleasant work looking over a low parapet, crumbling in parts and very ancient, to the slate roofs of houses at such a depth below, but from another part of the building we can enjoy a magnificent view of the sea and Monaco. Amongst other things worth noticing about the castle there is in the middle of the lower room a litter of straw and hay, and on approaching nearer we find boards and underneath them a hole some three feet square opening into a deep and dark vault sunk down into the rock, and containing water, the old reservoir of the castle. This is the old castle of which Lord Lorne wrote in his poem of "Guido and Lita;"—

> "No warrior's tread is echoed by these halls;
> No warder's challenge on the silence falls
> Around the thrifty peasants ply their toil,
> And pluck in orange groves the scented spoil
> From trees that have for purple mountain's shade
> A vestment bright of green and gold inlaid."

But, to return to Mentone, in the early mornings just before sunrise, we shall often observe far south over the sea the dark low outlines of three or four undulating hills, which are the mountains of Corsica, and as the golden sunrise with orange streaks spreads along the horizon, the dark low island is gradually absorbed in the coming light of day. In the evening, if Corsica appears it is a sign of bad weather, but usually foretells a fine day when it appears in the morning. During the winter, from the top of the Berceau, or any of the high mountains near, Corsica can always be seen to advantage throughout the whole day, and with the aid of glasses the snow can be clearly seen on the summit of its mountains. The plateau near the village of Ste. Agnesi, on the way to the ruin of the castle just above, is a very good place to have a picnic and enjoy a view of the sea and Corsica in the distance. Ah! that Mediterranean sea! How beautiful it is! I have seen it after the storm is over rolling up great masses of blue and green curving waves, wonderfully green and clear, and tipped as they break with a thin border of pure white foam; high waves rolling and breaking in great blue curves. Few artists attempt the brilliant colouring of these waves, as to those who have never seen them the effect is unnatural; but I have seen a few sketches introducing them as they are, and I particularly remember one, a beautiful work by Mr. Robert Lightbody, who for many years has studied the scenery of Italy and that coast with success, which gave the most striking and yet perfectly natural effect, even to the uneducated eye. It represented a portion of rocky coast with pine trees and the breaking of these wonderful blue waves. Curiously enough I had seen the sea myself two days before, on the day on which he had sketched it, without knowing that what I saw was being reduced to paper, truly and accurately, by another who could not have been far off from me at the time.

Before excessive rough weather we often see shoals of porpoises disporting themselves in the bay. I remember one time a large shoal coming in for some days, and the storm already begun increased tremendously. While it lasted I saw three waterspouts in the distance at one time, perfect in form and very high, like columns between the sea and the clouds. On calm days the sea is very beautiful, and behind the red rocks curves into a little bay whose crystal water is a delicate emerald green, which looks clear and refreshing as it sparkles in the sun. Above this little bay there is a small Roman bridge, built entirely of unshaped stones, without a keystone, its perfect arch being only held together by the strength of the old Roman cement. A narrow path passes over it, parallel with the Corniche road above, into which it runs when the latter reaches the level of the shore. Once on that shore grew aloes, the yellow horned poppy and bushes of other plants which were able to bear the sand and large stones by the sea; now they have been torn up to make room for footpaths on either side of the Corniche road.

But I must close these lines with regret that space will not allow me to enter more fully into a description of the dirty old marble palace of the Grimaldis, Princes of Monaco, in the old town of Mentone, or of the quaint old olive mills; or of how the peasant women in their picturesque dress help to pull in the sardine nets. All this and much more the reader may one day verify for himself, but let him remember that however beautiful it is now, however many anemones grow in red masses under the lemon trees, or the white Star of Bethlehem that appears in April, however many varieties of orchids and trap door spiders there may still remain many beautiful tulips, narcissus and maiden-hair, yet Mentone is not what it used to be, and is fast losing its old beauty under the mercenary hand of man, ready to wreck all nature, so inimitable in beauty, in order for a time to put a little more gold into his pocket. But, the Eumenides be praised, in this case he is killing the goose which laid the golden eggs, destroying that which first brought people there and raised him to be the fortunate owner of orange terraces, almond trees and olives, of bright and smiling valleys, where grow the lemon, mingled, perhaps, in a few choice spots with that curious production the forbidden fruit, and in sunny places the dark-stained blood orange.

Well was it once called the Garden of Eden; bright and fair, sweet and fresh, lying green and gold beneath the high mountains and the snow, sheltered by the blue sky as it lay reposing peacefully on the rippling shores of the calm and dazzling waters of the bright blue Mediterranean.

Book-Making Before the Age of Printing.

Of course the Chinese were a head of Europe. Their chronicles record printing upon silk or cotton in the century before Christ, paper being attributed to the first century after Christ. It is certain that many hundred years ago they had begun to put writing on transfer paper, lay this face downward on wood or stone, rub off the impression or paste on the transparent-paper, cut away the wood or stone, and take an impression in ink which duplicated the orginal. First, probably, they cut the letters into the block, leaving white letters on black ground, which method Didot thinks, was known to the Romans and was the process referred to by Pliny; afterward they cut away the block, leaving the letters raised, to print black on white. This last process is attributed to Feong-Taou, Chinese minister of state in the tenth century, who was driven to the invention by the necessity of getting exact copies of his official documents. Indeed, there is a detailed tradition of a Chinese Gutenburg, one Pi-Ching, who in 1041 carved cubes of porcelain paste with Chinese characters, afterward baking them, and literally "setting the porcelain types by help of paralled wires on a plate of iron in a bed of heated resinous cement. These types he hammered or planed even, and pressed close together, so that when the cement hardened they were practically a solid block, which could be taken to pieces again by melting the cement. But Pi-Ching was born out of time, in the wrong country, and to the wrong language. The Chinese word-alphabet contains at least 80,000, possibly 240,000, characters (the National Printing-office at Paris made types for 43,000) and for the lesser number the Chinese compositor would require a large room for himself, where he could wander among five hundred cases "looking for a sign," while Chinese wood-engravers will cut on pear-wood, or on the hard waxen composition used for that oldest of existing dailies, the Pekin *Gazette*, an octavo page of characters for forty or fifty cents—a hundredth part of the cost of coarse work, a thousandth of the cost of the finest work, here. The Chinese printer, without a press, but with a double brush like a canoe paddle, inking the block with one end, and pressing the paper laid on the block with the dry brush at the other end, prints two thousand sheets a day, on one side only, which are then bound into a book by making the fold at the front of the sheet, and stitching through the cut edges at the back. A fair-sized book is sold for eight or ten cents, and there is little inducement for improvement. Playing cards, invented probably in Hindostan as a modification of chess, and then engraved on ivory, were made in China and in Hindostan centuries ago, and thence they seem to have made their way into Europe, probably through Saracens or Jews before 1400.

Crops in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia farmer is as unfortunate as his brother of Ontario this year. Grain in the Eastern province has yielded fairly, but the area under crop is small. The fruit crop is smaller than last year, and the hay crop, which was twenty per cent, below the average last year, is even poorer this year. As a result of the poor pasturage there is also a marked falling off in dairy produce. Up west the insufficient return to the agriculturist has been the result of the unfavourable weather; but in Nova Scotia, according to the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, the poor crop is attributable entirely to the imperfect system of agriculture. Everything is taken off the land, he says, and nothing is returned.

Alaska's Wealth.

The steamer Olympian has returned to Tacoma, W. T., from a trip to Alaska, bearing back several American Senators, Governor Swinferd, of Alaska, and many others of distinction from all parts of the country and England. They say the scenery was something wonderful. The gold mountains of Douglas Island were particularly astonishing. Alaska Indians they found far advanced in civilization and Christianity. Liberal contributions were made by the excursionists for the Indian schools, and the Senators promised co-operations in still further enlarging them. The party witnessed the departure of an Indian fleet of six sail boats from Met-Lac Lake, B. C., for Port Chester, Alaska, being an advance division of a thousand Indians who seek better homes in our country.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The North-West Mounted Police force is now within ten men of its full strength.

The affairs of the Prince Albert Colonization company have been finally wound up, and it exists no more.

The Canadian Pacific railway have reduced the running time between Vancouver and Montreal by twenty hours.

Engineers are revising the location of the Government railway from Oxford, N. S., to New Glasgow, with a view of reducing the grades.

At Hamilton Gertrude Rowan, twelve years old, was found guilty of attempting to poison her mother, and was sent to the Mercer Reformatory for four years.

Permission has been granted by the Government to the owner of a Gloucester fishing vessel to send to Canada a new set of sails to replace defective ones now in use on his vessel.

The harvest is well advanced throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories, nearly half the wheat being already cut. A magnificent crop, averaging at least twenty-five bushels to the acre, is assured.

News from Newfoundland reports the Labrador and Northern Newfoundland shore fisheries a total failure and will not average five quintals per man. One thousand craft are returning clean.

The water in the Ottawa river at Ottawa is lower than it has been at the same time in any previous year for the past seven years, and the bargemen find considerable difficulty in avoiding the sawdust banks.

A sensational story published in a North-West journal that Gabriel Dumont was seeking to raise another rebellion is positively denied by a Montana correspondent, who says Dumont is living in Montana very quietly.

The library of the Dominion Parliament, comprising 120,000 volumes, is the largest in Canada, Laval University at Quebec coming second, and a collection at Toronto third, with 100,000 and 46,000 volumes respectively.

An investigation by the Department of Agriculture into the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Western Ontario shows that the disease has absolutely no existence in the Point Edward quarantine district.

It is officially announced that there was no Canadian cruiser in the vicinity of Buctouche, N. B., at the time of the alleged sinking of an American fishing vessel, so graphically reported by an Ottawa correspondent to the New York press.

Section boss Robert Mathewson was killed Saturday, two miles east of Chesterville, Ont., on the O.M. & Q Railway by a gravel train going east. He was seen on the track, down brakes was whistled, but the train could not be stopped in time. One arm and a leg were taken off and his body badly mangled.

Mr. Fred. White, controller of the North West Mounted Police, Ottawa, has received information that the two half-breeds who are accused of murdering McLeish, near Wolseley, a short time ago, and who escaped after an exciting chase, have been arrested in Montana. Their extradition will be asked for.

The two Montreal wholesale grocery firms who refused to enter the grocers' combination, and who in consequence were unable to purchase sugar in Canada, have carried the war into Africa, having imported a large quantity from Scotland, which they offer for sale at a much lower price than is charged by the combination.

Grading on the Manitoba boundary railway is about finished. It is reported that the Canadian Pacific railway intended immediately relaying the track of the abandoned Emerson loop line from Pembina Junction to Emerson, with the supposed view of preventing the Red River Valley road from going through.

A Montreal bank was victimized the other day to the tune of $25,000, by a daring but clumsy fraud, a cheque for twenty-five dollars which had been altered to the former amount being presented and paid by the teller. Before the fraud was discovered the perpetrators had got clear away with the cash, and up to a late hour last night had eluded the detectives.

Mr. Parmelee, Commissioner of Customs, has returned to Ottawa, after seven weeks' absence in British Columbia, during which he organized the new Customs office at Vancouver and organized the port of Victoria in accordance with the practices followed in other parts of the Dominion. Mr. Parmelee expresses the opinion that a bright commercial future is assured for Vancouver. His investigation into the nature and extent of the opium trade leads to the inference that a large amount of crude opium is manufactured at Victoria and smuggled into the United States by Chinamen, owing to the high duty under the American tariff.

AMERICAN.

Valuable and extensive iron ore deposits are reported to have been discovered near Waukon, Allamakee County, north-eastern Iowa, near the boundary.

John J. Reilly, employed in a stove foundry at Albany, N. Y., lay down to sleep in an oven on Saturday morning, and was baked to death, his body being found yesterday morning.

Two Boston hack-drivers and a sister have jointly inherited a fortune of ten millions left by an uncle who died recently in Texas. The family originally belonged to Fredericton, N. B.

A message from Woodstock, Va., says: United States Senator Riddleberger, who was sentenced by Judge Newman, of the County court, to pay a fine of $25 and be imprisoned for five days for contempt of court, was released from gaol by a mob.

Another of the victims of the Chatsworth railway horror has died of his injuries, making the total number of verified deaths 79. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of gross criminal negligence against Section boss Coughlin and censuring the railway company.

The St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati express on the Baltimore and Ohio railway was wrecked near the depot at Washington the other morning while running forty miles an hour. The engineer and two passengers were killed, and twelve passengers and three railway employes injured.

The schooner "A. D. Story," the first of the Iceland halibut fleet, arrived at Gloucester, Mass., yesterday. Capt. Regan reports that the weather this season has been the worst ever experienced. Halibut were plenty, but the vessel could not fish. Two Danish vessels were reported lost on that coast, but the crews were saved. The French fishing vessel "Sophia," of Morel, was lost at Reikivick with a crew of thirty-two men. Great destitution prevailed among the natives. Many were leaving the country.

FOREIGN.

The Imperial Government have decided to hold an autumn session.

It is rumoured that Prince Ferdinand has insured his life for 2,000,000 florins.

A cyclone in the vicinity of Lezignan caused some loss of life and property.

The Tay canal is expected to be completed next week and will at once be opened for traffic.

King Humbert has sent $6,000 to be used in relieving distress in the cholera-infected districts.

It is rumoured that a Russian secret society has formed a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand.

Advices from Afghanistan say the Ghilzais were defeated in a battle with the Ameer's troops at Gholamhyde.

Letters have been received in London from Henry M. Stanley, dated June 19th, reporting himself and party well.

Four fatal accidents to Alpine tourists are reported from Zurich, making eighteen deaths in the Alps within a month.

The London *Standard* warmly supports Prince Ferdinand, and reminds him that the slightest symptom of fear will be fatal.

The death is announced at Constantinople of Behran Agha, the Sultan's chief confidential adviser, who virtually directed the State affairs of Turkey.

It is stated that England, Austria and Italy have notified the Porte that their agents will remain in Bulgaria and continue relations with the Government.

A collision between the British steamer "Norbiton" and the Greek steamer "Andrea Vagliano" off Lizard Point, Saturday resulted in the drowning of seven persons.

An eminent police official in St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that the revolutionary movement in Russia continues to spread rapidly, especially among students and priests.

It is reported that Lord Randolph Churchill is living at present near Vienna under the name of Spence, and that he leads a retired life, taking long walks and drinking Carlsbad waters.

The Imperial House of Commons is expected to appoint a committee next session to enquire into the immigration of destitute aliens and report on the measures adopted by other countries to remedy the evil.

The decision of the English Postmaster-General to forward letters endorsed *via* Vancouver to the East is regarded in the lobby as a sign of the intention of the Government to subsidize the Canadian Pacific mail route.

Mr. W. H. Smith stated in the House of Commons that communications were proceeding with the British Minister at Washington regarding the seizure of certain British schooners within treaty limits in Alaska.

Russia has sent four cruisers and one ironclad to the Pacific Ocean with everything in readiness for war. This move, a London correspondent thinks, furnishes an additional reason why the Imperial Government should subsidize the Canadian route, so as to be able to send troops to the East, as large ironclads cannot navigate the Suez Canal.

The aeronauts Mallet and Jovis made an ascent on Saturday in the balloon Horla, starting from the Lavellette Gas Works, Paris. It is presumed their object was to penetrate to the greatest height at which it is possible to live. After a few hours voyage in the air the balloon descended, landing in Marche, Belgium. The following telegram has been received from Jovis: "Victory. We attained an altitude of over seven thousand metres. We were obliged to descend for want of ballast. The conditions were excellent, except that Mallet fainted twice. The apparatus is intact."

GUNS AND PEACE.

Herr Krupp's Vast Business—Sir Wilfrid Lawson on International Butchery.

The *Christian World* remarks that the federation of European peace societies appears to be making satisfactory progress. At the same time the forces ranged against the International Arbitration and Peace Association are something formidable. The enemies of peace, according to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, are the leisured classes—"those dangerous people with plenty of money and little to do;" the educated classes "who have been taught that glory consists in killing people;" and theological people, who, as a rule "show their gratitude when thousands of men are being butchered." All these people are said to condemn the Apostles of Peace for holding the doctrine that it is better to, argue with a man than to kill him. Sir Wilfrid maintains that great armaments do not give a country security, and he quotes Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that "the great wars of history settle nothing." After thousands of men had been slaughtered, the matter had to be settled by treaty, as it might have been before war was declared. Wars would cease, we are told, if people took time to consider. Nations are bound by treaty to use no explosive bullets. From this Sir Wilfrid argues that a treaty might just as easily be made to use no guns, and then no swords, and lastly not even fists. The Association, he claims, is right in seeking to raise public opinion on what he terms the "swagger and slaughter" system. The Late Lord Lytton was wont to declare that the engines of destruction would become so formidable as

TO RENDER WARS ABSURD

and impossible, seeing that it would mean death to all concerned. If we are to accept this dictum, the death, during the past few days, of Herr Krupp, has removed the foremost apostle of peace, although Sir Wilfred Lawson and other members of the Arbitration Association might be slow to recognize the great cannon-founder as a brother in arms. Few people can have any idea of the gigantic proportions of the gun-making establishment at Essen. The father of Herr Krupp is said on his death bed to have entrusted the secret of his steel manufacture to his sons. The business which had such a small beginning, to-day employs over 16,000 men. That Herr Krupp was a very genius in his profession and a man of vast enterprise admits of no doubt. He possessed iron mines in Spain and conveyed the metal to Germany in his own fleet of steamers. He worked collieries for the supply of coal, and his vast establishment is linked with all the principal railways by means of branch lines. Connected with the works is a range seven miles in extent for the experimental testing of the cannon. Over 200,000 powerful guns had been furnished by Krupp to a dozen different Governments. His cannons were actually used by both sides in the struggle between Russia and Turkey, and they were brought to bear upon the British troops by the Egyptians. No wonder that the German Emperor, who has been a soldier from his youth up, delighted to honor the gunmaker, whose name has been linked with nearly all the great wars of recent years.

Mr. W. H. Smith stated in the House of Commons that communications were proceeding with the British Minister at Washington regarding the seizure of certain British schooners within treaty limits in Alaska.

Two Boston hack-drivers and a sister have jointly inherited a fortune of ten millions left by an uncle who died recently in Texas. The family originally belonged to Fredericton, N. B.

HOUSEHOLD.

CANNING AND PRESERVING FRUIT.

The use of self-sealing jars has become so general, there is much less preserving of fruit done than formerly. Preserving is a much more tedious and expensive process requiring as it does, a much larger proportion of sugar. Canned fruits are also free from the objections brought against preserves on the score of hygiene, but may be eaten as freely as fresh fruit, both by adults and children, and in fact will be a great benefit to be used more freely than is usually the case. An abundance of canned fruit in the store closet makes unnecessary much of the baking that is done in many families. Good bread and butter, and sauce is more healthful for children, and adults as well, than pies and cakes. Canned huckleberries or blackberries make as good steamed puddings as the fresh fruit.

Before preparing to can fruit, it is best to see that everything is in readiness, as the work can then proceed without delay, and the canning of fruit need occupy but a short time. If the self-sealing jars are used, see the rubber rings are all in perfect order. It is well to provide two or three extra rings, as the expense is little and a defective rubber will cause the loss of the entire can. Use only the best sugar and the best fruit, in the proportion of one-half pound of the former to one of the latter. Make the syrup first, and add the fruit, only cooking it sufficiently to heat thoroughly, as the natural flavor is more perfectly preserved in this way. A correspondent writes she finds the surest way to prevent the breakage of jars is to wring a towel from cold water, fold and wrap closely round and under the can, put cold silver spoon inside and fill. When the cans are filled to overflowing, put on the top and screw down closely. As they cool, turn down until perfectly air-tight.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO GET RID OF BLACK ANTS.—Black ants will leave their nests and disappear if they are well sprinkled with a mixture of one quart of kerosene oil, and a gallon of strong soft soap suds.

When the burners of kerosene lamps become clogged, put them in a basin of hot water, containing washing soda, and let them boil for a few minutes. This will make them perfectly clean, and almost as bright as new.

When there is a rat hole through plastering, or between the stones of the cellar wall, the most effectual way to stop it is to fill it with plaster of Paris mixed with broken glass. Holes in wood are best stopped by nailing tin over them.—Orchard and Garden.

MIXED PLUM JAM.—Take apricots and green gages or any kind or kinds of plums, divide them, take out the stones and simmer over the fire for half an hour, using just as little water as will keep them from burning. Add half the weight of the fruit in sugar and boil twenty minutes longer.

TO MAKE LABELS ADHERE TO TIN.—Take of flour six ounces, of molasses one-half a pint, and of water one pint and a half, and boil as usual for flour paste.

Or, dissolve two ounces of resin in one pint of alcohol. After the tin has been coated with the solution, allow nearly all of the alcohol to evaporate before applying the label.

CRAB APPLES PRESERVED.—To one pound of the apples take one pound of sugar, the juice of a lemon, and a little syrup made from common apples. Boil the sugar in the syrup and skim clear; prick the crab apples and put them in this syrup, boil until a straw will run through them and seal up, being careful to cover the fruit in the jars with the syrup.

GREEN GAGE JAM.—Peel the fruit and divide; take out the stones and blanch the kernels if you wish them added to the jam. Boil the broken stones and parings in a little water until the water is reduced one-half, then strain it and put it in the preserving kettle with the fruit. Simmer until the fruit is tender; add an equal weight of sugar, boil twenty minutes, skimming meanwhile.

APRICOTS PRESERVED WHOLE.—Take ripe apricots, slit them at the top, and with a small stick force out the stones, then peel them simmer gently in water till tender, but not so much as to break them. Put them, in cold water and the next day drain them for several hours on a sieve, then proceed as with the green gages. Always use the water in which the fruit was boiled to make the syrup, or at least use as much of it as may be necessary.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth, which is soaked in kerosene oil once in two or three weeks. Take the cloth, and with a rubbing brush or stubby broom go rapidly up and down the planks (not across them). After a few rubbings the floor will assume a polished appearance that is not easily defaced.—*Scientific American.*

MOSQUITO REMEDY.—The great annoyance that comes from the presence of these annoying insects is the excuse for offering the following remedy which is said to be effectual in clearing a sleeping room.

Roll a piece of paper round a lead pencil, so as to form a case; fill this with very dry Pyrethrum powder, putting in a little at a time and pressing down with the lead pencil. Set in a cup of dry sand or something to hold it erect and an hour before going to bed close the room and burn one of these cartridges. A single one will be sufficient for a small room; a large one would require two.

PRESERVED GREEN GAGES.—This is a very handsome preserve and is worth the trouble if you have the time. Select green gages full grown, but not fully ripe; prick them with a fork two or three times, dropping them in a pan of cold water, until you have a sufficient quantity ready. Put them over the fire in cold water, letting them simmer slowly, so as to make them tender without breaking. Try with a fork, when tender to the stone put them again in cold water, and as some will get tender before others, they must be carefully watched. Let them lie in water a day and night; strain them, and when well drained put them in an earthen pan and pour over them sufficient boiling hot clarified sugar to well cover them. To make this clarified sugar use a pound of sugar for every half pint of water, and boil for ten minutes, skimming until clear. The juice of the fruit of course weakens this syrup, and the next day pour it off and boil for ten minutes; pour it over the fruit and again set away. Boil the syrup every day until it is of the consistency of thick cream (about five or six times.) If the syrup shrinks so as not to keep the fruit well covered, add a fresh supply. While boiling the fruit the third time, put in the plums and let them simmer for ten minutes, and the last time of boiling the syrup, simmer again for ten minutes. Green apricots may be prepared in the same way.

A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with, and [illegible] just luke warm, will keep the [illegible] soft. A little oatmeal [illegible] will whiten the hands [illegible] cerine on their hands [illegible] wearing gloves to keep [illegible] but glycerine makes [illegible] red. These people sho[illegible] dry oatmeal and [illegible] best preparati[illegible] an egg.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2nd, 1887.

THE MARKET BY-LAW.

In all probability the Market By-law will be amended if not annulled altogether. Our prediction as to the difficulty before the Market Committee, has been fulfilled. Sweeping changes, as a rule, are not advantageous to a young town. The principle of the Market is a good one, and we voice the sentiments of the citizens of the Town in acknowledging the difficulties realized and labor expended by the Committee in endeavouring to legislate for the benefit of the town. The By-law, however, is not well drawn up. It is too restrictive and cumbersome. We hope that the idea of a Market will not be given up. The argument that farmers will not come into the Town because of the Market dues is fallacious. One cent per bag is not a heavy tax, and if, by coming to Lachute, the farmer can find a more ready market and more cash than in other places, he will certainly not object to the Market dues. But, will he obtain a more ready market in Lachute than else where if a Market is opened? It seemsto us there is no doubt of it, as a good market means a large number of buyers, and buyers from Montreal will certainly not go out into the country to buy if a Market is established in Lachute. These remarks apply to the general principle of having an established Market, but it is doubtful if Lachute has reached that stage of its history when such an institution could be supported. Some objections were made on the score of inconvenience to house-holders, they not being able to buy their fruit, etc., at their doors. This inconvenience might easily be re-removed by permitting vendors to offer for sale their goods after paying their Market dues. The most objectionable clause is the one requiring farmers to remain on the Market until 12 o'clock. The By-lay evidently does not convey the meaning intended by the committee, but in all such cases the courts would decide on what the By-law *says*, and not what it *intends* to say. For instance, some thought a farmer might enter a store and agree to take a certain price for his butter, return home and bring it to the merchant another day without going to the Market. This would be in direct violation of the law. "Any person who shall sell, offer for sale, etc., shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars." The meaning is explicit. "Offering for sale" does not require the actual presence of the article offered. Another absurdity in the By-law is the fact that persons keeping private hay scales are compelled to pay a license of $10, by section eleven. But, by section ten, all persons selling hay or straw in the town are compelled to have it weighed at the Market. This comes rather hard on parties having private scales. They must $10 for a license and all persons are prevented by the law from using such scales. The citizens who petitioned are not without blame, however. The Market By-law was read in Council four times and if any of those parties had attended the meetings of the Council the By-law would not have been in force now. It would be an improvement if the Council would ..... printing of the By-laws be tween the first and third reading so that Councillors might take them home and study the sections carefully, before passing it finally. No Councillor can form any distinct conception of a By-law by hearing it read over hurriedly in the Council.

We received a very kind letter from a subscriber the other day, which we make public:—

"You will find enclosed $1.00 for the coming year. Please change the figure seven and that will do for a receipt. I have taken the WATCHMAN since the first sheet was printed and would not like to miss one copy, and think that every resident in the county should take it."

In referance to the smell complained of by "X. L. X," we may say that although said to be in the rear of the Banque Ville Marie, it did not proceed from the Bank premises. The name of the bank was only used as a means of describing the position of the nuisance.

THE FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

Friday last was an almost universal holiday with the good people of Lachute. The prospect of seeing, meeting and entertaining 700 of the inhabitants of the great metropolis, drew forth a very large attendance at Mr. Henrys grove. And certainly it was a sight worth seeing and caused many a warm heart glow with pleasure as the poor homeless waifs (as many of these were) inhaled the fresh breezes and played on the grass under the trees. The pleasure depicted on those hundreds of faces amply repaid all those who spent time and money in making preparations for this gigantic undertaking. The weather was all that could be desired, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the sky in the early morning. About 11.15 the train arrived at Lane's siding and the excursionists headed by our Town Band, marched—or rather ran—to the grove close at hand. There, the arrangements for feeding this hungry crowd were almost perfect. Tables had been placed through the grove, each under the care of three ladies and one gentleman. The excursionists arranged themselves on the ground around the ...les and were served by those in attend- What longing looks were ... those tables during the brief ... commencing operations! ... the magic words of ...nder, "Fire away boys," ...gh the trees. Talk ...rigade or the storming ... brigade were certain- ...s commenced, but ... as the heavy ...ased, "Place ... that's ...

after which three rousing cheers were given for the people of Lachute. About four o'clock a start back was made amid the strains of "God Save the Queen" from the Band. The Committe from Montreal consisted of Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. Eri, Mrs. Longmore, Miss Longmore, Miss S McCallum, Miss Jessie McCallum, Miss McCraine Miss McClermond, the Misses Wright, Miss Evans, Miss Drysdale, Mrs Cassilly, Miss McArthur, Miss Todd, the Misses Barlow, the Misses Scott, the Misses Lavers, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Ohling, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. McLeod, the Rev. J. Patterson, the Rev. H. J. Evans, Mr. Dick, Mr. Sinclair, &c.

The Montreal papers consider this picnic the event of the season, and many were the words of praise spoken by the Montreal people for the kindness and liberality of the Lachute citizens. The ladies of Lachute are to be congratulated. They have done more to advertize our town than most people are aware. Mrs. Weir will pardon us if we cannot refrain from publicly recognizing the great work she has accomplished. We will do so in the language of the Montreal *Witness*:

"The name of Mrs F. Weir, of Lachute, deserves to be printed in large capitals. It was she who conceived the notion of inviting the children to the Town; it was she who collected the money from the sympathetic ladies and gentlemen of the place; it was she who provided the eatables; it was she who did most of the baking with her own fair hands; and finally, it was she who superintended all the arrangements for the comfort of the little ones yesterday when they arrived at their destination."

THE CROPS.

Last week we issued a circular to farmers asking for information regarding the crops. We have received the following replies:

HAY, more than average; grain not up to the average; corn more than the average; potatoes not half the average.
JOHN DOIG, Lachute

Hay better than last year; grain fully an average crop; corn better than last year; potatoes not quite equal to last year's; carrots and turnips a failure.
WILLIAM LAW, Lachute.

Hay not up to last year's not enough rain; grain, fine, will average 30 bushels to the acre an increase of ten bushels per acre over last year; corn poor, few ears on each stock. none on some; potatoes poor have rotted under ground. LAUREL.

Hay is ½ to ¾ better than last year the grain crop is not up to average potatoes crop good; no corn.
CHARLES VARY, Dalesville.

A large crop of hay; not an average crop of grain; potatoes and corn as good as last year.
JAMES TOMALTY, Mount Maple.

Hay not so good as last year; not an average crop of grain; corn and potatoes about the same.
JOHN CHAMBERS, Shrewsbury.

I have a larger crop of hay than last year; grain average crop; corn and potatoes better than last year.
P. K. DOUGLAS, Chatham.

Hay, good average crop; wheat and oats, not average On light soil the grain whitened and did not fill. Corn, good; potatoes, not an average crop.
ANGUS CAMERON Grenville.

Hay, better than last year; grain, not so good as last year; corn and potatoes, as good as last year.
JOHN DAVIDSON, St. Philippe.

Hay crop, one-third more; grain, one-third less; potatoes, about the same, and corn not more than half of last year.
W. BROWN, Plaisance.

Mr. Hambly, Grenville, says, I have a large crop of both hay and grain, and my corn and potatoes are equal to last year's.

Hay, more than last year; grain, not quite average; corn, good; potatoes, not quite so good.
GEO. WALKER, Lachute.

The hay is better than last year; grain very poor; corn, a fair crop; potatoes, not a heavy crop but all sound.
LACHLIN MCARTHUR, Grenville.

Mr. Jas. Earle thinks both his hay and grain crops are better, and potatoes and corn equal to that of last year.

Hay, Letter; grain average; corn and potatoes better than last year.
EMERY SIMPSON, River Rouge.

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.

LACHUTE, Aug. 29th, 1887.

To the Citizens of Lachute:

GENTLEMEN.—The Band of the 11th Batt., A. R., earnestly request your generous assistance in aiding them to meet the expenses of bringing their Bandmaster from Montreal, weekly, and gratefully ask you to become Honorary Members, so as to take an interest in all their doings, as a Band, and to receive at all times your opinion, with the respect due to everyone, and to have the sympathy and good wishes of everyone in assisting us to be of use (not ornamental) to ourselves as well as in doing our best to amuse and entertain our citizens and neighbors. The Ex. of the Band, 11th. A. R., assures the citizens of Lachute that they will make the conditions of Membership, that anyone joining must remain members—unless sickness or quitting the district be the cause of their leaving—and that the Band will perform outside as much as once a week at least.

Respectfully,
EX. BAND COMMITTEE.

NOTE.—Subscription lists at WATCHMAN Office, H. Giles & Sons' Store, and Lachute Mills Post Office.

Disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, can be cured by restoring the blood to a healthy condition, through the vitalizing and cleansing action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the safest, most powerful, and most highly concentrated alterative available to the public.

BY-LAW NO. 10.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
MUNICIPALITY OF THE }
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL. }

At a special session of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, convened by Gavin J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of said Municipal Council, and ... in the Court House in the Town of ... in said County, (the usual place ...ttings of the Council), on Monday ...enth day of August, in the year ...sand eight hundred and eight- ... conformity with the provisions ...unicipal Code of the Province of ... at which session were present, Mr ..., Alexander Pridham, Esquire ...ouncillors Patrick S. Dunn, James R. Cushing, James R. Brown and John Chambers, Esquires, forming a quorum of the Council under the presidency of Mr. Worden; the other Councillors, George Simpson, Isaac Jekill, George Sale, James Millway, Reuben Cooke, Mathew J. Strong and Eusebe Paquette, Esquires, having after examination, received notice of the convocation of such session.

It is ordained and resolved by By-Law of said Council as follows:—

That whereas, in virtue of regular and previous proceedings, resolutions and By-Laws adopted by this Council, suitable land was acquired within the limits of the Town of Lachute, situate in the County of Argenteuil, for the purpose of erecting thereupon a building designed for a Circuit Court and a Registry Office for said County.

Whereas a contract was this day passed and executed by the said Corporation of the County of Argenteuil, in favor of Odi'e Birolean dit Laflcur, a contractor, for the purpose of having the said building erected and completed in accordance with previous proceedings passed by said Municipal Council, and according to plans and specification already approved of, attached to said contract, wherein and whereby the said Corporation of the County of Argenteuil is bound and obliged to pay to said contractor by monthly instalments of eighty-seven and a half per cent. of the value of the work done and materials delivered during the previous month, upon the certificate of the architect, from this date to the first day of June next, (1888), the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars currency.

Whereas this Municipal Council had to procure legal assistance in reference to the said acquisition of land, and to the adoption of proceedings necessary, previous to the erection of said building, and had to incurr costs and expenses thereby, as well as other costs and disbursements towards the publication and service of By-Laws and other proceedings deemed necessary in the premises according to accounts submitted to and approved of by said Municipal Council to the amount of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents, currency.

Whereas the costs to be paid to an expert, competent to superintend the work of erection and construction of said building, will amount to the sum of four hundred and thirty-four dollars, currency. Whereas it is urgent and necessary to provide for the payment of the above several sums forming *in toto* the sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents, currency, and this by way of direct taxation on all the local Corporations of the County of Argenteuil and on the "Lachute Town Corporation" as directed by law.

It is further ordained and resolved by said By-Law of this Council,

1st. That a direct Tax be imposed on and levied in all the local Corporations of the County of Argenteuil and on the Corporation known as the "Lachute Town Corporation", a body corporate and politic, comprised and situate within the limits of the County of Argenteuil, in the same proportion towards one another, in accordance, however, with the total amount of the valuation of their taxable proverty and the valuation rolls now in force, which tax will be applied to the payment of the said sum of eleven thousand eight hundred fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents, currency, above mentioned.

2nd. That the said sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty nine cents, currency, shall be paid by the said local Corporations of the County of Argenteuil and by the "Lachute Town Corporation," within three months from this day, to the said Corporation of the County of Argenteuil, at their office situate within the limits of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in said County, in the following proportion, to wit:—

The "Lachute Town Corporation," valued at the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents, according to the authentic certificate of the valuation of its taxable property, furnished to this Council by the Secretary-Treasurer thereof, shall pay the sum of two thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-six cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, valued at the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars, shall pay the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety seven cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Chatham, valued at the sum of three hundred and thirty-five thousand and seven hundred dollars, shall pay the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Village of Grenville, valued at the sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars, shall pay the sum of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Parish of St. Andrews, valued at the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand and one hundred dollars, shall pay the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty six dollars and five cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Grenville and Augmentation, valued at the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars, shall pay the sum of one thousand and eighty three dollars and two cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Harrington and Union, valued at the sum of sixty thousand and ninety dollars, shall pay the sum of three hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Arundel, valued at the sum of seventy-two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, shall pay the sum of four hundred and seventy three dollars and thirty-seven cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Gore, valued at the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars, shall pay the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Wentworth, valued at the sum of fifty six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, shall pay the sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-three cents, currency.

The Municipality of that part of the Township of Morin which is to the south-west of the line between lots numbers twenty-four and twenty-five of all the ranges thereof, valued at the sum of thirty-nine thousand and ninty-two dollars, shall pay the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and five cents, currency.

The Municipality of the Township of Howard, valued at the sum of twenty-six thousand two hundred and ninty four dollars, shall pay the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-two cents, currency.

The Municipality of that part of the the parish of St. Jerome which comprises the Cotes St. Joseph, St, Eustache, Ste. Margurite and St. Angelique, valued at the sum of thirty-one thowsand nine hundred and twenty dollars, shall pay the sum of two hundred and seven cents, currency.

3rd. That an authentic copy of such apportionment be transmitted without delay to the offices of the said local Corporations of this County and to the office of the Lachute Town Corporation, for their action and guidance in the premises.

4th. That the said By-Law shall become in force as soon as promulgated.

5th. That said By Law be published in the newspaper THE WATCHMAN, published in the Town of Lachute, by two consequent and insertions therein, besides the usual publication required by law, and that a copy of said By-law be transmitted to the Lachute Town Corporation.

[Signed] ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, *Warden.*
[Signed] GAVIN J. WALKER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

[True Copy.]

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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 Universities?—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 handsom 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.

Valuable Property For Sale

Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jousse Jeweller, 40 feet front by 184 feet deep, Main Street, near C.P.R. Depot, Town of Lachute.
Apply by letter or otherwise to
A. G. STACKHOUSE,
August 8th 1887. St. Andrews.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

ABOUT DRESS GOODS.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS

Off the Following LOTS on MONDAY next.

—:o:—

SEE No. 1 LOT

The balance of our Printed Llama Cloth will be reduced to 12½c per yard.

SEE No 2 LOT.

Fancy Dress Material, well assorted, will be reduced to 24c per yard.

SEE No. 3 LOT.

Check and Stripe Nun's Veiling, All wool, will be reduced to 17½c per yard.

SEE No. 4 LOT.

Small Plaid Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, will be reduced to 25c per yard.

SEE No. 5 LOT.

Fancy Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, will be reduced to 38c per yard.

SEE No. 6 LOT.

Fancy Dress Goods, suitable for trimming, will be reduced to 50c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT SILKS.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS.

Off the following LOTS on MONDAY.

—o—

SEE No. 1 LOT.

Fancy Satin, wide width, will be reduced to 38c per yard.

SEE No. 2 LOT.

Fancy Pongé Silk will be reduced to 25c per yard.

SEE No. 3 LOT.

Fancy Summer Dress Silk will be reduced to 40c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Chatham, July 6, 1887. 31-6m

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.
SHETING.
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,

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.

FARM FOR SALE!

A GOOD FARM for sale cheap, containing 100 Acres of good soil, well watered and fenced, (over one mile fo fence built by me within the last two years) 15 acres of new seeded meadow. Over 30 tons of hay cut on this place this summer, most of it mowed by machine. Price $1400 For further particulars

Apply to owner,
H. BERNSTEIN,
Dunany P. O.
Que.

A. BOÀ
Lachute.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

The undersigned has the honor of informing his customers and the public in general, that on the first of September next he will remove his place of business, five doors East of old stand.

Thanking you for past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same in future.

T. JOUSSE,
Watch maker & Jeweller, Lachute

J. B. MENZIES, M. D.
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.)
OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)
—IN—
—J. PATENAUDE'S BUILDING—
—OPPOSITE—
Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

Robert Stevenson,
IMPORTER & DEALER
IN
PIANOS & ORGANS.
Sole Agent for
Mason & Hamlin
and other celebrated makers.
Lachute, Aug. 1887.

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.

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.

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 Pike Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

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

TWEEDS!

Just received a well assorted stock of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweed
FOR SUITS.

English and Canadian pantings, latest patterns. Prices ranging from 50c. to $2.00 a yard.

FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A JOB LOT
—OF—
SHOES
Prices Ranging from 1.15 to 1.50, all REDUCED TO
$1.00

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, Aug. 12th, 1887. 21-ly

Grand Provincial Exhibition

OF THE

Products of Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry and the Fisheries,

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—
CITY OF QUEBEC,
—FROM THE—
5th to the 9th September next.

$25,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES!

Cheese and Butter Making on the Grounds of the Exposition.

Amusements and Recreations of all Sorts.

Excursions and the transport of effects, Agricultural Products, etc., will be at the lowest reduced rates.

Entries for Animals will close on the 29th August, and all other entries on the 3rd September.

All desirable information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at Quebec, or to Mr. S. C. STEVENSON, No, 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

GEO. LECLERE, Secretary, Quebec. H. G. JOLY, President.

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER, Advocate.

18-t.f.

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,
Lachute

21-ly.

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)

—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, 1881.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

THECHEAPEST 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

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
NEW GOODS
—AT THE—
WEST END
CLOTHING STORE.
GENTS
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

LIGHT SUMMER SUITS,
FINE BLACK SUITS,
EXTRA FINE TWEED SUITS,
from $6.50 upwards.

CHILDREN'S JERSY SUITS.
BOYS & YOUTHS TWEED SUITS,
from $2.50.

ALSO,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD.
Lachute Mills, August 4th, 1887.

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.

WANTED.

A man to burn a pit of charcoal. Must thoroughly understand the duty.
Apply
DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.
Brownsburg.

Baby Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MISSING

MISSING

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI. LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887. NO. 2

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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Announcements or Notices of a personal or 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 insertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

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 not necessarily for publication.

Professional and Business Cards

A. BERTHELOT
NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE, Q.

ABBOTT, TAIT & ABBOTT
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11 Hospital street (first floor), Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, Q. C., D. C.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.
John Betham Abbott.
Harry Abbott, B. Oct. 5

NOTICE!

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

J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.
(Late of Three Rivers.)
ADVOCATE, Etc.,
AYLMER AND OTTAWA.

Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.
Please address correspondence to Aylmer.

The Tobacco Habit.

The tobacco habit of the people in the United States is a large one. It is so gigantic that it requires every State and Territory in the Union, save Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, to support it. It exhausts, as no other harvest, 500,000 acres of land, and in New York, alone, commands 20,000 persons.

The product of tobacco in the United States is greater than that of any country in the world. It is safe to say that the United States furnishes one-half the tobacco that enters into general commerce. According to an estimate made some years ago, the annual product was two billion pounds. This is a sum no one can comprehend; but place this tobacco out in sight and look at it. It is a roll two inches in diameter, reaching around the world thirty times.

According to a later estimate, the annual cost of tobacco is $600,000,000. What is this sum? It would build a railroad, bonded at $25,000 a mile, around the world; it would buy all the bread stuffs manufactured in the country in a year. It would pay for all the meat and woolen goods produced in the country in twelve months. It is six times all that is spent annually in the country for public instruction. It is millions more than all that was paid to all the wage receivers in the country in 1880. It is enough to build and equip 20,000 miles of railroad, and give to every idle man in the country, employment for every working day in the year, and wages enough to support his family. It is enough to give every third head of a family in the country a homestead of one hundred acres, paid for and free from debt; it is enough to build and equip 3,000 colleges every year; it is enough to build 2,500 homes for orphans, indigent, and poor, and endow them every year; it is enough to send 800,000 missionaries abroad and throughout our land every year; it is enough to give every man, woman, and child in the land two and a half barrels of extra fine flour and stop the cry for bread. This is the sum spent annually for the tobacco habit.

But to divide this sum to see how it bears on individuals. This great sum is no less than an average of ten dollars to every man, woman, and child in the country. But not all the women and children, nor all the men, use tobacco. If half the people of the country used it, the average cost would be seventy dollars. Suppose a young mechanic spends for tobacco five cents a day, $18.25 a year—this is a supposition far below the average cost,—at the end of ten years, with compound interest, the cost becomes $240.54; at the end of twenty, $617.30; at the end of thirty $1,442.77. This man may pity his neighbor whose roof is burned over his head, but he has slowly burned up a house for himself. He thinks it all wrong and cruel that some friend has no home for himself in old age; he has destroyed one for himself, and perhaps, in addition, suffered some of the physical consequences of this vice.

How much is the burden of tobacco on villages? A Methodist minister states that his whole society spent in a year, for the support of its own church privileges and missions, $841, and sixty-seven church members spent $845 for tobacco. A Western town expended $2,712 for schools and churches and at the same time $4,098 for tobacco. A correspondent for a Southern paper affirms that in any Southern State where the negroes compose half the population. "The snuff which is sold amounts annually to more than the cost of all the farming implements of all kinds, including cotton-gins, cotton presses, steam-engines for farm use, horse-powers, and all sorts of mechanical tools," and ends: "I stand prepared with Chalmer's challenge, 'Give me your pinch of snuff, and I will support the church.' Give me your tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and I will support the whole Southern Church, and do it handsomely."

It is well that good people feel as much interest in this vice as they do; may they take much more. Let the young man that is hesitating about this vice consider well, and save himself from its slavery. Let all unite to release this land, the poor, the hungry, the homeless, from the enormous burden of this tobacco habit.

The Bride Was up a Tree.

There's an eccentric old gentleman in a Connecticut town who recently married a somewhat hoydenish young wife, and who has been quoted as an awful example of senile folly ever since. Shortly after his return from the honeymoon he was waited on congratulatorily by quite a deputation of his fellow-townsmen and local magnates. He had been apprised of the intended visit, and was much annoyed that his girlish spouse was not on hand when the visitors arrived. Enquiry elicited that her whereabouts was in the garden, and he thereupon invited his guests out to be introduced to her. As they rose to accept the invitation, his son, a lad of 14, exclaimed:—

"Don't do it, dad!"

"Why," he demanded angrily.

"Because," answered the boy, half apologetically, "she is up a cherry tree."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Alderman Mooney, leather merchant, of Montreal, has made a judicial abandonment of his estate. The total liabilities are placed at about $100,000.

Mr. VanHorne is reported to have stated that Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend the south-western branch 75 miles this season.

It is reported that the cod fishery on the north-west coast of Newfoundland is a total failure this year, and that many families are already in a state of more than semi-starvation.

Mr. Mercier has entered an action against Mr. C. A. Dansereau in connection with the latter's purchase of books for the Quebec Parliament library to replace those burned in the great fire.

It is reported that the first officer of the Dominion cruiser Vigilant, who was drugged and maltreated at Souris, P.E.I., by American fishermen, will probably be dismissed the service.

Since the beginning of the present year the Montreal License commissioners have granted no fewer than 1,106 licences for the sale of liquor in that city, only 102 applicants having been refused.

Harvesting in Manitoba is finished, and an average wheat yield of between twenty-five and thirty bushels to the acre is assured with other cereals in proportion. It is estimated that at least seven million bushels of wheat, and probably more, will be available for export.

In an interview in Montreal Dr. James Edmonds, public analyst, and one of the medical health officers of London, England, stated that the high death rate and the excessive infantile mortality in Montreal were sure evidence of an unhealthy condition. In his opinion the death rate of the city ought not to exceed 23 per thousand.

Since the announcement of the wonderful results obtained from Russian wheat in Manitoba, demands for samples have been pouring in to the Department of Agriculture. As about only two hundred bushels of seed can be supplied by the Central experimental farm, much less than the demand, Professor Saunders has been instructed by the Minister of Agriculture to import one hundred more from Riga.

AMERICAN.

The schooner Clara, bound from Manistee, Mich., to Chicago, was wrecked off Miller, Ind., the other day, during a violent storm, and her captain and a sailor drowned.

It is rumoured that a powerful syndicate of American capitalists are negotiating with the Russian Government with the object of securing control of the gold mines in the Ural Mountains.

FOREIGN.

The cattle plague is ravaging the provinces of Southern Berlin.

A political and commercial treaty has been arranged between France and China.

The Society of British Artists has obtained permission to prefix the word "Royal" to its title.

The German Government have expelled two Russian families who resided in the environs of Berlin.

The American Peace Memorial has been signed by 200 members of the Imperial House of Commons.

The late Premier Depretis left all his property to his son, with an interest to his widow during her widowhood.

Deputy Laur has summoned M. Paul de Cassagnac on a charge of defaming his character in connection with the Boulanger *coup d'etat* story.

Prince Ferdinand says he has always been ready to respect the Treaty of Berlin, and does not desire to encroach upon the Sultan's sovereign rights.

In spite of the modified tone of the French press, the friction between the Governments of England and France over the New Hebrides question increases.

The Russian Prince Pierre Wittingenstein has died at Konleon, near Brest, of grief for the loss of his wife, the daughter of a Breton fisherman whom he had educated.

It is stated that Germany has agreed to support Russia in Bulgarian affairs, on condition of Russian neutrality in the event of a war between Germany and France.

The Queen has conferred upon Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, and upon Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince of Wales, the order of the Crown of India.

Capt. Benn, of the steamer York City, which rescued the passengers of the City of Montreal, feels certain that the fire was the work of some malicious person or persons, because the fire broke out fore and aft at the same time, with two bulkheads closed between.

A Paris adventuress, calling herself the Baroness de Kermont, who kept a matrimonial agency and made a heap of money in the shape of commissions for the privilege of marrying a decoy girl, who was stated to be a millionaire, has been sent to prison for six months, and the ingenuous girl has been sentenced to four months *in contumaciam*.

Swords and Revolvers.

Although as far back as the civil war in the United States, it was proved beyond doubt that cavalry armed with swords had not the remotest chance of success against those armed with revolvers, and although almost every nation in Europe arms its cavalry with the latter weapon, the English War Office, with even more than its usual inaptitude and obstinacy, refuses to furnish our cavalry with this weapon. The revolver is a weapon requiring much practice to be of valve, but in the hands of one who has mastered its use it is a terrible weapon. A cowboy of New Mexico is not regarded as a good shot except when riding at full speed along a line of telegraph poles he can put a ball into each as he passes it; and the result is that, although the Indians consider themselves as more than a match for the regular cavalry, they will fly before a party of cowboys, even if they outnumber them many times, while a hundred cowboys would rightly consider themselves as a match for a whole regiment of regular cavalry. The sword was an admirable weapon in the old days, but a soldier armed with only a sword might be as well unarmed altogether were he to meet one armed with a revolver who was an adept in its use.

An Australian exchange says:—A race for Chinamen's horses, Chinese riders, was included in the programme for the last meeting of the Vegetable Creek Jockey Club, Victoria, and the novelty caused no end of amusement and interest. There were three starters, and Ah Chow's Jim won after his rider had treated the spectators to a very comical exhibition of horsemanship.

Fred Douglass, on being asked to describe his feelings when he heard people speak slightingly of his race, hesitated a moment and replied, "I feel as if a mule had attempted to kick me and missed."

FARM.

THE FIEL'S O' BARLEY.

Lassie, when the gloamin' fa's
When night is young an' early,
Meet me by the birken shaws
Ayont the fiel's o' barley.
Then I'll tell ye a' my dreams.
Love ne'er wants for happy themes,
A paradise a' nature seems,
Ayont the fiel's o' barley.

Lassie, when your heart is right,
An' beats wi' love fu' rarely,
Naething is like the gloaming light
Ayont the fiel's o' barley.
Blushes then I canna see,
But I ken they're there for me
When yer bonnie mou' I pree,
Ayont the fiel's o' Barley.

For yer sake I'll toil a' day,
An' though we fare but sparely,
We'll hae love to licht oor way
Frae yon't the fiel's o' barley.
Lassie, when yer a' my ain
We'll live happy o'er again,
Gowden hoors when we were fain
Ayont the fiel's o' barley.

TURNING STRAW INTO MANURE.

A great many farmers, especially in the western parts of this country, use only one-third, or one-half of their annual supply of straw for feed and bedding their stock; the remainder is converted into manure as soon as possible. This is generally done by throwing it around over the barn-yard where the stock can trample on it. Straw thus scattered and trampled on, if left untouched will not ferment and consequently cannot do all the good it ought to do unless it is left in the yard a year or more. Its value, however, can be considerably increased and become available sooner, by simply turning it up frequently, and this can be done at the expense of but little time and labor if our method is made use of.

Every farmer keeps pigs, and they will do the job for him effectively. Scatter some grain or corn over the straw and manure, say once every two weeks, turn in the pigs and they will turn up the whole pile, in search for the grain, in a very short while. If the manure lies at a considerable thickness, it is well to make small holes to the ground at short intervals, and then drop in a few grains of corn. If this be done they will turn up the entire pile in a manner that will meet with the approbation of the owner.

But the pigs should not be allowed to lodge in the manure pile, as they are liable to contract disease by so doing. The manure is too warm, and when they get up and come in contract with the fresh air, they are apt to take cold or lung disease. Those farmers who will try our method will find that the straw can be converted into available manure in about six months; whereas it would take from ten to eighteen months before it attains its full value if left untouched; and especially is this true where the manure pile is in a yard that slopes, as it will lose many valuable elements which flow out, or are washed out by the rain.

Although it is generally believed that the process of fermentation does not increase the value of the manure, this much is certain; it softens the hard, woody fibers and consequently acts more promptly on plant life.

GARDEN NOTES.

Gooseberry bushes do best when they are well trimmed. They make rank growth. It is a fruit that does best in partial shade, and if the mildew does not attack it a crop may always be looked for.

John M. Stahl says fruit-growers do not place a proper estimate on the value of wood ashes. They are worth more to the horticulturist than the grain-grower, but cannot take the place of other manures.

To have a good crop of strawberries next year, there must be a good growth of plants this fall. To have this, work out beds immediately after bearing and work into the soil a good supply of well rotted manure or commercial fertilizers.

Good success may be had transplanting red raspberries and blackberries in every month from March to November. As for black raspberries, the plants that came from layers last fall can be successfully transplanted up to August if cut back at least two-thirds.

In pruning trees of any kind it is better to leave one strong branch or limb than two or three weak ones, says *Popular Gardening*. It is better to keep limbs thinned out than to cut back and make too close heads. Let the sun's rays in all through the tree.

In grafting nut trees on very large and strong stocks, the scions often make a very luxuriant, half succulent, growth the first season, and if this is not checked by pinching off the ends to hasten the ripening of the wood, there is always more or less danger of winter-killing, even of the most hardy kinds.

During the development of fruit the strawberry requires considerable water, but we never realized the importance of water, as we did the past season. In this seeding although the spring was wet, the immediately succeeding weather was dryer than is often the case in the driest weather. Strawberries had bloomed, but there came no development of fruit. Finally rain came in frequent showers extending over a period of a week and wrought a wonderful change in the strawberries. On June fourth we picked ripe fruit where seven or eight days before no appearance of any could be seen. This fact shows that sufficient moisture is necessary for the full and perfect development of the fruit. There is no one but must have observed the effect of extremely dry weather in wholly obstructing the development of raspberries, blackberries and currants.

POULTRY NOTES.

Never let eggs get chilled that are to be used for hatching purposes. They should be collected during the cold weather every time a hen is heard to cackle. The rule is early and often.

The egg shell is porous, and any filth on it very soon affects the meat. Eggs should be cleaned as soon as gathered, if at all soiled, and those to be put up for winter should be eggs which have been gathered as soon as laid.

Accumulating filth is a prolific source of disease, especially gapes, which is essentially a filth production. After the hen yard has been cleaned to sprinkle it with a solution of two gallons of water to one gill of carbolic acid, and one pound of copperas will destroy disease germs.

The barnyard fowl does not thrive when massed in large numbers, and only reaches its highest perfection when allowed to follow the customs of the progenitors in the Indian jungles and wander at will in small flocks. This is one great reason why many poultry farms becomes failures.

Hens like a variety of food, and we should aim to give them as much in that line as possible. On the off mornings give a feed of equal parts of corn and oat meal mixed with hot milk, or boiled turnips or potatoes mixed with a little wheat bran. All scraps from the table and refuse from the kitchen should be mixed with the morning feed. A daily allowance of a small quantity of meat, ground bone and oyster shells should not be forgotten.

The following is recommended as a disinfectant in chicken cholera: Dissolve three pounds of copperas in five gallons of water and add half a pint of crude carbolic acid. If the acid can not be had conveniently, use the copperas without it, sprinkle the floor, nests, walls and perches, or use a solution sulphuric acid, say thirty parts of acid to one thousand of water, and apply in the same way, or better if washed by means of a broom.

FARM DAIRY NOTES.

A slow, dilatory milker makes a great loss in the yield of milk, except, perhaps, when cows are going dry at the end of the season.

To be a good milker is an accomplishment which some persons can never attain. It requires a muscular hand, honesty or conscientious integrity in discharge of duties, good nature or complete control of temper, at least while milking, and a scrupulous regard to cleanliness.

Dairy heifers should always be handled familiarly from the first and there will be little trouble with them. But a heifer that has never been handled until she drops her first calf needs to be educated by gentle means. It is too often forgotten that such animals are timid and nervous and do not know what is required, and the boot or club is applied to subdue them. This is all wrong. If the heifer is to be made a useful and pleasant beast for the diary she should be handled and accustomed to all necessary manipulations from the time she is a calf. All dairy animals, whether old or young, should be taught to regard their master as their best friend. Rule by creating confidence and never by force.

The structure of the teat may be thus explained. In the centre are the lactiferous ducts which run into each other in precisely the same manner as the cells of a sponge; around these ducts and holding them, as it were, in place, is a fibrous tissue which is extremely elastic, which is a part of the fibrous structure of the udder. Around this mass of tissue and the connecting ducts which ramify through it, is a layer of glandular tissue which is the same as that of the udder. These glands are made up of vesicles clustered upon fine tubular ducts, like grapes upon their stalks, secreting the milk which flows through the fine ducts into the larger ducts, where the milk secreted from these glands meets the milk which flows down from the udder, so that the teat is really a part of the udder and does its part in producing milk, and is not a mere channel for its passage from the udder.

STOCK NOTES.

Coarse-woolled sheep are more liable to be infested with ticks than Merinos.

If swine are to be kept on the farm, the best profit will be found in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

See that your shoer fits the shoe to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. It is the owner's own fault if blacksmiths are allowed to ruin their horses' feet.

Of all animals on the farm, the sheep is usually credited as being the best weed and briar eater known; but the long continued drought in Central Illinois is making for him hosts of competitors for honors in this direction. We see calves and pigs eating stumps, or button weeds, and cows browsing on burdock, where horses and colts eagerly devour almost anything green, even reaching for the leaves and small branches of trees over-head. Red clover pastures are the only ones affording feed worth the mention here now.

THE RED RIVER RAILROAD.

An Appeal to the Courts.

The first blow in the legal struggle between the Canadian Pacific and the Red River road was struck, when application for an injunction was made before Judge Taylor. The bill is filed in the name of Browning, the owner of the two lots near Morris, against Messrs. Ryan, Haney, Strevel, Hon. Mr. Norquay, Premier, and Hon. Dr. Wilson, Minister of Public Works, for the purpose of restraining the grading and construction of the Red River across the plaintiff's two lots.

The application for injunction was made by J. A. M Aikens, Q. C., assisted by numerous counsel, while Messrs. Munson, Mills (Deputy Attorney-General), and Robertson appeared for the contractors and the Local Government. His Lordship granted the interim injunction asked for, the same to be in force until Wednesday next, when a motion will be made to continue the injunction until the hearing of the cause. There was considerable excitement in Winnipeg when it became known that the injunction had been granted, but everybody was confident that the Red River graders had the start of the Canadian Pacific, as advices in the morning said the former were rapidly nearing the disputed property. This proved to be correct, as at five o'clock yesterday the grading across the lots was completed and securely fenced in, operations having commenced at the break of dawn. The injunction was served by telegraph about 3 p. m. on Contractor Strevel by the Canadian Pacific station agent, accompanied by the occupant of the lots. Right-of-way Agent Young offered the latter money for the property which was refused. Strevel took no notice of the injunction, but proceeded with the grading, which was completed as before stated. This victory for the Province in spite of the Dominion Government and Canadian Pacific opposition is hailed with delight.

Among the things the Court will have to determine in the trial of the case is whether the Act of Disallowance is complete, and also whether proclaiming the R. R. V. R. Crown property, under the Public Works Act, has rendered it injunction-proof. Mr. Norquay is accused by many people here of backing down, and his absence has seriously weakened the position of the Province. Should he back down now he will sink forever into political oblivion.

The Free Press editorial in its concluding remarks will say:—"The grade has been completed across the Browning lots in first-class style. Bravo! Let the Government keep looking forward and go on with the work. The people are at its back. Already Van Horne's big trick has become so small that it is scarcely visible to the unassisted eye."

During a thunderstorm at Hazelton, Pa., lightning struck a penknife in the hands of High Sheriff Ziordt, who was bathing in a tub. When he recovered consciousness he found nothing but small splinters of the tub he had been bathing in and the water it contained was equally distributed over the floor, as if done with a mop in the hands of a scrubwoman. The metal in the knife was melted. No other evidence that the lightning had entered the room could be found.

The *London Lancet* says people can easily protect themselves and their children from the bites of gnats and other insects by sponging the skin and hair with a weak solution of carbolic acid. It will drive away the whole tribe. The solution need not be more than six or seven per cent acid, and it may be added to water till the latter smells strongly. It is perfectly safe. Horses and cattle could be protected from flies in the same way.

HOUSEHOLD.

PRETTY WHITE DAISIES.

Pretty white daisies, I love you so,
Beautiful buds of snow,
Nestling lovingly on my breast,
Now and again my lips I press
On thy petals a soft caress.
Pretty white daisies, I love you so,
Beautiful buds of snow.

Pretty white daisies, I love you so,
Beautiful buds of snow.
Faded and withered, I lay you by,
While a tear drops on thy golden eye,
For you bring sad thoughts in my memory.
Pretty white daisies, I love you, though
Beautiful buds of snow.

Pretty white daisies, I love you so,
Beautiful buds of snow.
I wore you the first night I met
One whom I would fain forget,
Softly I whisper, "I cannot yet."
Pretty white daisies, he loved you so,
Beautiful buds of snow.

Pretty white daisies, I love you so,
Beautiful buds of snow.
He stole from my breast one summer's night,
A cluster of daisies, pearly white,
As he murmured his love in the June moonlight.
Pretty white daisies, now you know,
Why I love you, buds of snow.

FLOWERS FOR THE BAY WINDOW.

The rock that the amateur flower lover dashes her hopes upon the soonest is to take some choice hot-house plant in bloom when bought, and try to make it grow in an ordinary sitting room, and with the small knowledge she may have of its nature and treatment.

Make one rule and stick to it. Never buy a plant in bloom. If your heart yearns to possess some lovely greenhouse darling, get a small slip and stick to the florist till he tells you exactly what to do with it. But stay your desire to grow wonderful plants and see what you can do with common things.

I have succeeded this winter with geraniums in bloom since Christmas, petunias that just "bloom," callas that delight the eyes of passers-by. But my success was a nasturtium. Planted in a small willow basket on a bracket close to the window glass, its scarlet, sweet-scented blossoms have been a daily delight since February. Pink oxalis in a row of small pots make an upper shelf a blaze of colour. These, too, only succeed close to the glass.

An ivy geranium on a bracket is another success. Also Kenilworth ivy, and a lovely musk plant. Try these, my amateur popular gardeners, next fall.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Glaze the bottom crust of fruit pies with white of egg and they will not be soggy.

Kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them occasionally with pure glycerine.

Put a small piece of charcoal in the pot when boiling cabbage, to prevent it filling the house with the smell.

A teaspoonful of kerosene in a quart of starch, of medium thickness, will keep clothes from sticking to the irons, and, besides, gives a desirable gloss.

White spots can be removed from varnished furniture by pouring on them a few drops of alcohol and rubbing briskly for a few minutes. Sometimes a second application is required.

Vinegar is said to be better than ice for keeping fish. Many think, too, that the flavor of fish is improved by soaking it a little while in vinegar before either boiling or broiling it.

Berry Stains on the hands and clothing can be removed by the smoke of a burning sulphur match. Moisten the stained surface and expose it fully to the smoke, which will take effect at once.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

To remove spots from carpets and make them look fresh and new, add a teaspoonful of ammonia and the same amount of beef-gall to every pint of water used. After rubbing well with this, wash in warm water.

For cleaning brass and copper vessels keep a solution of oxalic acid. Apply it with a soft woolen cloth, being careful not to have it so strong as to burn the hands. It is an active poison and should be kept labeled.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocery store, should be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of those and handle the brush just as well, and the hand will not be soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove.

A *Whitewash* for trees and fences, or any out-door wood-work, can be made to stick by adding clean grease to the lime when slackening it. To a peck of lime use a gallon of grease and enough hot water to mix well. Afterwards add water as needed to make it of the proper consistency to apply easily.

An economical substitute for butter can be made by melting a piece of nice fat pork and straining it through a fine sieve or cloth into jars. When cool, use it instead of butter. Another good substitute is beef suet, either tried out with lard or mixed with equal parts of lard when done. Some persons use the suet alone.

Washing Fluid.—We have used the following for several months, and like it well: 2 lbs. of sal soda, 1 lb. of lime, 2 gals. water, boiled together a few minutes. Let it settle until next day, when dip off into jugs and keep for use. Use half a pint of the fluid to a boiler of clothes, to be put in when the water is hot, as also the clothes, well soaped. We soak clothes in warm water half an hour, and rub slightly before putting to boil, then they need little rubbing after being boiled, and the clothes look white and nice.

Canning Tomatoes.—I notice there are several ways for canning tomatoes in tin cans, and I will give my way for canning in glass cans. I do not like tin cans for tomatoes, as the fruit will take the pewter off of the tin. One can see this for herself by stewing some in tin dishes. I peel by scalding, cut in such sized pieces as desired, put into earthen or porcelain, and stew quite a little time, say twenty minutes, stirring to keep from burning. I put them into cans while hot, and seal. The longer they stew the better success I have in their keeping. I have used this plan for years with good success.

The Queen of Holland presented a remarkable gift to the king on his 70th birthday. The ladies in waiting carried in an immense bouquet which they placed before his majesty. The king was greatly surprised when suddenly the top of the bouquet opened, and the head of his daughter popped out of the flowers.

The editor wrote "One thousand women in Iowa own and manage farms," and the perverse types made them declare that "One thousand women in Iowa own and manage farmers." And the funny part of this story is that the paragraph printed is as true as the paragraph written.

A Scotch divine, recently praying, said: —"O Lord, give unto us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, he added "especially poverty."

A Million Dollar Diamond.

Concerning the early history of the Victoria, the Great White Diamond sometimes called the Imperial, very little is known; in fact, where the stone was found is only a matter of conjecture—a remarkable circumstance when we consider that this is the largest brilliant in the world.

It is, however, believed that it was found by some one in one of the Kimberley mines, South Africa. The first intimation that any of the various mining companies had of its existence was when they heard of its safe arrival in London. It is generally supposed that in the month of June or July, 1884, the stone had been found by one of the surveillance officers of the Central Mining Company in the Kimberley mines. It being his duty to search others, he had the privilege of not being searched himself, and so the stone was passed through the searching house, and he was afterward supposed to have found means of communicating with four illicit diamond buyers. Owing to the stringency of the diamond laws of Griqualand West, the trading in rough diamonds is forbidden any one not owning one of the "patents" or "licenses," as they are called, costing £200 and a guarantee of £500. All purchases made by them must also be entered in a special registry, and are duly signed every week by the police authorities. £3,000 was the price paid to obtain the stone from the first possessor. To prepare themselves for the ordeal of transporting the stone out of the district, they assembled at night, commenced drinking, then gambling, and after a night's debauch two of the party lost there share in the big stone. The other two reached Cape Town in safety, where the diamond laws are not in force, and from a dealer there received £19,000 cash for their stone. An outward duty of one-half per cent is collected on all shipments of diamonds from Cape Colony; but this diamond is said to have been carried by one of the passengers of a mail steamer, and was hence undeclared. We next hear from it in London, causing considerable sensation at Hatton Garden, the great diamond market. After considerable time had been spent in trying to find a capitalist who could afford to buy such a gem, it was at last arranged by a former resident of the Cape mines to form a company of eight persons, who bought the stone together for £45,000 cash, on condition that if they should dispose of it each should receive a ninth share in the eventual profits.

Before cutting, it was estimated that the crystal would furnish either of the following gems: If cut as a briallette, 300 carats; as a drop, 230 to 240 carats; as a lozenge, 250 carats; and as a mathematically perfect brilliant, 150 carats. If cut in the latter form, it would have furnished cleavages that would cut into one 40 carat, one 20 carat stone, and 40 carats of smaller stones. It was finally decided to cut it into the largest possible brilliant, still preserving a good shape, and Amsterdam was selected as the place where the gem could best be cut.

It was accordingly sent to the polishing mills of Jacques Metz, who erected a special workshop for the purpose. In order to better obtain the brilliant form of cutting, a piece was cleaved off which furnished a 19 carat diamond, and was sold to the King of Portugal for £4,000. The cutting of the large stone, which was commenced on the 9th of April, in the presence of the Queen of Holland, took about twelve months, since, instead of being cut by abrasion with another diamond, as diamonds are usually cut, it was polished down on the scaif; and a great amount of time was consumed by the cooling of the stone, as it heated after an hour's running on the wheel. The cutter of the stone was M. B. Barenda. The stone in its finished condition weighs 180 carats, and is a beautiful, perfect, steel blue diamond, and is the largest brilliant in the world.

It is 39.5 mm (1 9-16 inches) long, 30 mm. (1 11-64 inches) wide, and 23mm. (15-16 of an inch) thick, being exceeded in size by one diamond only, the Orloff, belonging to the Russian crown, which weighs 194¾ carats, but is a large deep rose, and not a brilliant. The Victoria exceeds the Regent in weight by 44¼ carats. The Kohinoor weighs only 106 1-16 carats.

The form of the Imperial is not entirely even. On one side of the girdle there is quite a flat place, a natural unpolished surface, necessary in cutting, to preserve the large weight of the stone. It is, however, a perfect 58 facet brilliant.

The original weight of the stone was 457½ carats, 3 1-60 ounces troy. The stone today is held by a London syndicate for £200,000.

African Diamond Making.

As a romantic, precarious occupation diamond seeking is at an end. The whole business is reduced to a system, and is as prosaic and well organized as making calicos or any other industry. The doctrine of averages has fixed within pretty close limits the yield of diamonds in carats per so many cubit feet of ground, and the value of the diamonds varies according to the fluctuations of trade. A good harvest in America means so many shillings a carat to Kimberley, and war rumors or panics on the Continental bourses, send down the barometer in the diamond market with surprising rapidity. The individual digger has long since disappeared, and his place has been taken by joint stock companies, whose shares are in great demand. The pick and shovel have been superseded by dynamite. Regular mining under ground is coming more into vogue instead of the open quarry system which created the huge pits and chasms that astonish the visitor. One thing only is constant—peculiar to the soil we tread. Now, as ever, all the manual work about the mine, is done by black labor; the white man is an overseer, a boss, perhaps a mechanic; but the actual work—the drilling, the striking, the manual labor, is done by the natives, of whom some 15,000 to 20,000 are constantly employed, and have been employed since the discovery of the fields, in constant changing relays. Every tribe in South and South-eastern Africa, meet in this vast labor exchange. They tramp down from regions where no white man has ever penetrated, work a few months, and plod wearily back, loaded with their modest purchases, and filled with such lessons as the compounds and the canteens of Kimberley can teach. Their wages are good—now 15s. a week. A few years ago they got 30s., but the supply of labor has overtaken the demand, and the necessaries of life are cheaper. Only quite lately the companies have taken to shutting their natives up in large barracks or compounds to prevent the theft of diamonds, which took place to a ruinous extent.

The intelligence that Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent, is dying of consumption will cause us all to comment on the mutability of human affairs. When one remembers how the press used to ring with accounts of this man's daring and powers of endurance, it is difficult to conceive of him now on the consumptive's wasting bed. Those who had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Forbes while touring through Canada, can easily recall the figure of lusty and hardy manhood that the hero of Sedan, Plevna and the Transvaal then presented. But thus it is. A man who makes such drafts on his vitality, as Mr. Forbes has been doing for years, must in the end pay the penalty. Some vital organ is touched and the short march to the grave is begun.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Chicago lad a few days ago found a package containing $2,800. The honest boy returned it to the owner, who rewarded the honest little fellow by giving him 10 cents.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered:—"By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

Boston has not only produced the boss pugilist and the boss ball player, but the boss beggar as well. Mary Smith, a well-known professional beggar in Washington street for many years, has just died in the Charity Hospital in Boston, leaving an estate valued at $27,000.

A lady who is famous among her friends for the correctness with which all her social duties are performed, was recently put in an amusingly awkward position by the stupidity of a servant. A neighbour being dangerously ill, this lady one morning sent her new maid over to inquire concerning her condition.

"Go over," said she, "and inquire how Mrs. X. is this morning. And if she is dead," she added, as the girl started, "ask when the funeral is to be."

The messenger went as directed, and soon returned with the air of one who has done her whole duty.

"Mrs. X. is better this morning," was her report, and "they cannot tell when the funeral will be."

On a Governor street car yesterday. Young married man in forcible tones:—"I tell you I am boss of my house, and what I say there goes." Passenger on next seat leans over and remarks: "Beg pardon, but is your wife at home?" Young married man, in less forcible tone: "No, she's in the country." Everybody in the car smiled out loud.

A good story is told of Rev. Dr. Cushman, of Chicago. He went to a barber during the recent heated term and said, doubtless with that well-remembered twinkle of the eye:—"Now I want you to cut my hair as short as you would like a sermon." In rising from the chair and ruefully surveying his bald and shining head, he was constrained to observe that the barber wanted no sermon at all.

A Falmouth sportsman went out for beach birds recently. A glance across West Falmouth meadows showed him the long neck and head of a blue heron. Straightway he began to wriggle along the marsh toward the game. Every now and then he would raise his head to make sure that his prey had not flitted to fields more green, and then another rod of wallowing through green ooze and slimy mud. At last he came to an "aim," and raised to his knee—to find that he had been stalking the flagstaff and pennant of a sloop in West Falmouth Harbor, a mile away.

A paper published 100 years ago in London contained the following:—"A few days since, as two ladies and two gentlemen were returning from Vauxhall, about 3 o'clock in the morning, near Lambeth, they were assaulted by three men armed with large club sticks, who jumped out of a coach and knocked down both the gentlemen and would have robbed them if the cries of the ladies had not brought assistance, on which they got into the coach and made their escape. This attempt was made within 200 yards of a watch-box, where a watchman was leaning over the door, who with great difficulty was prevailed upon to ring the alarm bell, and when he did it was too late to apprehend them."

Burned At Sea.

The Steamship City of Montreal of the Inman Line from New York for Liverpool was burned at sea on the night of Thursday last in latitude 43. About 9 o'clock on the evening of that day fire was discovered in the after hatch among the cotton. The fire hoses were at once connected and streams of water were poured down upon the flames; annihilators and hand-grenade fire extinguishers were also freely used. The fire, however, overcame all efforts to suppress it and spread over the upper and lower decks. The ship was doomed from the beginning of the fire, and the boats had been actively prepared and provisioned. At six o'clock on the morning of the 11 inst., the flames burst through the after hatches. The boats were then lowered. There was a high sea at the time and this caused much difficulty. The women and children were first put aboard the boats, and the male passengers and the crew were embarked afterwards. The lack of time prevented the manning of the boats with their respective crews, the men being compelled to continue until the last moment the work of keeping the flames down. All the boats left the ship safely, but by an unfortunate oversight twenty people were left aboard the burning vessel. Boat No. 3 returned and took off six of the number; boat No. 5, with the 4th officer, took off six more. A barque was then reported approaching, and when all the boats had put their people aboard her they returned and took off those remaining on the burning vessel. It was found that boat No. 8 was missing. She was seen to put herself before the wind when she left the ship, using her oars in support of the sails. She ran away from the vessel in direct disobedience to the captain's orders. Everybody spent the night aboard the German barque Trodant, from Charleston, July 24, for London, and all were then transferred to the York City, which stayed by throughout the night and vainly searched for the missing boat. Capt. Land says he is sanguine that the people in boat No. 8 are saved, as the accident occurred in the track of steamers bound east and west. The passengers, he adds, were cool and obedient during the crisis, and the crew was steady. The passengers and crew lost everything they had aboard the City of Montreal except what they stood in when they went into the boats. The origin of the fire is unknown. Capt. Land is certain it broke out in more than one place among the cotton. The ship was lost in lat. 43, 38 north, long. 43, 54 west.

Sponge-Fishing.

The best living sponge is found, usually, at a depth of eight or ten fathoms of water, but is known to exist at great depths; one variety has been found, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a depth of a hundred and eighty-five fathoms. An inferior sponge is found on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies; two species of a better quality are brought from the Levant. The Turks and the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands do a large trade in sponge, and crews of between four and five thousand fishermen are attached to about six hundred boats, which are chiefly engaged in the sponge fishery along the coast of Syria, Candia and Barbary. The divers take down with them a stone of triangular shape, pierced and fastened to a rope at one angle; the rope is attached to the rope above, and the diver, by means of this stone and rope, manages to reach the sponges, which he tears from the rocks and places under his arms; when ready he signals to the men in the boat, by pulling on the rope, and they pull him up. This is the most effectual mode of obtaining sponge, although the Greeks of the Morea obtain it by means of a pronged instrument, which, however, tears the sponges and reduces their value. A coarser kind of sponge is found about the Bahama and West India Islands, of which about two hundred and fifteen thousand pounds are sent annually to Great Britain. There is a species of sponge found [illegible] to British shores which is almost tree-like in form, with numerous branches. There is also a fresh water sponge which grows to the height of a foot and is divided into many branches, but its texture is so delicate that the slightest handling tears it; it is also of a foul odor, resembling that of stagnant ditches.

The excursion party of Ontario farmers made an early start from [illegible] on Aug. 22, and visited the Binscarth farm. The superior cattle [illegible] particularly admired.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1887.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The people of Lachute are at present grumbling about the amount of their taxes, and of course like all grumblers try to lift the blame from their own shoulders and place it on the Council. In fact the most disagreeable position to occupy to day is that of Town Councillor. Factions within, and factions without, grumblers, obstinate resisters of the law, etc., all ready to pounce upon the Council for every misfortune or unpleasantness which occurs. Then we have our ambitious men always trying for position and credit without doing any work. The Council has made many mistakes, they are not infallible, but let us give them fair play. They act, no doubt, for the best interests of the Town, although their judgment may not be considered the best. There is one thing, however, in which they can show their good judgment and do something which will call forth the praises of our citizens. Our streets, after six o'clock in Fall weather, are plunged in darkness. Our side walks in a great many places are very bad, and any person compelled to go forth at night is in danger of either breaking his neck, or having a collision with a traveller going in the opposite direction, which is very annoying, especially if he is the heavier or carries an umbrella. If the market is not to be established, why not use the proposed expenditure in putting up lamps on the main streets of our Town? Now, Councillors, here is a very much needed improvement. How soon can it be made? It is something practical and can be felt at once. If the Council does not at least discuss this matter they will be open to the charge of negligence.

We have at our office some copies of the Canadian *Colonist* which are for distribution. This paper gives full information regarding the settlement of Canada in the North-West and would be of special interest to parties about going to Manitoba or the Northwest. The subscription is 25 cents per year. Mr. Jno. Chambers of Shrowsbury, has a large number of copies for free distribution. The Colonist gives cuts of the different places of interest in Manitoba and the Northwest. The paper is printed in both French and English.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.—During the meeting of the Council on Wednesday, Dr. Christie stated that he would always oppose the principle of borrowing money to meet current expenses. The principle is certainly a good one, as a general rule. In fact there seems to be a doubt as to the legal power of a Corporation to make such a loan. But supposing that the Council have the power, and recognizing the danger of establishing such a precedent, it would seem that in this case a loan is our only way out of the difficulty. What is our position? The corporation owes over $6,000 to men who have done work and have been waiting for their money for over two years. There is no money in the Treasury. The Council is being continually threatened by law suits, and indeed it perhaps would have been well for the Corporation if these parties had forced payment of their accounts long ago. Part of our debt is for current expenses, part is chargeable to permanent expenditure. Therefore, although on general principles, it is an unwise policy to borrow money, yet in this special case, it would lift the Corporation out of great difficulties. The debts are contracted and must be paid, and the town will find sufficient trouble in levying and collecting a special tax for the Court House, without attempting to raise $6,000 also, by direct tax.

It is but right that those teachers and schools who send pupils on to a higher course of study should be known, and having received a list of the names of the pupils entering the Academy, we publish it along with the names of their teachers and the schools from which they come.

From Intermediate School, Lachute, Thomas Haney, Esq., teacher:—

Mary Hilsden, Sarah Bradshaw, Gracie Barron, Mary Wilson, Mary Catton, Bella Raitt, George Mitchell, Thomas Forlong, Oswald Stackhouse, Benj. Lamarche, Willie Brennan, John Shanks, Austin Ireland.

EAST END LACHUTE.—Maggie Walker, Lizzie Patterson; Miss Julia Armstrong, teacher.

HILL HEAD SCHOOL.—Thomas Pollock, Willie Moore; Miss Sproule, teacher.

EAST SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.—Mary Armstrong; Miss Sarah Creswell, teacher.

BEECH RIDGE.—James Drew; Miss McGregor, teacher.

BROWNSBURG.—Janet McLean; Miss Ellen Paton, teacher.

EDINA.—Robert Manson; Mr. Levi Moore, teacher.

James Thompson, Ottawa.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Tuesday last was the day fixed for laying the corner stone of the new Baptist Church being erected in Lachute. Although the weather had a very threatening look and drops of rain came down occasionally, quite a number were present, and it did not rain heavily until after the ceremony was over. On the platform were Mr. P. McArthur, chairman, Revs. J. Higgins and J. King, Ex-Alderman Stroud of Montreal, Mr. Louden, contractor, and others. The proceedings commenced by singing hymn No. 314, after which reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Jno. Higgins. The Rev. Mr. King offered prayer. By request Mr. Higgins then read the history of the Lachute Church from its origin until the present day. The following are the articles placed in the cavity of the corner stone:—A history of the Church, a copy of Canadian Baptist, the names of the present officers of the Lachute WATCHMAN, a copy of Canada Lutheran, names of the church-officers of other denominations in the town and the names of their pastors, the name of the contractor, Mr. Louden, several coins etc. The chairman then called upon Mr. Stroud to lay the stone. Mr. Stroud delivered an address, in the middle of which he stopped and gave the customary stroke with the mallet, declaring the corner stone of the Baptist Church of Lachute well and truly laid. Hymn No. 55 was then sung, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. King. A collection was taken up and the benediction pronounced.

A Fact Worth Remembering.

Mr. Jas. Hinne, of Toronto, states that his little baby when three months old, was so bad with summer complaint that under doctor's treatment her life was dispaired of. Four doses of Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry cured her, she is now fat and hearty.

Reply to Mr. L. Gobeille.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR.—Allow me through your columns to offer a few suggestions on Mr. Gobeille's letter of the 19th inst.

We are told in that letter "that after a thorough investigation it is discovered that the Sabbath was not changed from the seventh day of the week to the first." True, there is no direct command given in the New Testament to make the change; neither is there any command nor even an instance given of the admittance of women to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; yet no one would for a moment think of refusing them the Sacrament on that ground. But I have found, and after no very thorough investigation either, that it became customary, immediately after our Lord's resurrection, for his disciples to assemble themselves together on the first day of the week.' Take a few instances. In St. John XX. 19 "Then the same day at evening, being *the first day of the week*, when the doors were shut where *the disciples were assembled*" and again in the 26th verse, "And after eight days, again His disciples were within, and Thomas with them." The assemblage in this verse was "after eight days" and consequently on the first day of the week. That is, on the *next* Lord's Day. Thus does our Lord consecrate the weekly return of His Resurrection day by His second appearance to the assembled disciples. Giving, as it were, a special pledge of His presence with those who on that day are gathered together in his name. In the Acts XX. 7 we read, "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together, to break bread, Paul preached to them, ready to depart on the morrow, and continued his speech until midnight." This is the first notice in the Acts of the observance of the first day of the week, the Lord's day, the Resurrection day. It goes to show that they *continued* the observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh. It was not merely observed for a few Sundays after our Lord's resurrection, but as we see by this verse, it was customary to assemble for a religious observance of the day, even *after* His ascension. In the first Epistle to the Corinthians XVI. 1, 2, we read. "Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." St. Paul here enforces the regular systematic giving of alms. This giving is to be on Sunday, "the first day of the week," and is to be connected with public worship.

I will cite but one more passage in support of our practice of using the first instead of the seventh day of the week for our day of devotion to God. That is Revelation I. 10. "I was in the spirit on *the Lord's day* and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet. This term, *the Lords day*, so familiar to us now, occurs nowhere in the Scripture to denote a particular day of the week; but it was soon used throughout christendom, wherever it was known that Christ lived, died and rose again on the first day of the week. Its being so adopted is a proof of the sense in which St. John here uses the word, i. e., that one day of the week was then, as now, dedicated specially to the Lord, and that was the first day, the day on which the Lord rose from the dead. In the fact that Christ rose from the dead, we have the plainest proof of of our Blessed Lord's divinity, that He was in *truth* the promised Son of God. Had He never risen from the dead we would not be able to stand up to-day and preach "with all boldness" that He is the ever Blessed Son of God. Our religion would be vain, our preaching vain and our faith vain. Therefore it is that we love and reverence that first day of the week, that glad day when Christ proved to the world that he was verily the Son of God. And therefore it was that the Apostles, Disciples and early Christians assembled themselves together on the first day of the week, praising God for what He had done for them, as well as preaching the same precious truths to others. We see plainly enough now that the Apostles and disciples of our Lord habitually gathered themselves together on the first day of the week, for the worshiping of God. We know from ecclesiastical history that such has been the practice from the time of the Apostles to the present day. We know that (except among the Jews) the question as to whether we should not rather stick to the old rule, and worship on the sventh, was not raised until within the present century. Is then, the whole Christian world to be revolutionized by this new idea, and we all sent back to the spirit of Judaism? God forbid! We are no longer under the Law, but Grace. The spirit of *observance* is different in christianity to what it was, with the seventh day in Judaism. The spirit of Judaism is separation, evil from good, certain meats from other meats. On the other hand Christianity permeates all evil with good—it aims at overcoming evil with good—it desires to transfuse the spirit of the day of rest into all other days. To saturate life with God, the world with heaven is the spirit of Christianity.

I beg to offer these few humble suggestions, not with any feeling of vindictiveness towarns Mr. Gobeille or his opinions, but with a deep sense of love for our Saviour, who on that day proved to the world that He was verily and indeed the son of God, that day in which all faithful minded Christians must rejoice.

I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. O. CARSON.

A Pleasing Duty.

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

SIR.—What kind of a "warning" does the Mayor want? Every form of warning known to man was given to the Mayor and Secretary and Council during the last eight months and for the last six weeks in which the execution was in the hands of the Sheriff, it was notorious that the Mayor and Secretary were expecting the Sheriff daily. The Sheriff's letter annexed, speaks for itself, aside from the fact which any business man should know, that provision must be made to meet a judgment debt like this when due, without other warning than the fact of the judgment itself. The truth, however, is, that the seizure has been allowed in order to afford the Council and those of that ilk a little cheap clap trap against me, in view of the possibilities of the next election. A little more talk about costs and law and lawyers. While, would it be believed that, of all the cash that is going about lawsuits and costs there has been but one solitary suit against the Corporation up to May last, and the balance seized for, the only costs the Council has been called upon to pay. If—as it has been claimed—the Council could not collect this small balance, how would it manage to meet the interest every six months, on the $9000 loan, had it been allowed to stand. Perhaps it would be managed by means of a "warning," and since "warnings" are so effective, I give this warning now, that unless the costs of the judgment I obtained against the Corporation the other day are paid in two months from date, that the Sheriff will do the Council the honor of another visit.

Yours very truly,

J. PALLISER.

Lachute, 27th August, 1887.

Sheriff's Office, St. Scholastique, Aug 26.

J. Palliser, Esq., Advocate, Lachute,

SIR.—In reply to yours of to day, I have to say that the writ of execution *in re*, Burroughs *vs.* Lachute Town Corporation, issued the 11th July last, and was given to me the same day. The seizure was not effected until the 22nd Aug., inst., being more than six weeks after the issue of the writ. I have always understood that the officers of the Corporation had knowledge of the matter and that this claim should be paid before the seizure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. ROUSILLE,

Sheriff.

Reliable.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and found it a sure cure for summer complaint. I was very sick, and it cured me entirely." Alexander W. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—It is some time since I wrote you asking why you did not publish the proceedings of the Town Council in your paper, as the people were almost ignorant of their doings. You made answer there was nothing of importance worth publishing. I thought it very strange that for months they had been holding meetings almost weekly, and nothing fit to publish. I knew all the time they were getting deeper in debt, and that there would come a day of reckoning when something in the shape of a seizure might take place, which would be of importance to the tax payer. And in looking over the WATCHMAN of August 26th, I see what I have predicted has come to pass, and as it is in the WATCHMAN I suppose it is of importance. But it takes a great deal to arouse some people to a sense of duty. The Mayor says he was surprised at such a proceeding, for the officers of the law to seize the "Town Pump" (it being the only property seizable belonging to the Town) without giving any notice, thereby causing disgrace to the Town, etc. Now who is to blame? The Mayor says they had no notice. Did he not know there was a judgment and it was not paid? Is it not notice enough when an enemy holds it over your head with threats? Did not the plaintiff and others warn the Mayor and Council, time and again, that if not paid he would seize, and no attention was paid to it? Did not the Sheriff warn them that he had the warrant three weeks in his hands previous to execution so that the Town might protect their pump from seizure and save the disgrace attendant? But, with all this warning no heed was taken till the pump was arrested before it got away. Then the security was forthcoming to release it. And who is to blame? The Mayor says the people would not pay. Why did he not take steps to make them pay, and save disgrace to the Town and also more debt! Is it carelessness, stupidity or ignorance that is causing all this trouble in the town? And the end is not yet. There is more trouble ahead. The Market By-law, etc., and the actions of the Council are watched by the people when anything of importance is done.

TAX PAYER.

Lachute, August 31st, 1887.

A Radical Change.

"I had got so bad with dyspepsia that I hardly cared whether I lived or not," says Frank A. Swain, of the Toronto *Globe* Office. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he says, "it now seems a pleasure to live."

Did Wesley Ordain?

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—I have just read Mr. Orr's reply. He avoids giving proofs that Mr. Wesley left the Church, but strikes out on the ordination question and in doing so gives some striking proofs that Wesley *did not* leave the Church. For instance, he quotes Wesley's own words to his brother Charles, "You say I separate from the Church; I say, *I do not.*" This is the very best of proof. It is most conclusive. The witness is the most reliable, so the judgment is at once conclusive and settled. As to what Mr. Orr says about Wesley ordaining 20 men to the office and work of the Holy Ministry, he gives, what *he calls*, proofs of *nine* out of the 20. Why not prove that 20 were ordained or withdraw the statement. No one of any technical education, whatever, will take my or Mr. Orr's *ipsi dixit* on this matter. He quotes Dr. Dewort who had quoted Dr. Stevens, who had quoted Henry Moore who said Wesley ordained him, so when we trace this evidence it comes down to one witness, who was named Henry Moore and one whom Mr. Orr claims as having been ordained, so he is of course an *interested* witness. Let us look at this witness further, for so much of the case depends on him, that the court should fully know the particulars. I can only give a few from memory, but were I in my library I could supply chapter and verse and produce exhibits that would burden the judge. Mr. Moore was a friend of Wesley's. He was an ambitious man of some ability. He aped the clergymen and Mr. Wesley by wearing long sleeves, long hair and broad stringed shoes like the clergymen of the day, and he thought he ought to be a clergyman, and Charles Wesley wanted him ordained by the Church of England, which John Wesley did not think proper to have done, though Adam Clarke and others were. So Henry Moore assumed the position of a clergyman and did administer the sacrament, but contrary to Wesley's orders, as did a few others contrary to Wesley's orders, some of whom were dropped, others were counselled and kept on, with orders to desist from assuming priestly prerogatives. After Wesley's death, Moore could not be controlled. He was sent to Bristol where it was thought he would come under control and so he did, but the eleven trustees of Bristol Chapel took the pulpit and kept Henry Moore out, and then employed an Attorney to serve him with a legal protest signed by the whole eleven and the Attorney, which protest I have a copy of. This was a few years after he is said to have been ordained, but he is never addressed as "Rev." and there is no proof but his own statement and no certificate of his ordination but his own word. He could not have been ordained nor any of the other men referred to by Mr. Orr, except as they were ordained by a Bishop of the Church. It is all hear say. It is a claim to a succession which is ten thousand times harder to believe than the Anglican Apostolic succession, for there is no more proof than Mr. Orr says what Dewart says what Stevens says what Moore says and they are all interested witnesses and Moore was the only one of the nine referred to, that presumably claimed that he was ordained. On this single thread hangs all the claim to any authority to ordain from Wesley and Wesley, just before his death, declared he never gave them that authority. Can there be anything clearer? If there is any doubt I can produce the exhibits.

Yours truly,

F. C. IRELAND.

Toronto, Sept. 5th, 1887.

Quite Correct.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and found it the best remedy I ever used for dysentery and all summer complaints among children, and I think no household should be without it." Mrs. A. Baker, Ingoldsby, Ont.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—On the first of September, the various Schools of Lachute Town resumed work for another ten months. Both teachers and pupils seemed to have benefitted by the rest afforded by the summer vacation. Everybody appeared satisfied to consider the vacation as past, and to enter at once on the session's work. Many familiar faces were missing from class, especially, from the higher grades; but since the cause of their absence, is due to the fact, that they have completed their studies with us, we wish them every success in life, and turn our attention to the many new pupils, who have taken their place. It is a general custom for the first few days of each term to be characterized by a meagre attendance, but the attendance of the past week has been unusually large. The elementary schools are, at present, more than filled, and still more pupils desire to attend them. The Intermediate and Academy departments have only a few seats to spare, and some of these are expected to be taken in a few days, by pupils who have not yet arrived.

Each pupil admitted to the Academy department has entered on examination. Some passed this examination last June, and the remainder at the opening in September. The classes have been fully graded, and other changes made, so that time may be saved, and the work more thoroughly done. Considerable has been done to make the Reading Room as attractive as possible, and several periodicals have been subscribed for. A complete set of dictionaries, for reference, will be added to the library before next week. In English an Unabridged Worcester Dictionary has been procured, which is an indispensible article in any progressive school. Dictionaries in Latin, Greek and French will also be procured for the use of Academy pupil's, and other additions will be made, rendering these rooms more useful as the session advances. We feel confident, from what we know of the ability and disposition of our pupils, that a pleasant and harmonious session lies before us, and that besides creating in our pupils a love for study, we shall also make many friends, supporters of education in the days to come.

Yours truly,

J. W. MCOUAT.

We know of no mode of treatment which offers, to sufferers from chronic diseases, a more certain hope of cure than that which is comprehended in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For purifying and invigorating the blood, this preparation is unequaled.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:—

DEAR SIR.—It would appear that extreme measures are the order of the day in Lachute, not only by the Corporation in the management of its affairs, but by others against it for its delinquencies, and it would appear now that extreme measures are going to be taken against those in arrears to the school board, if not already taken. I do not know the parties so threatened or their ability to pay such indebtedness, but if they are of those who require every cent they can earn to provide themselves and families with the commonest necessites of life, they are of those the school law demands that they shall not be oppressed. They are of those for whom the Government has made provision to enable them to educate their families. They are the needy poor and that school Board who undertakes to seize on the little they may possess, richly deserves that extreme measures be taken against themselves for such oppression. The School Board of Lachute has in the past gone the length of such oppression, while at the same time parties well able to pay, and in arrears to a large amount, were passed by.

Yours, etc.,

WM. BAIN.

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 handsom circulars. Address

DAVIS & RUIE.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

TWEEDS!

Just received a well assorted stock of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweed

FOR SUITS.

English and Canadian pantings, latest patterns. Prices ranging from 50c. to $2.00 a yard.

FRASER Bros.

Lachute.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A JOB LOT —OF— SHOES

Prices Ranging from 1.15 to 1.50, all REDUCED TO

$1.00

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, Aug. 12th, 1887. 21-ly

Grand Provincial Exhibition

OF THE

Products of Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry and the Fisheries,

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

CITY OF QUEBEC,

—FROM THE—

5th to the 9th September next.

$25,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES!

Cheese and Butter-Making on the Grounds of the Exposition.

Amusements and Recreations of all Sorts.

Excursions and the transport of effects, Agricultural Products, etc., will be at the lowest reduced rates.

Entries for Animals will close on the 29th August, and all other entries on the 3rd September.

All desirable information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at Quebec, or to Mr. S. C. STEVENSON, No. 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

GEO. LECLERC, Secretary, Quebec. H. G. JOLY, President.

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER, Advocate.

18-t.f.

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, Lachute

21-ly.

R. G. MEIKLE, G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE OF

Meikle & Walker,

(NOT INCORPORATED)

—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. 251

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— NEW GOODS —AT THE— WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

GENTS

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

LIGHT SUMMER SUITS, FINE BLACK SUITS, EXTRA FINE TWEED SUITS, from $6.50 upwards.

CHILDREN'S JERSY SUITS. BOYS & YOUTHS TWEED SUITS, from $2.50.

ALSO. DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN E. BRADFORD

Lachute Mills, August 4th, 1887.

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.

WANTED.

A man to burn a pit of charcoal. Must thoroughly understand the duty.

Apply

DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.

Brownsburg.

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,

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., Augusta, Maine.

FARM FOR SALE!

A GOOD FARM for sale cheap, containing 109 Acres of good soil, well watered and fenced, (over one mile to fence built by me within the last two years) 15 acres of new seeded meadow. Over 30 tons of hay cut on this place this summer, most of it mowed by machine. Price $1400 For further particulars

Apply to owner,

H. BERNSTEIN, Dunany P. O. Que.

A. BOA

Lachute.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

The undersigned has the honor of informing his customers and the public in general, that on the first of September next he will remove his place of business, five doors East of old stand.

Thanking you for past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same in future.

T. JOUSSE,

Watchmaker & Jeweller, Lachute

J. B. MENZIES, M.D.

(*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.*)

OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)

—IN—

—J PATENAUDE'S BUILDING—

—OPPOSITE—

Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

Valuable Property For Sale

Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jousse Jeweller, 40 feet front by 184 feet deep, Main Street, near C. P. R. Depot, Town of Lachute.

Apply by letter or otherwise to

A. G. STACKHOUSE,

August 8th 1887. St. Andrews.

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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Farm For Sale.—J. B. Hutchins.
Superior Court.—A. Raby.
House and Lot for sale.—G. W. Burch.
Auction Sale.—Thomas Barron.
Millinery Notice.—S. Carsley.
Kelcham's Concert Co., St. Andrews.
School Teacher Wanted.—Lost River.
Plows and Pumps.—McOuat & McRae.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

FOR SALE.—Several volums of *Illustrated Canada*, cheap for cash.

The ladies Working Society in connection with Mr. Forlong's church intend serving refreshments on the grounds on the second day of the Agricultural Society's show. Full particulars will be given in a subsequent issue

PRESENTATION.—On Monday last the members of the Bible class of St. Simeons church Sunday school, presented Mr. Carson with a purse, and a suitable address on the occasion of his departure for college.

Down with the combination. Just receive. Scotch Granulated, Coffee, Brown, Extra Ground and Paris Lump Sugars. Our Teas are good and fresh, from 25c to 50c per lb. Try our 4 lbs for $1.00, it cannot be beat. We buy only the best, purest and freshest in canned goods, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Pickles, Baking Powders, Mustards, etc., and sell at bottom prices.

H. GILES & SONS.

We would call attention to the Auction Sale of lots by Mr. Barron on the street about to be opened up between the Bethany Road and the Mills. The situation is a high and healthy one.

On the Verge of Starvation,

"For three months I could not eat a full meal or do a day's work. I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, began using it and in three days my appetite returned, in a week I felt like a new man. It was wonderful what that one bottle did for me," writes Arthur Allchin, of Huntsville, Muskoka, who suffered from Dyspepsia.

CONCERT IN OLIVET HALL.—The Concert given in Olivet Hall last Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Baptist Church, was largely attended. The programme consisted of a lecture by Mr. Richards of Montreal and several songs and solos by local talent. The lecture was on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and was indeed a most instructive one. By means of illustrated pictures on the wall and by his own inimitable and eloquent manner of delivery, Mr. Richards carried his hearers all through the difficulties attendent on Christian's journey to the Celestial City. Lachute seldom get such a rich treat.

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,

Last winter an agent went round taking orders for an illustrated description of Canada. The price was sixty cents a number. Large numbers were induced to subscribe to what they considered was one number. Last week other agents came along delivering their magazines, but instead of bringing one number they insisted on each subscriber taking the whole volume, containing 36 numbers and amounting to the nice little sum of $21.60. The order being produced the meaning is plain, the subscriber binds himself to take the whole volume, at sixty cents a number. When will men be wise enough to read every document before they sign it. It is a question if one out of ten of every man complaining so bitterly, ever read the contract they signed.

Personal.

The Rev. J. G. Calder, of Windsor Ont., has been on a visit to his mother in Dalesville, and preached in Dalesville church last Sunday.

Mr. C. O. Carson left here on Monday to visit his father in Wolf Island Ont., before returning to Lenoxville college.

Mr. and Mrs. Morison returned from their honey moon trip on Monday last.

G. J. Howden of C. C. Snowdon & Co., Montreal called on Monday last.

Miss M. Clunia and Miss K. Paterson have returned from the sea side.

Mr. D. Kerr Jr., son of Mr. Dawson Kerr visited Lachute on Tuesday last.

Mr. Wm. Lochhead, B. A., has been appointed Modern Language master in Collegiate Institute of Perth.

Mrs. W. McOuat and daughter of Marshville, Ont., are spending a few day with Mr. James Kelso.

We were favored this week with a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Horatius Bonar, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is the son of Dr. Bonar, one of the eminent Scottish Divines. They were the guests of Rev. Mr Paterson of St. Andrews and Rev. Mr. Mackie of Lachute.

Mrs. Todd, of Huntingdon, is visiting her son Mr. W. J. Todd, Lachute.

Mrs. John Christie and Miss M. Christie left yesterday for Chicago.

Miss Brown, of Ottawa, is at Mr. Fish's.

Mr. Geo. Wilson of Montreal was in Lachute yesterday.

Grenville.

The special services held by Mr. Vining in Bett's school-house concluded last Monday evening. At 2 p. m., on Sunday, twenty-seven persons were baptized by the Rev. P. H. McEwan, of Cornwall. In the afternoon a church was formed consisting of forty members with Dr. Prentiss, W. Heatlie and T. A. Gauly, as deacons.

Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Try it.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A general session of the Town Council was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Mayor Fish, Councillors Hope, Christie, McRae, Patenaude, Rodrigue, Bertrand, Lane and Bedard. The Town Attorney, Mr. De Laronde, was also present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A petition war received from Mr. R. Lewis requesting a reduction of dog tax. Reports were received from the Health, Fire and Finance Committee.

Your Finance Committe having examined the following accounts, recommend that they be paid:

Account	Peter Cruise,	$15.00
"	Postage Express &c.,	3.10
"	Rev. A. Derome,	6.00
"	R. T. Manley,	2.35
"	B. Senecal & Fils,	4.00
"	Thomas Barron,	6.19
"	In connection with the Board of Health supplying food to isolated families	31.28
"	Sundries Road Committee,	4.35
"	M. Cleland,	7.00
"	Camile Labrosse,	4.00
"	James Barley,	1.00
"	Charles Dorion,	2.00
"	W. J. Simpson,	278.17

And refer back to the Council an account from Mr. Isiah Curry as your committee have no knowledge of it.

JAMES FISH,
Lachute, 5th Sept., 1887. Chairman.

Your Health and Fire Committee at their meeting of this day passed the following resolutions:

Moved by Mr. Fish, seconded by Mr. Bedard, that this Committee recommend that the Council have the parties responsible for the work, cover the drain leading from Mr. McGibbon's Tannery as far as the street running from the Main Street to the river at the East side of Mr. David Raitt's property.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bedard, seconded by Mr. Fish, that this Committee recommend that the Council arrange with Mr. Davidson and two others to take charge of the Fire Engine and Hose and keep them in order, and provide two or three large puncheons for use in case of fire; and that a small premium be offered by the Council to the person bringing the first puncheon of water to a fire, and a fee for every subsequent puncheon.—Carried.

JOHN McRAE,
Lachute, 5th Sept., 1887. Chairman.

Moved by coun. Patenaude, seconded by coun. Rodrigue, that the report of the Finance Committee be adopted and the amounts paid.

Moved by coun. Bertrand, seconded by coun. Patenaude, that the report of the Fire and Health Committee be received and adopted.

Coun. Christie gave notice of motion to repeal Market By-law.

Coun. McRae gave notice to repeal the Dog Tax By-law.

Coun. Hope moved, seconded by coun. Bertrand the repeal of By-law No. 19.—Carried.

By-law No. 24 was read the first time, and it was moved by coun. Hope, seconded by coun. Lane, that the By-law in its present form be printed and distributed before its second reading.—Carried.

The Town Attorney then read By-law No. 25, a By-law to obtain a loan for the payment of certain liabilities of the Corporation.

The Secretary read a demand from the the Secretary of the County Council for the amount of $2,814.76, being the assessment for the erection of the new Court House. The motion was referred to the attorney for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to the legality of said tax.

The Council adjourned until Monday next.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN;

DEAR SIR.—At a meeting of the Argenteuil Rifle Association held last night in Town Hall here, it was decided to hold the Rifle matches on the 20th, and 21st inst, on the same ground as heretofore held, there will be six matches, all are invited to come and take part.

Yours truly,
THOS. LAMB,
Secty.-Treas.

St. Andrews, 6th Sept, 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—It would be well for the Town Council to see that the Telephone poles about to be erected in that portion of our main street between Mr. Raitt's shop and Mr. Meikle's dwelling house, be placed on the side of the street, and not the middle, and before any accident occurs (which is likely any day from runaway horses,) order the Telegraph company to remove those now standing in the middle of that portion of main street, to the side of the street. They will do it if requested.

Yours truly,
J. C. W.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—I beg leave to submit the following report to your readers, in connection with the recent Fresh Air Fund excursion to Lachute:—

RECEIPTS.

Mrs. Fish,	$1 00
J. C. Wilson, M. P.,	5 00
Wm. Owens, M. P. P.,	5 00
Dudderidge & Mitchell,	2 00
T. Barron,	2 00
A. McNaughton,	2 00
Mr. Henderson,	2 00
Mrs. Forlong,	1 50
Mrs. Weir,	1 50
Mr. Hope,	1 50
Mrs. Dr. Christie,	1 00
R. Fraser,	1 00
Hugh Fraser, jr.,	1 00
W. J. Todd,	1 00
James Currie,	1 00
J. Palliser,	1 00
R. T. Manley,	1 00
R. G. Meikle,	1 00
Fred Cooke,	1 00
Dr. Stackhouse,	1 00
G. Dastous,	1 00
Miss Mary Meikle,	1 00
J. R McOuat,	1 00
G. H. Christie, M. D.,	1 00
Chapman & Drysdale,	1 00
John Sutherland,	1 00
John S. Riddell,	1 00
P. Rodrigue,	1 00
Phil. Rodrigue,	1 00
Mr. Scott,	1 00
Mr. Simpson,	1 00
Mrs. Clunie,	50
Thos. Christie, jr.,	50
T. Jousse,	50
F. C. Carter,	50
H. Gall,	50
K. R. McDonald,	50
Mrs. Painter,	50
Mrs. Mackie,	50
Henry G. Giles, jr.,	50
Gavin Walker,	50
Thos. McOuat,	50
J. McRae,	50
Mrs. Benn,	50
G. F. Calder,	50
Mr. Berthelot,	50
Wm Henry,	50
Mrs. Bice,	50
Miss Amy Campbell,	50
P. Monette,	50
A Friend,	50
A. Friend,	50
Thos. Haney,	25
David Raitt,	25
Miss Fulton,	25
Daniel Joss,	25
R. Cresswell,	25
Thos. Raitt,	25
Jas. Raitt,	25
Mr. Moir,	25
Jas Marshall,	25
F. X. Bertrand,	25
Miss A. Groulx,	25
Geo. Rishop,	25
W. Berry,	25
Wm. Davidson,	25
Jos. Campbell,	25
C. Paget,	25
Felix Thibault,	25
Thos. Bedard,	25
Mrs. McKimmie,	25
Mrs. Shanks,	35
A Friend,	25
A Friend,	25
A Friend,	25
Henry Griffith,	05
Part proceeds of concert given at Caledonia Springs,	4 15
	$68.15

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Mr. Hope as per bill,	34.46
" Mr. W. J. Todd, "	10.60
" Messrs Fraser Bros. "	4.94
" Mr. D. McPhail, "	5.00
" Sundry milk accounts,	4.15
" " small	4.00
" Mr. Weir for lumber and men preparing grove,	5.00
	$68.15

It will be seen from the above account that the disbursments have exceeded the receipts in Lachute by $4.15. The proceeds of a parlor entertainment given at Caledonia Springs by Mrs. Weir, the Misses Forlong, and Miss Owens, assisted by Senator Ogilvie and others in aid of the Fresh Air Fund, amounted to $17.00. Through the kindness of the ladies who took part in this concert, a donation of a part of this sum has been made sufficient to make up the above deficit. The balance of $12 has been sent to the Fresh Air Committee in Montreal to help defray their expenses incurred in connection with the Lachute excursion.

In addition to the sums of money received I have to acknowledge donations of milk from Mrs. Leggo, Mr. Hammond, Miss Staniforth and Mrs. Macfarlane and a box of Baraveoa food from Mr. F. C. Ireland. Mr. Ireland's gift has been sent to the fund in Montreal.

I remain &c.,
FRANK WEIR.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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 I am 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.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE

Millinery Show Room is now fully stocked with a complete assortment of French, English and American Millinery Novelties and will repay inspection.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE

The latest Fall styles in Imported Trimmed Hats and Bonnets are now on view in Millinery Show Room.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE

A complete range of Felt, Velvet, Plush and Fancy Bonnets and Hats, in Black and Colors are now in stock.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE
MILLINERY NOTICE

A full display of Millinery Sundries, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, ets., ets., including all the latest effects in shadings.

S. CARSLEY.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Chatham, July d, 1887. 31-6m

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.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
FOR CHOLERA
CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC
DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA MORBUS AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

FRESH ARRIVALS
—AT—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE,

Instructive game of Authors with Sketches Characters and events Fro ts Parlor Acting Charades, Burdett's series Dramatic Recitations and readings; Kitron's standard comic Reciter, Kitson's standard Popular Dialogues, Routledge's School Reciter, Routledge's Popular Reciter, Original Readings and Recitations by Miss Childe Pemberton, "Sing out the Glad News," by the White Brothers; Bibles for Schools; Stephens' Blue-Black and Black Inks in pint bottles; Mourning Envelopes, Children's Dolls, Tissue Paper, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Indexes and other Blank Books of different sizes, Minute Books, Pass-Books; White, Silver, Gold and Black Perforated Card Board, Choice Music, Methodist Hymn Books, Presbyterian and Church of England Hymn and Prayer Book.

R. W. KERR.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favorable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order,
A. P. BRADLY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th August, 1887. } 1-3m

House and Shop

to rent in West Ward, Lachute Town. Apply to
Lachute Mills, Sept 1st. JAMES FISH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a female teacher for No. 1 School, Lost River, holding elementary deploma. Salary, $16. Apply to
MURDOCK BETHUNE,
Lost River.

KELCHAM'S CONCERT Co.

Will give a Concert in the
TOWN HALL, ST. ANDREWS,
ON
SATURDAY NIGHT
for the purpose of organizing a musical convention. Come all.
ADMISSION FREE.

FARM for SALE.

—:o:—

A LOT OF LAND, between 50 and 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Lachute, in Chatham, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. A good house two storeys high, with good shed attached. First class out buildings, two barns, one 40 x 25, other 30 x 25, cow stable inside the latter. A large shed with carriage house attached. Terms easy.

Apply to
J. B. HUTCHINS;
Lachute, Que.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

Near the New Court House and Registry Office Building, now in the course of erection, and elsewhere on the property of
THOMAS BARRON, ESQ,
in the
Centre Ward, Lachute Town,
on
SATURDAY, 1st OCT. '87,
At ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TERMS.

One-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. Other conditions made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

Plans of the Lots can be seen at Mr Barron's office.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } No. 126
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. }

(During the Vacation)

St. Scholastique, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

GEORGE LAUZON, carpenter and joiner, of St. Eustache, in the district of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff

vs.

DANIEL ETHIER, bailiff, and Dame ESTHER BINETTE, his wife, both heretofore of the said place of St. Eustache, and now absent from Canada and residing in the United States of America, and the said Daniel Ethier, as well in his own name, as to authorize his said wife *à ester en justice*,

Defendants.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within two months.

ALPHONSE RABY,
Dept. P. S. C.





—CISTERN PUMPS—
ANTI FREEZING PUMPS.
PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS
—OF ALL KINDS—

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS AND AT ALL PRICES.
PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL —KINDS—

McOUAT & McRAE,
Lachute, P. Q.

The best place in MONTREAL TO BUY

Dry Goods AND CARPETS

IS AT
Legget & Hamilton's,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street.

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.

Burdock Blood Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

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, farmer's 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

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.



Everything Lovely.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll sound the Jubilee,
And sell PIANOS & ORGANS
From the Atlantic to the sea."

No humbug this time at Prices Defying Competition. Give the undersigned a trial once more.

PROF. J. A. MOREAU

Will give lessons on Pianos and Organs sold by the undersigned.

G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, Aug. 15th, 1887.

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 sp 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, 9th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

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 26th, 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.
AT
R. T. Manley's.
LACHUTE MILLS.

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,
47-ly. Market Square, Lachute.

New Burnt Lime

—FOR SALE—
Apply to J. BILSLAND.
tf. Genoa.

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.

FOUND.

A BAG OF OATS can be had from the Town Officer by proving property.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute.

Robert Stevenson,
IMPORTER & DEALER
IN
PIANOS & ORGANS.
Sole Agent for
Mason & Hamlin
and other celebrated makers.
Lachute, Aug. 1887.

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, brown and bronze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

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

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE:

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AS SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN.

BY WILL T. JAMES.

PART II.

"[illegible] THE GLAD REAPING."

[illegible] snow as angels' tears upon [illegible] the old year waned into [illegible], perhaps, by some [illegible] its hundreds of days [illegible] were catalogued [illegible] to their shame.

It is now New [illegible]. The world is wedded to [illegible], and Christendom, as a jubilant bridegroom, is spending the honeymoon in scenes of festivity and rejoicing. As a shower of rice the snowflakes that fell yesternight in tears of farewell for the departing year, now fall upon the young and blushing bride, eddying and careering in a whirl as they descend in the air, tiring the eye and bewildering the senses as flake after flake is noted and lost in the giddy maze of the circling snowfall. The earth is robed in white to do honor to the happy nuptials, and from the boughs of the skeleton trees a myriad of icicles sparkle and glisten at every break in the clouds when the sun winks slyly through, and looking like the sugar filigree of a wedding-cake whenever he blinks, as they hang in fantastic clusters, perfect ornaments of Nature's handiwork. The bright, green holly, with its scarlet berries, is more seasonable than orange blossoms, and it is scattered everywhere about to enchant the bride and woo the presence of the bridegroom beneath its sister plant, the mistletoe.

Four days have elapsed since the *Albatross* had entered the river, but no tidings of her missing passenger, either dead or alive, have come to soothe the dull aching of that maiden heart, so out of harmony with the jubilant throng.

With an indifferent abstraction, Maude Purver had refused all invitations to merry-making with a look which, being the reflex of a broken spirit, silenced all persuasion and repelled every attempt at interference between her and her trouble. Ever prone to reflection in brighter moods, she now abandoned herself to that absorbing pastime, which, with imperceptible familiarity, steals over the mind till the consciousness is almost withdrawn from material things and seems capable of holding converse with the beings of another world or the ethereal phantoms that are born of the fancy. Her thoughts, in such a short time had grown wonderfully vague in regard to every-day matters, so much so that it appeared to cause her a shock to be aroused to the necessities of the body. Outwardly she was calm and self-possessed, or apparently so; but when any direct appeal was made to her understanding in reference to things around her, it seemed as if her soul was ebbing away in quest of something vanished in a haze of doubt which, though not visible to the sight, yet afforded concealment to an object which another and finer sense could detect. And, when called back by the discordant tones of an earthly voice, there was in her brown, lustrous eyes just that look of bewilderment which can sometimes be seen in the first glance of one suddenly awakened from a dreamless sleep.

She had been watched by eager, prying eyes when she was alone, and her meditations had in part been made known to an eavesdropper in the disconnected mutterings that now and again oozed from her lips, as she emphasized them aloud with unconscious pre-occupation.

"Arthur, where are you?—where can you be?" she had been heard to exclaim. And then at intervals she had said: "No—no, not dead. He is not dead. I should see his spirit if he were dead. Where—oh! where can he be?"

More than one bluff, old grizzled pilot passed the rough sleeve of his oil-skin coat over the corner of his eye and hung his head to recall the happy, blooming face of Maude as it was when Peter Purver was alive and outside Davy Jones's Locker, as, with a shake of his head, he saw the slender figure of the orphan girl leave her discarded work to defy the criticism of her friends and the inclemency of the weather that she might fulfill her daily vigil on the storm-rent beach.

The gossips of the hamlet said she was "out of her mind," and with a "Poor wench she'll soon be in the loo-natic asylum," would usually wind up their moralizing with such edifying perorations as: "Lawk-a-day! this be an awfully queer world for a body to dwell in, to be sure."

The children with whom she had always been a favorite, even seemed to have noticed the change in her manners, and began to call her "Crazy Maud." They would shrink from her in fear when she passed them, and if she did but look upon them with that absent gaze they would run away, whispering among themselves when they were out of her hearing that she was mad and might perhaps kill them.

But when they talked of the madhouse as being the fittest place for Maude, there was one who came forward, and in a voice deep as the tones of old Neptune's said that should never come to pass. He was a gruff old man, with a shaggy head of ginger hair and a beard equally shaggy and unkempt, but with an eye of true blue and honest frankness. He, too, had once been a pilot, and in those days had been a staunch friend of Peter Purver, the orphan girl's father. But since then the grim reaper had passed that way and made sad havoc with his heart and hearth. His second child had scarce been born, when moth-mother and babe were put to sleep beside the slumbering form of his first-born; and now he was alone in the world. Bereft of all he held dear to himself, he became reckless and sought the oblivion over which broods the demon Drink. As a pilot, he became to be regarded as unreliable, and hence his certificate was ere long suspended by the Board of Trade. This made him worse than ever, and forced him to pick up a precarious livelihood at fishing and doing odd jobs on the river.

The lunatic asylum was no fit place for Maude Purver, and his manhood awoke from the torpor of drunkenness and declared him a man and the strength of the weak.

"Sandy Bob," as he was called in the village, reformed in a day, and, with the tremor of the glass still upon him, he vowed to drink no more and to protect the orphan daughter of his deceased messmate, though he should be compelled to "navergate a stone-barge fur a livin'."

A generous act is ever fraught with good to the doer of it, and Sandy Bob, although the orphan, Maude, never was driven to seek the shelter of his hospitable though humble roof, knew the good that redounds to the generous soul. In resolving to save Maude, he had saved himself, body and soul, from an inevitable destruction. From that time forth he was a changed and sober man, and the sequel will show the result of his generosity.

One day—in fact, to be more precise, it was this very New Year's Day—Maude stood shivering in the wind and falling snow on a rugged promontory that commanded a wide range of view both up and down the Channel, looking steadfastly seaward. Her eyes were fixed as upon an object far away, yet she saw nothing but what her fancy pictured, for the blinding snow obscured the outlook of her vision. [illegible] her thoughts that were busy, not her eyes. She was engrossed in a reverie that made her callous to the cold and all else.

She was so much beside herself that she did not see the stalwart figure of a young man wading with rapid strides through the deep snow toward her, as straight as though he was [illegible] certain destination; nor did her ears, quick and keen of hearing though they usually were, catch the sound of his heavy respiration as he drew near. With a face tinged with the mingled glow of ruddy crimson and russet brown assimilated from the same sun in the two hemispheres of the world, he might have been told among a thousand as the one whom his friends called [illegible].

He approached her with eager steps and touched her arm. As though she had been slightly startled, she shrank from him, shuddering like one who felt the magnetic contact of a ghost. Emotions swelled and surged like a suffocating tide within him, and to attract her attention he could but touch her lightly as before. Partially aroused, she still kept her gaze seaward and drew her thoughts as a mantle more closely about her, thinking it was one of the neighbors sent to fetch her home.

With an impulse that made the word he uttered a thrilling cry, he found his voice and spoke her name—only her first name. In an instant she turned with a shrill sound more of anguish than of delight, and then looked dazed and vaguely into his eyes.

"What's the matter?" he asked, in blank astonishment at her strange behavior. "I am Arthur—Arthur Travers; don't you know me, Maude?"

"Arthur—oh, yes, Arthur!" she murmured, like one whose thoughts had drifted on an ebbing tide far away beyond her command. His presence was palpably obvious to her sight; but of late she had been lead by faith rather than sight. All material things had grown so misty and indistinct, that while she paid little heed to the tangibilities of normal life, she associated all the reality with what was within the realm of her imagination. It was not until he had made another appeal to her understanding that she awoke to her normal consciousness.

Then she sprang into his arms and clasped his sun-burnt neck in a fervent embrace. A glance from those keen, bright eyes that sparkled with love and joy from beneath their curling lashes, she was restored to a full appreciation of the bliss of that glad meeting. The spell of mental aberration which had nearly withdrawn her faculties from earthly things was broken, and quick as a somnambulist may be aroused to a knowledge of things about him, she recovered from the psychological torpor in which she had been dreaming. In a transport of ecstacy, she sighed deeply and then burst into tears, while he, with tender solicitude, looked askance for a kiss.

It is not for me to say the number of times their lips met, nor should I reiterate the sweet words that flowed spontaneously from their hearts after those years of parting. Let it suffice when I say they were the echoes of many a heart-uttered phrase of endearment, which of themselves have no charm for an ear for which they were not intended. It may sound like a paradox, but there are, nevertheless, words that, when spoken at the instant of their inception, are teeming with significance and pathos, but which, when subjected to a verbatim repetition, appear the expression of foolishness. And there are words we oftimes say to those whom we love which lose their meaning when they are analyzed for their grammatical import.

His first act when she had released him from her embrace was to take off his thick overcoat and wrap it about her, and then, with his arm around her waist, to lead her gently away, telling her as they walked along of what had befallen him that he did not arrive with the ship at Bristol.

He said that on the evening of his disappearance from the ship, he was down between-decks sitting on an empty barrel near an open port-hole on the starboard side. He was looking fondly at the familiar scenes of his boyhood, as they flitted past like they had so often done in his dreams during bygone years of his sojourn abroad. His mind had rambled on in advance of the ship along the shore-line, not even pausing in its imaginary flight to take a peep at the pretty little town of Weston-Super-Mare, so snugly ensconced between the hills, where he had often been when a lad; but true as an arrow to its course his thoughts had flown to a hamlet on the banks of the Avon, where was his heart's-ease and soul's desire. In the phantasm of anticipation, he had already encircled the beloved form of his future wife with his arm and pressed her many times to his heart, when——there was a sudden lurch of the ship to leeward which precipitated him into the Channel. The evening was squally and the sea choppy and rough. As he slid along under the ship's counter and was whirled round in the eddying vortex of the vessel's wake, he shouted for help; but the choking brine of sea stifled his voice, and the shrieking wind in the rigging of the steamer stopped the ears of the helmsman so that he was not heard.

A rushing sound was in his ears and a gurgling noise in his throat; the water seethed and hissed in an effervescence above his head; there was a sense of suffocation in his lungs; bright and various-colored lights danced and glimmered before his eyes; a dioramic picture of his life's doings was spread out on the canvas of memory like a scroll before him, and a prayerful ejaculation was upon his lips when the light of the declining day came with a flash to his eyes as he rose to the surface. With a sudden instinct, he made a spasmodic effort to swim. He had made but a few strokes, when he felt the contact of something that was heavy and buoyant at his back. Endowed with the stimulus of hope for the moment, he turned in the water and threw his arms around the small barrel on which he had been seated before he fell overboard, which had rolled into the sea after him.

Recovering his presence of mind, he looked around him on the angry waves. The ship had left him far behind, and from it there was no help to be expected. The twilight of a winter's evening had come over land and water already, and the cold was growing intense. Could he, almost paralyzed with cold as he was, hope ever to reach the shore alive, which was, at least, a mile distant? Would the stamina of a vigorous physique be capable of sustaining him on the surface of that furious, buffeting sea for, perhaps, several hours? It seemed impossible and hopeless.

But young life is tenacious in its grip and will not readily relinquish the ghost. "While there's life there's hope," and while there's hope there's strength, and while there's strength there's a chance for life. So bravely he struggled on, holding to the keg and using his feet as propellers.

Turning his head as he was hoisted skyward on a rolling billow, he saw a sight which had escaped his notice until now that sent a thrill of energy to every muscle of his body. It was a lighthouse not more than half a mile distant, towering boldly above a group of jagged rocks, a bleak and isolated object on the wide expanse of sea and sky. His only hope now was to gain the lighthouse, and for the task of fatigue before him he nerved himself with might and courage.

After prodigious efforts and extreme suffering, he could at last hear the roar and thunder of the surf on the rocks at the base of the tower. The tide was out and the rocks were sharp and dangerous, offering very small facility, even in moderate weather, for an easy landing. The sea being at the present high and rough, it made the task of getting ashore unhurt still more difficult in consequence.

He could see the light of a candle shining through one of the lower windows of the lighthouse and then gradually ascend from window to window till it could be seen in the glass dome of the turret. Anon a dazzling burst of light flashed athwart the water, a kindly beacon for the wary mariner on a stormy night. How it cheered his fainting heart! How he shouted loud and frantic, as he fancied the rays shone right on him and must reveal his danger to the keeper of the lighthouse! But how poignant was his apprehension of its futility, as the sound of his voice seemed to recoil on him as from the side of a high wall. Failing to make himself heard by man, he prayed with earnest zeal to the God who hears in secret for speedy deliverance.

It came, for he had been seen. The door of the lighthouse opened and a ladder was let down to the rocks before his eyes. The figure of a man, clad in a suit of oilskins and sou'wester cap, clambered down to where a boat was made fast in a sheltered spot. Arthur waited while he got down and then hailed him with "Lighthouse, ahoy!" The wind had abated to a momentary lull, and the man heard him. Returning a response, he waded into the sea, and then, without stopping to pull the anchor aboard, he cut the rope, seized the oars and with a couple of stout pulls turned the stem of the boat seaward and rowed swiftly to the rescue of Arthur, who, by this time, was beginning to drown.

Cold and benumbed, and at the very gates of death, Arthur was soon assisted by the brave lighthouseman into his boat and taken back to the lighthouse, where he received from the man's good wife all the care and cordials his condition required.

On the second day he was able to leave, promising to compensate them for their kind hospitality.

In the early morning of the last day of the old year, a small sailing boat brought the keepers' rations and cheer for the week of festivity and proper celebration of the New Year.

In an hour after she had touched at the lighthouse, the little boat, with her prow pointing shoreward, was rifting a track through the dividing waves, dancing buoyantly to the rolling motion of the breeze and the sea. Seated in her sternsheets was Arthur, full of thankfulness to God for his providential deliverance from death and for the happy prospect before him.

The day was bright and clear; the air was crisp and invigorating, and the sea was tolerably calm. A barque with swelling canvas was scudding along up the Channel before a fair wind, while the scene was enlivened by numerous seagulls—the arabs of the ocean—pouncing now upon a stray morsel of food, now gliding upon idle wing in mid air, now soaring aloft, ever restless and vigilant in their search for food. It was indeed a day and a scene to gladden the heart of one who in early years was nursed on the bosom of the deep.

As he had no money in his pocket when he landed, he had to walk to the home of his beloved and future bride. As he drew nigh to the village, he was about to pass the place where Maude was maintaining a constant watch for him, when he saw and recognized in that care-worn face the lineaments of one whom he had traveled many thousands of miles to wed.

They reached home together to the amazement of everybody in the little village and to the especial delight of Sandy Bob, who was the first one to teach Arthur how to tie a nautical knot when he was a boy.

That afternoon they were married in Bristol by special license, and old Sandy Bob returned with them to the hamlet after the ceremony was over, boasting that he had been helping Arthur to get "spliced," which he had an idea would "last longer th'out comin' undone nur any knot he ever [illegible] on."

They were a happy couple. The one was strong and contented in the possession of his new-found treasure, and the other—restored as if by magic to the gaiety of former days—was fresh and blooming as the rose in the consummation of love's yearnings, a pair well calculated to refute without the stigma of words the prophecies of the village cronies who had destined her for the precincts of Bedlam.

* * * * *

It was almost rosy June once more. Every little hillock was crowned with a garland of posies, and every nook and sequestered dell were fragrant with the perfume of the sweet briar and violet and bright and gay with yellow daffodils, cowslips and primroses. The bees hummed drowsily in the summer air; the chaffinch piped in the tangled brake, and the throstle from the hawthorn replied with swelling gusto; the may was in bloom, scenting the air with a delicious aroma, and all the air of the country lanes was rife with the lazy droning of the summer insects and ablaze with sunshine and beauty. The skylark and the nightingale trilled their joyous roundelay as sweet as of yore; the robin on the twig was as pert and amorous as ever, and the moth and the butterfly began again the flirtation of the season; and the whole world, where summer reigned as Queen of the Seasons was blithe and merry.

At this time there were two hearts beating as one to the time of the chorus of the warbling birds, that truly had throbbed in unison in times past, but only to the reciprocative measure of an aching pang. As the birds on outstretched wing, cleft the balmy wind and soared whithersoever they would, so their spirits spread the plumage of their wings and rose on the zephyrs of thought until they seemed to fly through the portals of Elysium, there to luxuriate in peace.

They were Arthur and Maud, now Mr. and Mrs. Travers.

The good ship *Grasshopper*, on which they had embarked as first-class passengers to New York *en route* for Melbourne, Australia, *via* San Francisco, skimmed like a wild sea-bird over the curling tops of the foam-crested billows of the broad Atlantic, her prow heading due west.

They were reclining at ease on folding chairs, under an awning on the after-deck, and near them was seated no less a personage than Sandy Bob, quaffing sedate whiffs of the "best baccy" he had "ever smoked in his day" with the philosophic air of a reflective sage. He had been musing thus for half an hour, while Maude and Arthur whispered their thoughts to each other in a full and complete enjoyment of their mutual companionship and affection.

Presently the profundity of Sandy Bob's reverie was marred by the extinction of the tobacco in his pipe. A succession of hollow pops, as of a cork being withdrawn from a bottle, failing to revive the extinguished glow in the bowl of his *vade mecum*, he vented a sigh of disgust, and thrusting the dust in his pipe tightly into the cavity with his horny fore-finger, he transferred it to his vest pocket with deliberation, saying as he did so:

"You says, Master Arthur—if I make so bold as to call yer by yer fust name—has 'ow ther' be lots o' kangaroo arunnin' round yer ranch in Hostraly, sheatin' up uv yer grass an' the likes o' that wot yer wants the sheep fur to 'ave, eh? Its nigh onter thirty year since I fust sot my eyes on any o' them ther' varmints; an' I dont like the looks on 'em no ways at all. They don't 'pear nateral to me, wi' them long 'ind legs o' their'n, a'oppin' and ajumpin' about like so many grass'oppers they be, on'y magnified. I was a young shaver then, aboard uv a Chiny trader, an' we was chartered to land a cyargo uv tay at Sydney. W'en we gets ther', wot did I do but takes the gold fever d'rectly I put my fut ashore—it was mighty strong then, and wunst a man got it, it stuck in 'is bones like the rheumatiz—an' so I jes' deserts the ship an' lites out fur the diggin's way up the country. I seed a 'eap o' them long-legged, quar-lookin' creeturs on the road, I can tellee; an' many's the time I've 'elped the settlers—jes' fur the ride an' the fun, yer know—fur to whack 'em on the yed with a bludgeon. Ther's rare sport in kangaroo 'untin', I can tellee—more'n' 'untin fur a livin' on this side the water. An' so good luck to us all, says I, w'en we gets ther'!"

"And so say I, Bob," said Arthur.

"And so say I, too," chorused Maude as one of her old coquettish smiles came to her face and suffused her soft cheek with a damask hue.

"An' w'en I gets to be—has you says I shall—deputy boss uv the ranch," continued Bob, "an' can ride around like a lord an' tell them ther' blacks wot to do an' 'ow to do it, why I shall feel prouder nor on the day w'en I fust learned fur to box the compass!"

"Oh, yes, you'll have some jolly times as well as the rest of us, no doubt. When we get home and have put the shebang to rights, we'll have a real old Colonial kick-up, and then after that we'll settle down and begin to know what comfort means, won't we, my love?" said Arthur, turning as he spoke the last phrase, to his wife.

"Have we not already begun to know the comforts and pleasures of life, Arthur?" she replied. "I feel like one resurrected from a living death of hopeless despair to a glorious realization of gladness and joy. How appropriate the words of scripture: 'Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.' Let us in our hearts, Arthur, thank the Father of all Mercies for his loving kindness in bringing us together, with hearts attuned by the tension of adversity to chord with each other, so that they throb now in love and harmony, not only towards ourselves but to the whole of mankind. Let us not forget the goodness of Him whose voice has stilled the tempest and made our lives as serene as a cloudless day—as bright as sunshine after rain!"

[THE END.]

A Good Corn Sheller for 25c

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure and painless. Sold by druggists.

The Inventor's Work in Agriculture.

The conditions of the welfare of countries have undergone very great changes during the last fifty years. Up to a comparatively recent period, it was almost an axiom of political economy that the farmers were the producers of the true wealth of a region. They worked a mine that was inexhaustible if proper treatment was awarded it. If the soil became spent, it was interpreted as a sign of faulty agriculture. Properly treated, the same land could be used, year in and year out, and would yield a constant return for labor expended and capital invested. The coal miner works out a deposit of coal and abandons the region, after cumbering many acres with heaps of culm. The metallurgist builds his furnace near the source of supplies, to be abandoned when these fail. But the farmer, by his permanence of location, and by his improving, instead of exhausting, the land, seemed the founder of a country's prosperity. It is true that, in some instances, particularly where subjected to a heavy drain upon its mineral constituents by successive crops of cereals or tobacco, land became exhausted. Modern science, with improved systems of fertilizing and prescription of rotation of crops, endeavored, with much success, to overcome this trouble.

The agriculturist was thus advanced in his efforts by the chemist, and took a step forward toward a more scientific treatment of his materials. Coincident with, or a little in advance of, this epoch, the mechanical inventor appeared on the scene, and invented machinery which enabled horses to do the work of men. From the reaping hook to the cradle was an important step. It multiplied greatly the labor of man. From the cradle to the reaper, from the pitchfork to the unloading machinery, from hand labor to the self-binder, from the flail to the threshing machine, were still greater ones, as they did away with directly applied human labor. These inventions mark a revolution in farming.

The farmer for his laborers to-day do not do one hundredth part the actual work. Horse driven machinery are the [illegible] the farm is converted into a factory. Grain is sowed and fertilizers are distributed by machines. Improved cultivators are used in treating growing crops. After harvesting by power, threshing machines are substituted for the old time flails. The farming of fifty years ago is becoming a lost art.

To a great extent, the farmer is deposed from his position as the principle producer of a region's wealth. This honor must be shared by others. The chemist has had his part in the change, but the inventor stands above all in this. To him the new condition is principally due. As the result of his work, the United States maintain numerous factories devoted entirely to the production of agricultural machinery. Every city and village have stores devoted to their sale. The farm directs the operations of the machinery when completed, just as the engineer of a steamer superintends the running of the engine. It would be as truthful or logical to call the marine engineer the developer of commerce as to claim for the farmer the title of sole producer. In his work he has partners. Without the great agricultural implement works, he could do nothing. They, as well as he, are agents in production. The inventor who directs and plans the factories' work is also a partner, and is an actual producer. He may not make two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one, but he has changed another ratio for the better. He has made the actual labor of man far more efficient than before. The soil may produce no more, but the labor of those tilling it is many times more productive.

The future political economist should pay regard to the new order of things. The influence of the inventor has been particularly great in the field of agriculture. It has done away with the customs of many centuries; it has converted the farmer into a superintendent or engineer, and raised him from the dependency due to unending toil.

The immense grain farms of the West are the outcome of such factors. Steam and horses are the motive power, and improved machinery is the direct performer of the work. The system by which they are run could no more exist without the inventor's aid than the merchant navy could be profitably worked without compound engines and all the latest devices and inventions in steam machinery. The same applies to the smaller farms of the East. On them the work is done by machinery, and the farmer is being educated and developed into an engineer, capable of running and repairing complicated machines.—*Scientific American.*

An Estate of Over a Million Acres

Thursday last, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, Messrs. Wells and Read offered to public auction the freehold domains of an enormous estate situated in the Province of Vefsen, in Norway, and about 200 miles north of Trondhjem, lying between 65° and 66° north latitude; no portion of it reached beyond the temperate zone. It was described as occupying a fiftieth part of the whole country, the area being 1,200,000 acres, or 2,000 square miles, and the number of farms was 168. It was also stated to be rich in timber and mineral productions, which were capable of very great development. In one respect, as the auctioneer said, it was unique, being the largest estate that was ever offered for sale, and presented an exception to the custom of the country, where the farmer is generally the owner of his occupation. Within its boundaries was situated the Lake Ros Vand, one of the largest inland waters of Norway. The sporting rights, over 200 miles of river and lake were reserved, affording some of the finest wild shooting and fishing in the North of Europe. The estate was easy of access, as much so as the Highlands formerly were, and the climate in the summer months was exceedingly pleasant. There was no serious offer for it, for the small sum of £6,500 that was named, or about 1d. per acre, could scarcely be so considered, and the property was withdrawn.—[London Times.

Every woman who has not a fat, splay foot wears low shoes this summer.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
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The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specifics for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottle $1. Six for $5.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have 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; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. 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, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

The full sleeve slowly, but surely, gains ground in popular favor.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heartfelt gratitude. Chilliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

Mr. Dixon's Return Home.

Mr. A. H. Dixon, senior member of the firm of A. H. Dixon, & Son, the celebrated specialists for the cure of catarrh, hay fever and catarrhal deafness, 313 King street W., Toronto, has just returned home from an extended trip through California, where he has been introducing his remedies. The press of that country teem with glowing notices of the wonderful results of this new treatment, vouching for the fact that as a cure for the above diseases it is next to miraculous. Cases of catarrh and catarrhal deafness of thirty year's standing were cured by one application of this remedy and the fact vouched for by men whose names are known all over the American Continent, and whose word is indisputable (names on application) showing that Mr. Dixon's remedies, which are applied only once in two weeks, stand alone in the cure of catarrh and its attendant evils. The doctors in California fail in curing these diseases for the simple reason that they insist on following the antiquated method of making applications of an irritant remedy weekly, semi-weekly, and even daily, thereby keeping the membrane in a constant state of irritation, thus forming a nidus very inviting to smallpox, typhod fever, cholera and other epidemics, and as a natural result of these daily and semi-weekly applications not one permanent cure has ever been recorded, and the patient is left in a worse condition than before. Since the discovery of this remedy by Mr. Dixon, now seven years ago, the best physicians of Great Britain and France have endorsed his method, and unite in saying that it is utterly impossible to cure catarrh, hay fever, or catarrhal deafness by application made oftener than once in two weeks, from the fact that the membrane must get a chance to heal before another application is made. However that may be, Mr. Dixon's remedy has proved successful where all other remedies have failed. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment to any one enclosing stamp to pay postage. The address is 313 King street west, Toronto.—Ex.

A GENEROUS COMPANY.—A beautiful present to nearly every one as long as they last, first come first served. The most accomplished woman has still something worthy to be added to her list if she has never yet made a good, sweet white loaf of bread. To encourage the art of Home Bread-making, The Breadmakers' Yeast Company have secured ten thousand presents, which will be sent to all who comply with their terms. They want all who are old enough either to follow directions or work under instructions, to learn how to make bread. They will take your word for it; and when you have succeeded to your own satisfaction by using their Hop Yeast, and write to them to say so, enclosing a wrapper of a five cent package of THE BREADMAKERS' YEAST, they will send you by return a lovely gift. This offer is open to any young lady, girl, single or married woman, matron or housekeeper who has never before made a loaf of bread. Any person having domestic charge of a household who is not now baking for the family, and who will commence by using their yeast, and who sends to them the wrapper of a package and writes to them so to state, will receive a still better class of gift than that above offered. Better yet; any one at present making their own bread, using their own or other yeast, but who will buy a five cent package of the Breadmakers' Yeast from any grocer or storekeeper, and, after using, will write to say that Our Yeast is Superior, we shall favor her also and will astonish that lady by return mail with a lovely gift. Address, the Breadmakers' Yeast Co., Toronto.

A hatter says a French head is small and round, usually.

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A. P. 361

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(Signed), M. McGREGOR, Pastor. J. H. FERGUSON, Caretaker. C. THOMSON, Chairman B'd'g Com. J. FARNSWORTH, B'd'g Inspector.
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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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NOTICE!

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In the Rockies.

The largest bear any of us ever saw was a cinnamon that came within an inch of killing one of my men—a good hunter and first-class guide—Charles Huff. (I may refer to the big cinnamon, too, as an instance of the danger that sometimes attends trapping the bear.) He had set his traps near Sunlight, in the Spring, and was unable to visit them for a week. When he got to the bait, trap and log were gone. (After taking up the trail, he soon found the remnants of his log chewed to matchwood; the bear, evidently a large one, had gone off with the trap. He followed his trail as long as he had light but found nothing and had to return to camp. Next day, very foolishly, he took the trail again alone, beginning where he had left off. After a long march he came to the steep side of a hill; the bear had evidently gone up there; on the soft snow-trodden ground the trail was plain. Just as he was beginning to ascend there was a rush and a roar, and the bear was on him. He had no time to put his repeater to his shoulder, but letting it fall between his hands pulled the trigger. The bear was within a few feet of him, and by a great chance the unaimed bullet took him between the eyes. He had evidently tried the hill-side, and, worried by the heavy trap, had come back on his trail and lain behind a heap of dirt, into which he had partly burrowed, waiting for his enemy. Among the debris of spring-tide—fallen stones and uprooted trees—a bear could easily lie hidden, if he was mad and wanted to conceal himself, till the enemy was within a few feet. It was a terribly close shave.

THE PLUCK OF A WOUNDED GRIZZLY.

We stalked two small grizzlies in the "open" one evening. They were busy turning over stones, in order to get the grubs and worms underneath, and when we managed to get, unseen, within forty yards, at first fire each received a bullet broadside behind the shoulder; but, seemingly none the worse, they both turned down-hill, as a bear will when wounded, nine times out of ten, and made for the ravine, whence they had evidently come. This gave me a nice open shot as they passed, and No. 1 rolled over dead; not so No. 2. Before he got a hundred yards away, I hit him three times. My rifle was a fifty-calibre Bullard repeater, the one I have used for years—one hundred grains of powder and a solid ball. At the fourth shot he fell all of a heap, seemingly dead. To save trouble we laid hold of the first one, which lay about seventy yards above the second, and dragged him down the steep incline to where this second lay, for convenience in skinning. We got within a few feet of the bear when up he jumped, and on one hind leg and one fore, went for Frank. The attack was tremendously unexpected and sudden. At a glance you could see that the poor plucky brute was past hurting any one, for one arm was smashed and his lower jaw was shot almost completely away. Yet I tell the simple truth when I say that for a few strides he actually caught up to Frank, who made most admirable time, then he suddenly fell dead. We examined that bear carefully; he was a small one, not weighing more than two hundred pounds, and was shot all to pieces. Each of the five bullets I had fired had struck him; one hip and one forearm were broken, the lower jaw shot away; there was one shot in the neck, and one through and through, behind the shoulder. It is never safe to fool with a grizzly; he may run away as fast as an elk, or he may not. He may drop to the first well-planted bullet, or he may stand up till blown almost to pieces.—[Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

Crops in the North-West.

For two or three years past there have been no crops to speak of, and this naturally soured the tempers of the people and set them brooding on their grievances, their misfortunes, and politics. But all this is changed. Crops and their glorious promise command the general attention; misfortunes have been driven out of mind by a return of prosperity; and politics having had their day, all are now enjoying a season of rest and hopefulness.

From all the settlements in the district comes the same report of even crops, strong straw, and well-filled heads. Taking them all in all the farmers pronounce them the best they have ever seen, and are rejoicing at the prospects before them. Many tell us of oats five feet and upwards in height, of wheat and oats over four feet, with proportionately heavy heads, and every prospect of ripening well. Root crops are also all that can be desired.—*Saskatchewan Herald.*

Sarah Bernhardt hates the British Sunday so that although playing in London, she went to Paris on Sunday morning in time for a drive in the Bois and a dinner in a restaurant. She was back in London in time for Monday night's play.

Every advance in chemistry, and in the knowledge of the relations of food to human race and vitality, has been an advance away from the recognition of alcohol.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Winnipeg is about purchasing a site for a new cemetery.

A deaf mute was drowned at Murray Bay the other day.

Bush fires are causing great destruction to Lougborough township, in Frontenac County.

Brockville has a centenarian, Mrs. Tompson. She celebrated her one hundredth birthday recently.

It is likely Erastus Wiman will deliver an address upon Commercial Union in Winnipeg in October.

A High Bluff, (Man.) man named Warren was recently gored and trampled to death by a wild steer.

Some miscreants at Plover's Mills have been convicted of poisoning the pond and river at that point with a view of killing the fish therein.

Work will be begun at once on the Exquimalt, B. C., fortifications. Forts will be erected and armament furnished by the Imperial Government.

The total loss, by the fire at the Northern Railway freight sheds, Collingwood, is placed at $25,000. A number of cars and a quantity of grain were destroyed.

Large numbers of Italian emigrants are arriving in Montreal. A great number of them are in absolute poverty, and measures are being taken to relieve their distress.

Burglars entered the house of farmer Betzner, 2nd concession of Beverley, lately while the family were at church. $62 and some personal trinkets were stolen.

The late gale caused great damage to fishing vessels on the Newfoundland coast. Two sailors while out in a dory were swamped and drowned. It is feared many other lives were lost.

It is anticipated that the cost of the proposed change in rifles used by the Canadian militia which has been urged on the Minister of Militia by a delegation of riflemen, will be an insuperable obstacle to the desired reform. The change would cost at least half a million dollars.

The farmers of Upper Leitchfield, on the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway, threaten to tear up the track and wreck the trains unless prompt settlement is made by the company for right of way, wood contracts and other transactions in which they consider themselves unjustly treated.

It is stated that the Hon. Wilfred Laurier contemplates removing to Montreal and entering a legal partnership with L. O. David, M.PP. It is said that Mr. Laurier's principal object in coming to Montreal is to be in more direct and constant communication with friends and colleagues of the party.

Henry Saunders, of Oak Lake, lost his voice two years ago through exposure in the North-west rebellion, and has since been completely dumb. The physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery. One morning last week Mrs. Saunders was greatly surprised at her husband taking part in the conversation as though nothing had occurred. Mr. Saunders was a resident of Winnipeg during the boom. The Government granted him a yearly pension of $200, which he now prays may be continued.

Mrs. Spence, of Botsford, N. S., having grown tired of raising poultry for hawks decided at any peril to interpose a veto. The other day when one of the nervy birds breakfasted on one of her spring chickens and then calmly took his station on a stake fence to wait for an appetite for dinner, Mrs. Spence was very much stirred in her feelings, and as there was no man about the place she took down the shot gun and sallied forth. Placing the butt against her left shoulder, she took good aim at the hawk, shut both eyes and fired. The gun was heavily charged and its recoil knocked her over and lamed her shoulder, but the hawk was killed, and Mrs. Spence is happy.

AMERICAN.

A magnificent flow of gas has been struck on the Ohio river in Indiana. It is estimated to be 17,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Cubans in New York think there is no reason to believe that there is any far-reaching or in any sense an important uprising in Havana.

Nineteen suits for damages aggregating $127,500 have been entered at Peoria against the railway company in connection with the Chatsworth horror.

A freight train on the Cleveland & Marietta railroad near Cambridge, O., ran over a burning bridge. All passed over except three cars. One man was killed.

Mrs. Belle Feely, an insane inmate of the Penn. county jail, has been creamated in her cell, the result of a fire she had kindled with paper torn from the walls. Mrs. Feely had told the nurse she wanted to die.

An attempt was made the other morning to burn a bridge over a culvert on the Wabash railway one mile east of Lafayette, Ind. A freight train came around the curve at full speed, and the engineer, seeing the fire, put on steam and passed over safely. A second section of the train flagged and stopped before it reached the bridge, and the train men put out the fire. As the engineer of the first train reached the burning bridge he saw a man run out from his hiding place near by and disappear in the woods.

FOREIGN.

American railway stocks have fallen in the London market.

The British press are still discussing vigorously the disallowance question.

A bill to provide suitable dwellings for the poor at a small cost is before the German Reichstag.

Mr. Chamberlain will visit Ireland in October and proceed to Washington the following month.

M. Pasteur has failed to cure Lord Soneralle, who was bitten by a mad fox in January last. The nobleman died the other day of hydrophobia.

The Crown Prince is still in London, as, the weather being severe, Dr. Mackenzie fears that by the Waldenses' atmosphere would affect his throat injurious.

Late messengers from Uganda report that Emin Bey is still holding out. Missionary Mackay has received permission of King Mwanga to get back to the coast.

The London *Times* continues to protest vigorously against the treatment of our sealers in Behring's Sea, and urges the Imperial Government to send a cruiser to protect our interests there.

The Nabbabish tribe has defeated the dervishes in the Boggara country, killing 1,300 of them. The Abyssinians are moving against the dervishes *via* Sennaar. The Nile is very high and the water is still rising.

In his opening address to the British Association at Manchester, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the President, said it was necessary for England to awaken if she wished to maintain her commercial and industrial supremacy.

Notwithstanding the police order forbidding the Socialists to celebrate the death of Ferdinand Lasse, thousands of followers of the great labor union organiser made the pilgrimage to Gremace. A row occurred during the day, and several arrests were made.

It has just transpired that a determined attempt upon the life of the Czar was made last month. A Nihilist, disguised as an officer of the Guards, approached the Imperial carriage on a journey from St. Petersburg to Krasnoesels and fired a revolver twice. The first shot missed the Czar, but the second perforated his coat. The Czarina has since been suffering from nervous prostration.

Mr. Stanley's last letters are of later date than the rumors concerning his death, and they effectually dispel all fear that misfortune has overtaken his laudable mission. His statement that the people ahead of him appear to be the broken fragments of many tribes confirms the testimony of Dr. Junker, who has traversed a part of the country in which Mr. Stanley's route lay. Dr. Junker says the tribes of that region have been so broken up by wars that they are now not at all formidable. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that Stanley met no serious opposition from the natives in the last part of his journey. The candle-extinguisher style of native hut in which Stanley quartered his party at Yambuga Rapids shows that he was getting within the sphere of influence of the Nile tribes, that form of hut being common in the Nile basin, but seldom seen along the Congo.

Peasant Women of France.

This good, hard-working thrifty woman is the back bone of the country. The amount of work she can get through is simply prodigious. You will always see her busy, either working in the field, selling the produce of her little farm in the market-place of the nearest town, or engaged about her little household. Whether she takes the cow to the field, or is on her way to town, whether she is sitting behind her wares waiting for customers, or in a railway station waiting for her train, look at her fingers busy on a pair of stockings. She does not know what it is to be idle for a single moment. She trusts her savings to nobody. Bankers, she thinks, company directors, and stock-brokers may be very respectable persons, but when the old stocking is swollen with five-franc pieces, she rounds off her little family domain and buys a new field—something she is quite sure to find in its place when she wakes up in the morning. Her daughter goes into service and makes a capital servant. Like her mother, she thinks of but one thing—saving her wages. She does not get a new hat every month to get photographed in it. She puts her money in the savings bank.

Let me give you an example of her frugality, and allow me to take it from a personal recollection. My mother has a housemaid who has been with her 25 years. Not long ago, while in France, I took aside this old servant. "I know how devoted you have been to my mother," I said to her. "You are not strong, and I dare say you will wish to go into service again; but make yourself easy about this. If anything should happen to my mother, I shall see that you are comfortable for the rest of your life. But," I said inquiringly, "I have no doubt you have something of your own by this time?" Imagine my surprise when I heard her tell me she had saved over 10,000 francs (between $2,000 and $2,500), all well invested, including one share in the Suez Canal company. You must bear in mind that the Suez canal was not made by big capitalists. It was made by the savings banks of France—by the "old stockings;" that is to say, by the small *bourgeois*, the working people and servants. When we reflect that the riches of France are derived from the economy imposed upon every French household by the women, I might even say that the Suez Canal is the work of the French women.

These same women of France did something grander than this. It was they who redeemed their beloved country, and paid off the Prussian sixteen years ago.

Pauper Immigration.

There is one disturbing element in the question of poverty in our country, says the New York *Forum*, which should be met by legislation in the sternest manner. This is the emptying of foreign almshouses upon our shores. It is now a system, the name of pauper being saved by a temporary pecuniary help, but the pauper still remaining. This form of poverty has nothing to do with the main question. It is an irregularity that should not be allowed and which need not be allowed. The foreign pauper arrives here in filthy laziness and immorality, and is at once a burden on the nation and on society. He degrades labor and fosters crime. He is not the product of any commercial or economic principle in operation among us, but a deranging factor thrown in by base design. Nothing can be argued from his appearance against the general prosperity of our country or the opportunities of the industrious poor. In our view, the conclusion of the whole matter is this, that poverty, as a calamity in our country, is (with the exceptions above noted) the result of persistent improvidence on the part of the poor, partly criminal and partly through the lack of exercise of the virtues of self-denial and self-control. While we believe that laws should restrain the rich (whether individual or corporative) from partiality and injustice toward the poor in financial matters, and while we know the poorer classes have a righteous ground of complaint in this direction, at the same time we assert, as at the beginning, that the increase of riches does not increase poverty, but only increases the envy which is at the bottom of the Henry George movement.

The strong objections raised by the Canadian and American peoples to pauper immigration from the old world have drawn forth a good deal of criticism from English journals. The taunt of inconsistency has been freely levelled at the Americans, who have taken very decisive measures for keeping out undesirable immigrants, the British and other European nations evidently considering that because Americans have boasted of offering an asylum to the oppressed, they should be willing to receive the off-scouring and social refuse of Europe in unlimited quantities.

It is somewhat surprising, in the face of this prevalent feeling, to learn that in Britain itself the influx of foreign pauperism is beginning to receive attention. For many years there has been a steady stream of continental immigration pouring into the large English centers, especially London. A large proportion of these arrivals consist of those in destitute circumstances. Their competition is seriously felt by the British workingmen, and the cost of maintaining the idle and incapable among them largely increases the burdens of pauperism.

The Government have announced their intention of appointing a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the immigration of destitute aliens and report on the restrictive measures prevailing in other countries. Now that the British people are thus brought face to face with the problem of pauper immigration in their own country, they may perhaps be able to form a juster idea of the injury which they inflict on others by dumping their paupers in Canada.

FARM.

POULTRY NOTES.

The *Poultry Yard* advocates quick fattening for fowls when they are intended for table use, and recommends milk in any state, from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet.

Look for parasites when your young chicks or turkeys begin all at once to droop. They are probably troubled with lice. A slight application of lard and carbolic acid—no more than five drops of acid in a tablespoonful of lard—touching the neck, head and vent, will probably rout the enemy. But, of course, the coops and mothers must be cleaned also.

STOCK NOTES.

Add a little to the rations of each horse during severe cold weather. The animal heat must be kept up, and this requires fuel in the shape of food.

Oil meal is the best substitute for roots for sheep in winter. When a sheep gets a gill a day of oil meal it will not have the stretches, which is an indication of dryness of the bowels or constipation. Wheat bran should always be mixed with grain fed to sheep.

When hogs have the run of a field, it is rarely the case that they will get so feverish as to be foundered all over, but they will often get quite stiff. The corn should be mixed with bran or oats, and only half of the bulk of the food should be of the corn or carbonaceous sort. Such fevered pork is not the thing to eat. When hogs are fed all the corn meal they will eat, one-third of it is wasted. If farmers do not believe this get a microscope and examine the excreta, and see the corn meal in it undigested. It can also be seen with the simple magnifier of common sense.—*F. D. Curtis.*

A man lately thoroughly cured a balky horse by simply hitching him in the field and letting him stay where the load was until he got hungry enough to pull it home. The horse held out thirty-six hours.

SELECTING A FAMILY HORSE.

Among the good points to be noticed in the selection of the family horse, docility and gentleness must be kept well in front. If the women and children are to share in the use and care of the horse, nothing vicious should be tolerated. If sound and previously well cared for, a horse eight, ten, and twelve years old, may be bought with no fear of disability on account of old age. Mr. John Russell, who recently delivered a series of lectures in Boston, on the care of the horse said that "old wine, old friends and old horses" and by that meaning those from eight to fourteen—"should always be preferred to young ones." The horse does not come to maturity as early as some think, as the record of the trotting horse of America shows. A horse ten years old, that has no defect of body or limb, is practically safe from the ordinary horse diseases. So far as outward appearance, color, etc., are concerned, no general directions can be given, but if the buyer is inexperienced, it is better to go to some reliable dealer, stating what is desired, and the amount of money to be given. An honest horse jockey in some people's minds is an anomaly, but many such may be found.

DAIRY NOTES.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter.

If you are troubled with streaky and mottled butter, take two precautions, first roll the salt very carefully so as to get all the lumps out of it and then incorporate it thoroughly in the butter.

Try the experiment of washing the cream for making the butter come easy and in fine form. It is done by pouring water in the cream and allowing it to stand for several hours.

The man who believes that a herd of dairy cows can be run on mathematical principles will find himself mistaken, and he will discover that the old cow has as much sentiment about her as any young girl. She will not do her best unless the surroundings are such as please her.

If it is intended to raise any of the calves it may be well to allow them to suck the cow for the first two or three days, but not longer. Then for a short time give them milk directly from the cow, not quite as much as they will drink, as it is desirable to keep their appetite good all the time. During the first week it is better to feed three times a day rather than twice. After the first week they may be put upon one-half skimmed milk, which may be changed to all skimmed milk. Cream is of no value to the calf for building up the frame. All the elements for making bone or muscle are in the skimmed milk.

If the cows get to pasture before they drop their calves, it will often stimulate the milk glands to such an extent as to fill the udder with milk several days before calving. In such cases the milk should be drawn out at once. Serious injury may result from the long-continued distention of the udder, which becomes painful, or from the absorption of the milk back into the system, poisoning the blood by the fever it takes with it. The better the animal as a milk producer the greater the danger from this cause, which is one reason why so many of our fancy animals die from milk fever. These causes enfeeble more constitutions than bad breeding or high feeding with stimulating food.

HOW TO SAVE GARDEN SEEDS.

Peas and beans should be left on the vines until the pods are well wrinkled, when they should be picked and spread until they are quite dry. Small quantities may be shelled by hand, large crops are threshed with a flail. Keep them in a dry place.

Melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin seeds should be taken only from ripe, perfect-shaped specimens. In a small way the seeds may be simply taken out, spread on plates or tins, and dried. Large quantities have to be washed before drying, to remove the slime that adheres to them. When the seeds are thoroughly dried, tie them in bags, and keep in a dry place secure from mice and rats.

Beets, parsnips, turnips, carrots, onions, cauliflower and cabbage will not produce seed until the second year. Set out in early May strong, well-matured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry; then beat out the seeds, and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist.*

Doctoring Horses.

In winter, colds are quite common among horses throughout the Eastern and Middle States. If difficulty of breathing is noticed, with running at the nose, see, first of all, that there are no draughts of cold air striking him; put on an extra blanket; give a warm bran mash, and ten drops of tincture aconite, once in two hours. If the cold take the form of a cough, there is nothing better than a tablespoonfull of ground lobelia and ginger, mixed in equal parts, put in the bran mash, and it will be taken without trouble. Where the horse becomes suddenly lame, the first step is to ascertain whether or not it is the fault of the shoeing, as it very often is. In such a case, pull off the shoe, give the foot a rest of a day, and then put it on rightly. If it be due to a sprain, bathe in hot water, and rub dry. The various liniments are not efficacious as a rule, and generally result in taking off the hair. It is better to call a well-known veterinary physician, than to risk the loss of a valuable animal. The horse may die, of course, in spite of all that is done, but it will be a satisfaction in case of his death to feel that all has been done that was possible.—*American Agriculturist.*

A BIT OF PRUSSIAN HISTORY.

General Vogel von Falckenstein.

In a recent number of the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, the historian, Prof. Delbruck, of Berlin, corroborates the statements previously made by the Austrian ex-officer Herr von der Wengen, in his exhaustive work on the Prusso-Hanoverian war of 1866, concerning Gen. Vogel von Falckenstein. The career of that Prussian General has long been a puzzle to the German people. In 1866, as the head of the Prussian Army of the Main, he forced the Hanoverians to surrender at Langensalza, beat with his 40,000 men 100,000 south Germans in repeated encounters, and was on the point of dictating terms to the conquered city of Frankfort when, on on the 19th of June he was suddenly recalled and supplanted by Gen. Manteuffel. Again, in 1870, when the talent and experience of every general were called into requisition. Falckenstein took no part in the war itself, having been assigned

THE TASK OF PROTECTING THE GERMAN COAST

against French invasion. The authoritative explanation now given by Herr von der Wengen and Prof. Delbruck is that Gen. Falckenstein in 1866 was guilty of double disobedience towards the supreme command. He in the first place, disregarded Moltke's order to send a part of his army to Madgeburg and Eisenach, in order to cut off the retreat of the Hanoverians towards the south, preferring instead to keep his troops together; and, secondly, after Gen. von Alvensleben had agreed upon a truce with the enemy, he deliberately attacked, and, it is true, vanquished him. His recall had been decided on already on the 11th of June, but the order did not reach him until the 19th, and in the meanwhile he had had time to win the battles which have made him one of the most successful of German generals. The reason why he was not assigned a command in 1879 is, according to Prof. Delbruck, the same that held good in the similar case of Gen. von Steinmetz. He had become too important a general for the command of a corps, and it was not thought best to put him at the head of an independent army.

An Eviction Defeated.

An eviction has failed on an estate in South Cork belonging to Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is named Castle Blarney. A tenant named Timothy O'Leary owed about $700 arrearages of rent and costs. The baronet's agent offered to accept $100 in full satisfaction, O'Leary to surrender possession. He refused, and an eviction writ was issued. There was a crowd of three hundred persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch of the National League, and a band.

The sheriffs and bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of a district inspector. When the party arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American hay rake, which, by means of ropes attached, the defenders in the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs.

Seeing the difficulty in forcing the door, some of the bailiffs got up on the roof, but no sooner had they made an opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them, and one of them narrowly escaped being hurled to the ground. After five hours' work the bailiffs forced an entrance to the ground floor, but having got this far they were assailed with stones and other missiles and assaulted with mops dipped in boiling tar.

Matters became so serious that the Police Inspector ordered his men to load and fire. The latter part of the order, however, was not carried out. After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned. In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light laths and rushes, and had any sheriff's assistants or policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed.

There were no arrests made, and the National Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the decree of the court.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Boston family went off on a vacation, and the neighbors saw a cat in the window and heard it mew pitifully. The Humane Society broke into the house and rescued the feline from starvation. It was a plaster of Paris cat.

"This is a sad and bitter world," remarked a gentleman of Irish extraction. "We never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."

More than a score of the women of Paris have asked the police for permits to appear in male attire. The stupid creatures have never heard of how suspenders break and buttons fly.

Fifteen of the Protestant churches in Palladelphia have been closed during this month. A religion which can't stand a month of hot weather is not considered by the Quakers just the thing to tie to.

"I'll teach you how to tear your pants!" said an irate parent, swinging a strap; "I'll teach you." "Don't hit me, pa; I know how already. Just look at 'em!"

A woman at Bar Harbor has made $20,000 in five years in a summer laundry. The wonder is she hasn't made twice as much, but perhaps she divides with the tub-women.

A Remarkable Strike.

The most remarkable strike threatened is that of the employes of the Reading railroad. It has recently been found that railway men are liable to colour-blindness, an affliction which prevents them from discerning the colours of night signals. The railway company is testing its employes with a view to weeding out those whose inability to judge colours correctly may lead to accidents. The men resent the examination, and threaten to strike in a body if it is proceeded with. There are some strikes in which the strikers secure the sympathy of the public, but the Reading strike, should the threat be carried into execution, will not be one of that kind.

HOUSEHOLD.

CLEANSING FLUID.

A bottle of really good cleaning fluid is an almost indispensable article in the household. The following is excellent for removing spots from the boys' jackets, cleaning dirty coat-collars, and dresses, and for washing any kind of woolen goods, camel's hair and alapaca; for taking grease and dirt spots out of carpets and rugs, and removing spots from furniture.

Four ounces each of white castile soap and ammonia; and two each of alcohol, glycerine and ether. Cut the soap fine and dissolve in one quart of water over a slow fire; add one gallon of water, and when nearly cold the other ingredients. It will make nearly two gallons, must be kept in a tightly-corked demi-john, and will keep for any length of time. Fill a small bottle for convenience for daily use.

To wash woolen dress goods, put a teacupful in a pail of warm water, shake the goods well in this, rubbing it lightly between the hands; rinse well, and iron while damp on the wrong side.

For cleaning coat collars, add a gill to a pint of water; apply with a clean rag, and rub well with a second rag.

MAKING APRONS.

The latest sweet thing in aprons is made from a towel. Choose either a towel with a fringe and a colored border, or one of those made of momie cloth. These last have a handsome knotted fringe. Turn one end over at the top so that both borders and fringe will show. Stitch it about a third of an inch from the top. In this space run a simple white cord with tasselled ends which serve for a belt or band. Any design may be stamped on one corner, or across the bottom, and worked on in outline stitch.

A very pretty cover for an invalid's tray, or to place under the tea service at table, is made from a very large napkin, damask or momie cloth, fringed all around. On the upper left hand corner was embroidered in outline stitch in antique letters "Sometimes counsel take," and in the lower right-hand corner the remainder of the motto, "and sometimes tea."

OUT OF FASHION.

The huge, clumsy castor, with its six or seven cruets which are always being upset on the table cloth, especially if the cloth was a fresh one, and which for years occupied the best place on the dining table, entirely shutting off the *vis a vis* view, has been abolished from most tables and removed to the side board or banished altogether, and the more convenient flat-bottomed bottles or jug for vinegar, oil and other fixings are grouped within arm's length of each person, and pepper and salt placed at each plate. A few flowers are pretty in the centre of the table, or a flat dish of berries or fruit.

The Days of Giants.

An opinion was current, in the last century, that our ancestors, at some time in the past, were the equals or superiors in size of the largest men now to be found. M. Henrion presented to the Academie des Inscriptions, in 1718, a memoir on the variations in the size of man from the beginning of the world till the Christian era, in which Adam was given 123 feet 9 inches and Eve 118 feet 9¾ inches. But after the first pair the human race, in his imagination, suffered a regular decrease so that Noah was only a 100 feet high, while Abraham shrank down to 28 feet, Moses to 13 feet, the mighty Hercules to 10 feet 8½ inches and Alexander the Great to a bare 6½ feet. The communication, it is said, was received with enthusiasm and was regarded, at the time, as a "wonderful discovery" and a "sublime vision."

The complaint about the degeneracy of the human race is not new, but dates as far back as the time of Homer, at least; for the men of his day were not like the heroes of whom he sang. It is not confirmed, but is contradicted, by all the tangible facts, and these are not few. Human remains that are exhumed, after having reposed in the grave for many centuries, as in the Catacombs of Paris, have nothing gigantic about them. The armour, the cuirasses and the casques of the warriors of the middle ages can be worn by modern soldiers, and many of the knights' suits would be too small for the cuirassiers of the European armies; yet they were worn by the selected men, who were better fed, stronger and more robust than the rest of the population. The bones of the ancient Gauls, which are uncovered in the excavations of tumuli, while they are of large dimensions, are comparable with those of the existing populations of many places in France.

The Egyptian mummies are the remains of persons of small or medium statue, as are also the Peruvian Mexican mummies and the mummies and bones found in the ancient monuments of India and Persia. And even the most ancient relics we possess of individuals of the human species, the bones of men who lived in the Tertiary period, an epoch the remote antiquity of which goes back for hundreds of centuries, do not show any important difference in the sizes of the primitive and of the modern man.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

STATISTICS.

The eight longest rivers in the world, according to the calculations of Major-General A. Von Tiblo, are as follows:—Missouri-Mississippi, 4,194 miles; Nile, 4,020; Yang-tse-Kiang, 3,158; Amazon, 3,063; Yenesei-Scanga, 2,950; Amur, 2,950; Congo, 2,883; Mackenzie, 2,868.

Illinois paid last year $24,800,000 tax for liquor and tobacco; Ohio, $13,900,000; Kentucky, $12,400,000; New York $15,100,000; Pennsylvania, $8,100,000; North Carolina, $1,950,000; Tennessee, $1,000,000; Georgia, $736,705; Alabama, $78,542, and Mississippi, $42,608.

The gold held by the Treasury in its vaults at Washington weigh 519 tons. If packed into ordinary carts, one ton to each cart, it would make a procession two miles long, allowing twenty feet of space for the movement of each horse and cart. The silver in the same vaults weighs 7,396 tons. Measuring it in carts, as in the case of the gold, it would require the services of 7,396 horses and carts to transport it and would make a procession over twenty-one miles in length.

The Irish agricultural statistics for 1886, just issued, are very instructive. The following crops show an increase—figures indicating acres:

Barley	2,465
Rye	2,131
Potatoes	2,555
Turnips	2,339
Flax	19,743
Hay and clover	59,441

Of decrease, we have—

Wheat	1,471
Oats	6,388
Beans and peas	438
Cabbages and carrots	2,489

There is just one time to stop drinking intoxicants, and that is to stop before you begin. This is the home side of the temperance question—the side to be taught at every fireside.—T. L. Cuyler.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

BY MRS. BOWSER.

The other evening, when Mr. Bowser stepped off the street car at our corner, one of his suspender buttons flew off. This may or may not have been the first time in his life that he lost a suspender-button, but he took it so much to heart that I guess it was the first. He came into the house with the look of a man who had been deeply injured, and shouted at me:

"Do you know whether I've got a single button left on any of my garments?"

"What is it, dear?"

"Don't what-is-it-dear me, Mrs. Bowser! If you were half a wife you'd look over my clothes once in five or ten years and catch up the loose buttons!"

"Why, there's only one button gone, and I'll have that fixed in two jiffys. Let me get my needle and——"

"No, I won't! It has been plain to me for the last year that sooner or later I'd have to do my own sewing, and now the climax has arrived."

"Just one minute, Mr. Bowser."

"Not one second! I shall hereafter sew on my own buttons, and I might as well begin now!"

I had needle and thread and thimble at hand, but he turned away. Supper was all ready, and when I mentioned the fact he replied:

"Go and eat it, then! I have no time. I have got 200 or 300 buttons to sew on."

He wouldn't even permit me to give him the needle and thread. He hunted around and found a darning-needle and some coarse thread, and went off up to his room and locked the door with a great bang. I went up after supper and looked through the key-hole. He hadn't got the button on yet. As the needle was larger than the eyes he had tried to enlarge the latter with a bodkin, and thereby broken them all into one. He was bothered to know how to proceed, when I called:

"Mr. Bowser, won't you let me in?"

"No, ma'am! Your place is in the parlor, reading the last French love story, while your husband sews on his buttons!"

"But shan't I get you another button?"

"No! There are no other buttons in the house, or if there was you wouldn't know it! I shall go down town and buy some."

He came out, locked the door and started off, and in half an hour he came back with a dozen varieties of buttons, running from a pearl to an overcoat button. He also had three papers of needles and five spools of thread, and to these he had added two dozen safety-pins.

"Won't you eat supper and let me sew on that button, Mr. Bowser?" I asked as he returned.

"Never! It is too late! I may get through in time for breakfast, but you can clear off the supper table. I have been losing buttons for the last five years, and now I propose to sew them all on."

When he had locked the door again he got out every coat and vest and pair of pants from the closet and sat down to his buttons. I am telling you the solemn truth when I say that I looked through the key-hole and saw him deliberately cut every button off of two vests and a pair of pants, and he took one of his new shirts and coolly ripped it clear down the back to the bottom hem. And I will further make a solemn affidavit that the button he lost when he got off the car was the only missing button he had ever complained of.

When he had cut the buttons off, as described, he lighted the gas and got out his needles and thread. Mr. Bowser is a near-sighted man, and our gas fixtures are hung pretty high. Between the two he got into trouble. It didn't seem to make any difference to him which end of the needle he threaded. Instead of jabbing the thread at the needle he jabbed the needle at the thread. After about twenty jabs he'd get discouraged and select another needle, or break the thread off at a new spot. He finally got the thread into the eye, doubled it up and tied a great knot at the end, and after twenty minutes of hard work he got the missing button back on his pantaloons. In his nervousness he put on a brass blouse-button with a shank, and he used just three yards of doubled thread to make it secure.

It was 10 o'clock before he came down stairs. He had given up the job with the one button.

"Well, have you got through?" I asked.

"Got through! Do you expect I can sew on 284 buttons in two hours?"

"Well, I'll see to the rest in the morning."

"No, you won't! Don't you dare to touch any of my clothing! The worm has finally turned, and he proposes to take care of himself after this!"

Next morning he put on one of the vests he had stripped of buttons and fastened it with five safety-pins. He put on a coat from which he had cut two buttons, and those were also replaced by the pins. He came down and paraded around to attract my notice, and I finally said:

"Mr. Bowser, I want to beg your forgiveness. I knew there were over 200 buttons off your clothes, but I was shiftless and slack. This will be a great moral lesson to me, and I promise you——"

"Didn't I tell you the worm had turned?" he interrupted as he waved his hand in an imperious way. "I have got to go down town in this fashion. People will remark it and of course they will understand how it is."

He was gone about twenty minutes, and then sneaked back, slipped softly up stairs and changed his clothes and skipped out. Next day I heard that he actually took the car to go down in his safety-pin suit. He had scarcely got seated when he heard a passenger whisper;

"Why look at that fat, bald-headed old coon over there! Is he a tramp or an escaped lunatic?"

"That feller?" was the reply. "Why that's old Bowser! I'll bet he's rigged out that way to spite his wife!"

When Mr. Bowser came up to dinner neither of us mentioned buttons. It was not until he was ready to leave the house that he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, this must never happen again—never! You are my wife, but don't drive me too far—too far!"

Wonderful Feats With a Saw.

I have often read of the wonderful feats performed by skilled workmen with tools, such as engraving the Lord's prayer on the back of a silver three-cent piece, or making a steam engine that would stand on a silver quarter, but I saw some wonders performed the other night that surpassed them all. All the minute articles manufactured heretofore have been made with small tools, and in some cases with the aid of a microscope, but there is a man in the Sea Beach Palace Exposition on Coney Island who works out the most delicate articles with a band-saw nineteen feet long and revolving at the rate of over a mile a minute. Upon this immense machine the skilled operator in my presence sawed out four chairs, all complete, with legs and backs, but so small that the four were placed on the end of a lead pencil at one time. Then a dozen knives and forks of the most diminutive size were made and placed around the lead pencil. So small were they that although the entire dozen were placed round the pencil not one of them touched the other. Then the operator trimmed his finger-nails on the huge saw as cleverly and easily as one could do it with a penknife. Wetting his thumb, he pressed the balls of it into some sawdust and then sawed the sawdust off his thumb without scratching the skin, yet a single nervous twitch of the arm would have cost him a hand. All sorts of curious puzzles are turned out with astonishing rapidity from all sorts of misshapen blocks of wood. Even articles of clothing, as thin and flexible as cloth, are worked out by this magician from little pieces of wood with his big saw. The cap he works in was sawed out of over 1,500 pieces of wood, no two of which are the same in size or shape.

George the Third, of England, though deficient in education, never forgot a name once heard or a face once seen.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16th, 1887

ARE WE PROSPERING?

The health of every individual is tested by the pulse. And as there is this means in an individual so there are means in a nation (or collection of individuals) for testing its financial condition. Successful business men are those who know where to find the pulse of the nation and keep a constant watch over it. There are many things which indicate the financial state of a country. Some are intricate, requiring great experience and a sharp business faculty to investigate. Others are more simple and easy of comprehension if they are presented to our minds in a plain common sense way. One of the means by which a farmer knows his business is by the amount he buys, thereby creating an outlay, and the amount he sells, which, of course, creates an income. If his income is greater than his outlay every month, he knows he is prosperous. He may be in debt, but if the money he borrowed is placed in improvements on his property, which improvements increase its usefulness, he is not any more in debt than if he had not borrowed at all, and left his property at its former low value. If a farmer borrows $2,000 and adds it to $1000 and buys a farm worth $3000, which farm at the end of ten years is worth $4000, although still in debt for the same sum, yet, he is actually worth $1000 more. A good indication of the state of the trade of the country is found in the reports of monthly revenue and expenditure. For the month of August, 1887, the revenue was $2,815,391 and the expenditure for the same month, $2,254,944, showings a surplus of $500,447. Now, as to the public debt. The statement of the public debt on 31st August is:—

Gross debt	$273,029,562
Assets	44,535,100
Net debt	$228,494,462
Increase since 30th June	3,467,700
Expenditure on capital account public works, railways and canals	451,979,164
Dominion lands	16,814,16
Subsidies to railways	155,818,000
Northwest rebellion losses	79,332,345
Total	$703,924,425

It will thus be seen that the expenditure on capital account has been more than double the increase of the debt, the difference being paid out of the consolidated fund.

The meaning is this, that Canada has two dollars to show for every one she has borrowed.

THE COUNTY TAX.

According to the advice given by Mr. De la Ronde, there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the amendment to the civil code, whereby Lachute town is compelled to pay its share of the taxation for the erection of the Court House, without being represented in the County Council. It would be presumptious on our part to express any opinion on a legal question, but from a broad view of our law on general principles, it would really seem illegal. The Town, however, must face the question immediately. Three months only are given to raise the money, and it will require all that time to collect. If the corporation had any guarantee that this tax would be paid without any trouble by the inhabitants, it would be better to pay the assessment without going to law on the question of constitutionality. But if the corporation resolve not to contest it with the County Council, and commence to collect, it is quite probable some individual rate payer of the Town will resist payment and the Council will then be compelled to have the courts decide the question. It seems impossible for the Town Council to escape a law suit in this matter, the only question being whether it will be the Corporation of Lachute Town vs. some individual tax payer, or, the Corporation of the County vs. the Corporation of Lachute Town. Another manner of settling the matter has been suggested to us. As this is a very important question and one which has not been before the Courts, it would be well for some of the parties specially interested, to have a test case go before the Courts with as few costs as possible, by consent, and have the matter decided once for all. If our town must have a law suit on this question (and we are afraid it cannot be avoided) we must decide whether it is better to fight the County Council or some individual rate payer. If we thought no person would refuse payment, then our advice would be to pay the assessment without further dispute, but the possibilities of that not being the case should receive some consideration by the Council when deliberating on the matter.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Now is the time to lay out your Strawberry patch and do transplanting.

At this season, Farmers should decide what amount and Kind of live stock they are going to winter. The balance should be made ready for market before cold weather sets in.

We see many farmers throughout the country with poor crops on the hills, and often in the same fields are hollows not yet cleared, which contain a mine of wealth, and can be cropped for years without manuring.

Shade trees are beautiful and valuable for protection from heat in summer and frost and in winter. All live farmers should plant them. The sugar maple makes a nice shade and are valuable for many purposes, does not harbour vermin and can be planted in fall or spring.

We oft times hear farmers complain that they cannot get farm hands and servant girls, which is their own fault. In some places church societies and private organizations are bringing out loyal English, Scotch and Irish families with sons and daughters, (all such came our fore fathers). They help to pay taxes, their children fill our schools. Many of these families could be brought to Argenteuil county and placed upon farms to great advantage.

BEET SUGAR.

We have received a circular concerning the re-opening of the Berthier Beet Sugar Factory, which has afforded as much pleasure as it points towards a vigorous effort being made to establish in Canada a new industry and one whose importance to the farmers cannot well be over rated. As many, doubtless, are aware, the past attempts to start this and other factories have been quite unsuccessful. The reasons are not far to seek for in the first place there was not sufficient capital invested and in the second there was really no one at the head of the concerns who had a thoroughly practical and scientific knowledge of the business. Further, in some cases at least, the dishonesty of those concerned was enough to damn the industry forever. Now, however, a powerful and honest company has been got together, containing such men as Mr. Alp. Desjardins, M.P., N. J. O. Villeneuve, M. P. P., J. O. Lafrenier, and Mr. Wilfred Skaife, late of the Redpath Refinery, and one of the principal shareholders, has been appointed manager with full powers, and as he has had a long training in European beet fields and factories he knows his business. He informs us that the whole country from Lachute to Three Rivers along the line of the Canadian Pacific will be canvassed in order to obtain contracts for the growing of beets, from the farmers. The contracts ought to be signed and the land ploughed this fall in order to be ready for the seed in the spring of 1888. We are glad to hear that in spite of the distrust which former failures might have caused, the farmers are everywhere showing a disposition to grow beets again and give the company a fair chance. For years the culture of the beet has been the main stay of the agricultural population in Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Russia, and there is no earthly reason why it should not take hold here if properly started. The price offered by the company for beets is a good one, viz: $4 per short ton, particularly as the seed is given gratis, at the rate of 16 lbs per acre. The first company started in Canada offered the same price, but charged 25cts. per lb. for seed, and since then sugar has gone down nearly 100 per cent. in value. In order to make money the factory must look to having a very large quantity of beets and we hope they will succeed in getting them. Their agents will shortly begin their rounds, and it is to be hoped they will meet with a good reception everywhere.

The agent for Lachute and St. Hermas is Mr. John Bonhomme of this place.

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.*

Indispensable.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints, and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. T. Bott, Weldman, Ont.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A general session of the County Council was held on Wednesday last, in the Court House. Present, the Warden, Alexander Pridham, Esq., Mayors Simpson, Cushing, Brown, Dunbar, Cooke, Strong, Chambers, Jekill, Sale and Paquette. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

A communication received from Township of Gore, referring to a road on 6th Range of Gore.

Moved by Mayor Jekill, sec. by Mayor Cooke, that the letter be received and that the Council see no reason to change its resolution of June last, and that Mr. Carr be paid $5 for breaking said road. —Carried.

A report was received from Mr. A. B. Filion on a road leading from Grenville village to lot No. 8, 2nd range, recommending that Mr. Larose in Grenville Township should make one half of said road. Mr. Larose appeared before the Council and objected on the grounds of unfairness.

Moved by Mayor Dunbar, sec. by Mayor Brown, that Mr. Filion be requested to make another visit as some formalities required by law had not been carried out.—Carried.

A dispute about a road between Mille Isle and Gore was discussed for some time and settled.

The Warden made the following statement in reference to the sale of the old Court House:—It was sold for $3.001 to Mr. L. Barron, on the following terms: $750 cash, the remainder in four annual payments of $562.50. On the first cash payment $75 had been paid in cash on day of sale, since that time $200 in cash and the Secretary holds a *bon* for the sum of $475. Second payment will be due in Oct., 1887, the third in Oct., 1888, forth in 1889, fifth and last in 1890.

Moved by Mayor Dunbar, sec. by Mayor Brown that whereas all the returns of the Valuation Rolls have not been received from the Municipalities, the consideration of said rolls be left over until next meeting and the secretary of this Council be instructed to write the defaulting secretaries informing them that unless the rolls are furnished, then actions will be taken against them. An account of J. A. N. Mackay was laid on the table for $350.00 $350 of which was for passing an amendment to the Civil code whereby Lachute town is required to pay a part of the cost of the New Court House. Moved by Mayor Dunbar sec. by Mayor Brown that the account be paid.—Carried.

The following accounts also were ordered to be paid.

Printing and advertising	$50.00
To Mayor Pridham,	40.00
" Mayor Dunbar,	4.60
" " Brown,	4.00

These accounts of the Warden and Mayor Dunbar and Brown were for traveling expenses only, when employed on certain delegations to St. Jerome and elsewhere. In addition to these were some accounts for printing and advertising in the *Witness*, WATCHMAN, *La Nord*, *Gazette* and *Citizen*, which were included in the By-law passed at the last session of the Council. Moved by Mayor Brown sec. by Mayor Chambers that the bill of Mr. Champagne, advocate *tare Cloutier*, when taxed and presented to the Secretary-Treasurer be paid.—Carried.

The Secretary stated that he found his salary of $50 too small for the amount of work done, and that unless it was raised he would resign.

Moved by Mayor Brown sec. by Mayor Strong that the salary of the Secretary-Treas. be increased to $100 per annum —Carried.

Moved by Mayor Jekill seconded by Mayor Simpson, that the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer be authorised to borrow if necessary sufficient money from Meikle & Walker or others at a rate not to exceed 7 per cent to meet the monthly estimates on the building of the Court House as they become due.

The Council then adjourned.

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Prize Essay, by E. D. Ayles, Aylmer.

On the 20 of June, 1837, Victoria, the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, at the age of 18. During the half century which has elapsed since that eventful day, the Empire over which she was then called to reign, has advanced in civilization, (politically and materially) more than in any like period of its history.

The Reform Bill, enacted a few years before her advent, was a veritable revolution and opened the way to all the good that has followed. It marked the passage from government by classes to the beginning of government by the people for the people's interests. Before the Reform Bill was passed, the landlord and farmer were protected by laws, which shut out foreign grain and cattle, and levied a heavy duty on foreign wool and timber. The ship owner was protected by a law, which forbade the entrance of goods unless they were conveyed in British ships; or, if foreign ships were allowed to bring in goods, they had to pay an additional tax. The manufacturer was protected by heavy duties on silks, woollens and linens, and, you may say, on nearly every manufactured article which foreigners could send. He was protected by a law, which forbade the emigration of artizans, and by another which forbade the exportation of machinery. Everyone was raised upon some special platform of privelege and superiority, except the workingman, who, having no voice in parliament, became the prey to those who had. But now since the passing of the Reform Bill mostly all these laws have been repealed. Artizans are no longer bound like serfs to British soil, but are free to carry their labour elsewhere if they desire. The exportation of machinery is allowed. Workmen are permitted to form unions and societies to obtain better wages, or for any other reasonable purposes.

In 1839, Mr. Roland Hill proposed that all the existing rates of postage should be abolished, and a fixed rate of one penny imposed, irrespective of distance, with prepayment by means of stamps. Parliament adopted it, and gradually the plan was followed by every civilized nation.

The most important political event, of this reign, was the repeal of the Corn Laws. A league was formed in Lancashire in support of free trade. Its leaders were Richard Cobden and John Bright. The premier, Sir. Robert Peel, was at first opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, but in 1845, his opinions on the subject changed. The potatoe crop of Ireland, and the grain crops of England and Scotland were seriously injured by the unceasing rain fall, and the supply of food was miserably insufficient, and laws were in force which must have the effect of keeping it so. Sir Robert Peel summoned his cabinet to consider these things. He said that the Corn laws must be at the the very least, suspended, but, if suspended, there was no prospect of its ever being re-imposed. He preferred, therefore, that it should be at once repealed.

The Reform bill did not make enough changes to satisfy the working classes. They formed themselves into a union and called themselves chartists, from the people's Charter. They demanded six sweeping changes, universal suffrage, annual parliament, vote by ballot, abolition of property qualification to sit in the House of Commons, the payment of members, and equal electoral districts. At that time they did not succeed in passing the bill. But since then the people have secured vote by ballot, the abolition of property qualification, almost universal suffrage, and nearly equal electoral districts.

The perfect ideal of a state is a people governing themselves and fitted by intelligence and principle to do so. Mr. Forester knew this, and introduced a bill for the education of the people. In each district it was to be made known, by local authorities, what was the existing provision for educating the children of that district. Where there was a deficiency of school accomodation, it was to be supplied up to the full measure of public need. Power was given to school boards to make attendance compulsory. The children, whose parents were unable to pay the ordinary fees, were to receive education without charge.

Shortly before Her majestys accession to the throne, the last of the disabilities imposed on Catholics in the 18th. century, was removed by the admisson of Cathoics to parliament. But the Jews remained still under ban, until the year 1858 when the words (on the faith of a christian) were removed from the oath of office, only infidels now, unless they will consent to swear by a god they don't believe in, are excluded. This will probably disappear, when the last remnant of the Test Act, which prevents nonconformists from burying their dead with the rites of their own church, shall be abolished.

When Henry the eight sought to convert the Irish people, he placed ministers of the established church, in possession of all the property then held by the Catholic church and endowed them with all the priveleges of the clergymen of the old church. But the Irish people remained unconverted. Eight tenths of them being at the time of the union still Catolics, one tenth presbyterians, and one tenth being of the church so established. It was clearly unjust that nine tenths of the people should have to pay tithes to support a faith they did not believe in, and that the church property should remain in the hands of a body who so acquired it. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, in March 1865, introduced and carried a bill for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish church. This church was severed from her English sister and is no longer recognized by the state. Her Bishops no longer enjoy seats in the House of Lords, and are not appointed by the crown. Her clergy are no longer maintained by public funds, but the life interests of existing clergymen are payed for liberally.

(To be Continued.)

Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind caused by habitual constipation. A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

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 obnoxious manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Ayer'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.

North Thompson, Aug. 1887.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

Dear Sir.—As the months keep rolling by and summer draws to a close, new things keep croping up, in B. C. as well as nearer home. We are at present, having another "mining excitement." The place is "Rock creek," within a few miles of the boundry lines. We hear some very exagerated reports occasionally. One of which, is that they have discovered quartz, in large quantities, which assays 2,000 dollars to the ton. The "Comstock Lodge" of Virginia City would be nowhere compared to that. Very good diggings are reported to have been struck also. How true all these reports are, will be proved later on. We had just such a wild mad rush for Similkameen two years ago which has ended in a fizzle, many a poor fellow loosing his little stake in short order. However these excitements are found to turn up in any gold bearing country. They are ingenious to the country like the western cyclone is to Kansas. I have no doubt but in a short time the profitable quartz mines of B. C. will be worked to good advantage. The Americans are coming in and investing considerable money in them. After all it seems as though our American cousins have to come in and show us how to turn our own gold into coin. Over on their side, never an opportunity is neglected, every thing there is a dollar in, is handled and worked to the best advantage, while our monied men on this side are afraid to invest a nickle. A few healthy examples like what they are having now may have a good effect on them in the future. We had, I use that word because an American has it now, a very good quartz ledge thirty miles from Kamloops which was being worked in the usual careful manner i.e., with a pick, shovel, and wooden bucket. The present owner is erecting a first class stamp mill on the site and will soon have it in full blast.

The farmers here are feeling pretty good, having cut a full crop of hay. Kamloops is booming. Public buildings are going up rapidly, and they are making preparations to throw a bridge across the Thompson, a much needed blessing. everything is going ahead and the people look happy, I think times are going to be good in B. C., in the near future. In regard to the salmon, the catch this season has been good and a full pack is expected. The finny wanderers have just arrived up here after their hard struggle through the turbid waters of the Thompson. Our copper colored friends have been sitting on the shore patiently waiting for their arrival for a long time and in the words of one of their number, they will soon have "hayu muck a-muck," which means lots of grub. If they are as successful in trapping beaver as they are salmon they wont wear anything but plug hats this fall.

Although the Thompson water is pretty I would like to get a drink out of Mr. Fish's fountain just now notwithstanding the fact that all the horses and nice milch cows drink there too. It is generally more healthy to drink in the same pool with cows than where men congregate to have their genial "smile."

You are doing pretty well with the local column, please search around a little more for the benefit of us outsiders. Hoping you are having cooler weather, I remain,

Yours truly,
V. D. C.

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

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 handsom circulars. Address
DAVIS & RUE.
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.

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.
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.

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.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
Don't Worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kewdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

TWEEDS!
Just received a well assorted stock of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweed
FOR SUITS.
English and Canadian pantings, latest patterns. Prices ranging from 50c. to $2.00 a yard.
FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A JOB LOT
—OF—
SHOES
Prices Ranging from 1.15 to 1.50, all REDUCED TO $1.00
HUGH FRASER, Jr.
Lachute, Aug. 12th, 1887. 21-ly

Grand Provincial Exhibition
OF THE
Products of Agriculture Horticulture, Industry and the Fisheries,
—WILL BE HELD IN THE—
CITY OF QUEBEC,
—FROM THE—
5th to the 9th September next
$25,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES!
Cheese and Butter-Making on the Ground of the Exposition.
Amusements and Recreations of a ll Sorts.
Excursions and the transport of effects, Agricultural Products, etc., will be at the lowest reduced rates.
Entries for Animals will close on the 26th August, and all other entries on the 3rd September.
All desirable information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at Quebec, or to Mr. S. C. STEVENSON, No. 10, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.
GEO. LECLERC, Secretary, Quebec. H. G. JOLY, President.

FOR SALE.
A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.
J. PALLISER, Advocate.
18-6 f.

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

H. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)
—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
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. 251

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
NEW GOODS
—AT THE—
WEST END
CLOTHING STORE.
GENTS
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
LIGHT SUMMER SUITS,
FINE BLACK SUITS,
EXTRA FINE TWEED SUITS,
from $6.50 upwards.
CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS,
BOYS & YOUTHS TWEED SUITS,
from $2.50.
ALSO,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
Farm produce taken in exchange for goods
JOHN E. BRADFORD
Lachute Mills, August 4th, 1887.

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.

WANTED.
A man to burn a pit of charcoal. Must thoroughly understand the duty.
Apply
DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.
Brownsburg.

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,

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.

FARM FOR SALE!
A GOOD FARM for sale cheap, containing 100 Acres of good soil, well watered and fenced, (over one mile of fence built by me within the last two years) 15 acres of new seeded meadow. Over 30 tons of hay cut on this place this summer, most of it mowed by machine. Price $1400 For further particulars
Apply to owner,
H. BERNSTEIN,
Dunany P. O.
Que.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has the honour of informing his customers and the public in general, that on the first of September next he will remove his place of business, five doors East of old stand.
Thanking you for past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same in future.
T. JOUSSE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, Lachute

J. B. MENZIES, M.D.
(*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.*)
OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)
—IN—
—J PATENAUDE'S BUILDING—
—OPPOSITE—
Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

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.

AUCTION SALE
There will be sold by Public Auction at the BLACK SMITH SHOP of
THOMAS POLLOCK, HILL HEAD,
on
MONDAY, 3rd October, 1887.
A number of six acre lots of valuable standing Bush of mixed TIMBER, situated about 4 miles from the Lachute C. P. R. Depot, 1 mile from Sommerby's Saw Mill and 2 miles from McOuat's Saw Mill.
Parties wishing to look through the bush can be supplied with a guide on 23rd and 24th days of September, inst., or any day after that, up to day of sale.
Time allowed for taking off the timber will be made known day of sale.
Sale at 2 o'clock P.M. Sharp.
TERMS OF SALE
Six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.
For further information apply to Thomas Pollock, Post Master, Hill Head, Que.
J. PATENAUDE, Auctioneer.
Hill Head, 14th Sept., 1887.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Great attraction.—R. W. Kerr.
Auction Sale.—J. Patenaude.
Notice to Farmers.—W. Skaife.
Natl —S. Carsley.
Organs.—Andrew Boa.
Circuit Court.—Prevost & Mathieu.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

Railway Time-Table.

GOING WEST.—Trains leave at 10.10 a.m, 6.11 p.m., 10.42 p.m. The 6.11 train only stops at all stations.

GOING EAST.—Trains leave at 6.36 a. m., 11.08 a. m., and 6.37 p. m. The 11.08 train is theonly one stopping at all stations.

Mr. Hope is likely to open a branch of his establishment in the West End.

The inhabitants of Lachute have large ideas if one would judge from the rents asked on Main street.

OTTAWA ELECTION.—According to the latest reports Rochon has been elected by over 1000 majority.

We call attention to the auction sale of wood lots by J. Patenaude on the property of Mr. T. Pollock Hill Head. This is a good opportunity to get wood.

LOW WATER.—The water has never been known to be so low in the river here. The Paper mill, Foundry and National food mill, have been compelled to close down at intervals.

CONCERT.—The Lachute Band has given notice of a concert to be held on Wednesday Sept. 28th, the evening of the last day of Exhibition in the Victoria hall. Further particulars will be given in a later edition.

At the County Council it was stated that enquiries had been made as to how far the price of the old Court House would go in paying for the new one. It was found that the liabilities of the County Council are $2,257.80. The assets including price of old Court House are $2724.50, leaving a balance in favor of the Council of $466.70.

Mr. P. Dunbar, Mayor of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, has been appointed to supervise the building of the Court House in the absence of Mr. Bell, the architect. We are quite sure that the rate payers have every confidence in the ability and energy of Mayor Dunbar to conduct a careful supervision of the work.

Unknown

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, crapy form of summer complaint afflicting children or adults.

Coffee houses under the new by-law will be taxed as high as hotels unless a change is made before its third reading It is quite true there are no coffee houses in our town just now, but the requirements of the town may in some future time bring forth such an establishment. To tax a coffee house the same as an hotel is outrageous, and will certainly prevent any attempt to have one in Lachute.

Restored.

Mrs. J. M. Phalem, of Sydney Mines, N. S., had chronic rheumatism for two years, and got no relief until she tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured her. "I was like a skeleton," says she, "before using B. B. B., now thanks to the discovery of such a valuable remedy, I am entirely restored to health."

Our Council should not be satisfied without the very best legal advice in drawing up the proposed By-law for a loan, as the report goes it will be attacked immediatly upon its being enforced. Let there be no mistake this time.

PRESENTATION.—Friday last was an eventful day in the history of Lachute Academy. Mayor Fish and Mr. Weir, have generously purchased a large unabridged Worcester's Dictionary costing $11 for the use of the pupils and on Friday Mr. Fish visited the school and presented the book. After a few words of encouragement and congratulation from Mr. Fish. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. G. F. Calder and seconded by Mr. T. Haney to Messrs Weir and Fish for their useful and beautiful gift.

Well Tested.

"I was nearly dead with cholera morbus one bottle of Extract of Wild strawberry cured me, and at another time I was so bad with summer complaint that I thought I would never get over it, when two bottles cured me." Mrs. E. Askett, Pool, Ont.

LACHUTE SCHOOLS.—The primary departments are so crowded that 43 pupils are attending Miss McGibbon's School in the Centre, and over 50 in Miss Mc. Gibbon's School in the West Ward, and it has become necessary that the children in the second and third classes shall attend from 9 to 11 a.m and the same in the afternoon. Then the first classes can attend for one hour—from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon. This is actually as long as the little ones should be kept and it is believed will be of as great an advantage to all concerned. More school room will be required soon, but at present the above plan is the only one to adopt.

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.

At the meeting of the Council it was proposed to tax, private boarding houses. Such a tax would not be right. What would be considered a private boarding house? If every house having an occupant who pays for his or her board were taxed as a private boarding house, quite a large number would reasonably complain Moreover a private boarding house does not really compete with a hotel as they have a class of boarders entirely different.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." Mr. A. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—The Superintendant of the Sunday School in connection with St. Johns Church, Shrewsbury, knows no better medium than the columns of the WATCHMAN, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a parcel of Sunday School papers from Miss Howard of the Town of Lachute, and also to thank Mr. William Banford, merchant, for having received from him a parcel of mostaly periodicals for years past.

COM.

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emesdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned general session of the Town Council was held last Monday evening. Present the Mayor, Coun. Christie, McRae, Patenaude, Bedard, Rolerique, and Bertrand, minutes read and adopted.

Coun. Christie moved the repeal of the Market By-law, but as there was no seconder the matter dropped.

By-law no. 24 a by-law referring to general taxation was read a second time.

The first reading of the By-law to obtain a loan was carried on division.

Moved by Coun. McRae seconded by Coun. Bertrand that the matter of the drain leading from Mr. McGibbon's Tannery be referred to the Town Attorney and that he be authorized to take whatever proceedings he considers necessary in the matter.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Bedard seconded by Coun. Patenaude that Mr. Davidson the Town officer and Mr. Duncan McPhail, Michael Cleland and Donald McPhail be appointed to take charge of the Fire engine and hose and that they get six dollars a year for their services in looking after the engine and hose, and in managing the engine in case of fire, and that the premium for the first puncheon of water brought to a fire be two dollars and twenty-five cents for each and every subsequent puncheon.—Carried.

Council adjourned until Monday evening next.

Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine FOR OCTOBER.

THE October number of FRANK LESLIE'S *Sunday Magazine* offers much to the reader and of so varied a character that every class is sure to be pleased. Serial and short stories, poems, essays, art and science make up a very attractive table of contents. Among those articles which appear to deserve special mention are the "Fashionable Attire of Women," by Mrs. Alexander; "Forehead," by Dr. Joseph Simms, an exceeding valuable study in Physiognomy, and illustrated with many portraits of eminent men, illustrating the theories of the writer. "A Night of Horror," by Miss constance F. Gordon Cumming; "Ivan the Terrible," by P. J. Popoff, an interesting study of this strange character, profusely illustrated with reproductions of original Russian engravings and paintings. "Footprints of Washington in 1753," by Mrs. C. Ingersol Gara, both text and illustrations; and "The Murder in the Border Strasse," by the Rev. S. Barring Gould, a strange bit of last century's Berlin history. Besides, there is a sermon by Dr. Talmage on "Preaching, Teaching and Exhortation;" many short articles on religious topics, illustrations and descriptions of new churches in the West, a portrait and sketch of the late Miss Jennie Collins, the founder of the Boffin's Bower in Boston; editorials of Dr. Talmage and much other attractive matter.

Personal.

Mr. A. McNaughton arrived home Saturday last from a trip to New York, Boston etc.

Mr. John Menzies father of Dr. Menzies and Registrar of North Lanark was in Lachute last week. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress and prospects of our Town.

Mr. Wood and bride (Miss Stuart, sister of Mrs. P. Monette) has been visiting Mr. P. Monette

Mr. R. Fraser and Mr. L. P. P. Rodrigue returned yesterday from the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. E. H. D. Robinson, better known as "Ed." was on a visit to Lachute last week and was welcomed by his many old friends. He left for his home in Hamilton last Tuesday.

Mrs. Jas. Fish has gone on a visit to Mrs. McDowell, her grand daughter, of Carp, Ont.

Mrs. G. E. Bampton is visiting the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. J. La Pollock, of Montreal, paid us a visit this week.

Quite a number from this county visited the Huntingdon Exhibition, among whom were Thomas Dobbie, Lachute, H. Walsh, St. Andrews, Geo. Fraser, G. Hay, H. McCoy, Geo. W. Sangster, and G. Sangster.

BIRTHS.

BOYD.—At Mille Isle on the 29th of August, the wife of Mr. William Boyd, jr., of a son.

WATSON.—At Montreal on the 27th of August, the wife of Mr. A. Watson, of a daughter.

JONES.—At Jones' Island, St. Andrews on Monday 12th of September, Mrs. R. W. Jones of a son.

GREAT ATTRACTION
—AT—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of NEW BOOKS. A complete assortment of all kinds of school Books, sold at publishers prices. Concertinas Accordions, Sheet purses, Leather ditto, Violin strings from A to D. A large assortment of Children's Toys, Toilet Sets, Vases, Glass Dishes, Mugs, Cups and Saucers small and large, for Birth-day, Christmas and New Year's Presents; "Sing Out," by White Bros; Tissue paper in all colors; Cabinet Envelopes; Ink in half pint and pint bottles, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; "Home Beyond," "Path Finder"; "Ben Hur." J Pens Engrossing Pens, Bank Pens, Chancellor Pens, shorter Catechism with notes; Logomachy or War of Words and Game of Authors; Drawing Rules.

R. W. KERR.

THOMAS ORGANS!
—OF—
Chapel organs of this make unanimously chosen for the East Settlement Church, over all others after a competition before experts.

Olds' Patent Vibrating Threshing Mills.
Frost & Wood's Ploughs, (steel beam, mould-board and land side.)
Straw and Root Cutters.
McKenzie's Fanning Mills.
Well and Cistern Pumps.
Iron Pining, plain and galvanized.
Cross Cut, Web and Hand Saws
Mechanics' Tools (first quality.)
Zenith Barn Door Rollers.
A good Assortment of general Hardware, Paints and Oils.
A splendid stock of Fire Arms and Ammunition.

ANDREW BOA.
LACHUTE, Sept. 16, 1887.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer
FOR CHOLERA
CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA MORBUS AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The First Sign
Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.
Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.
It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. P. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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 Ewing, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND

Just opened about three thousand yards of new all wool French Cashmeres in four different qualities, all new fashionable shades, 45 and 47 inches wide.

S. CARSLEY.

TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND

Just marked off and put into stock Twenty Thousand yards of New Fall and Winter Dress Goods in all the newest fabrics, choice designs, plain and fancy ranging in prices at from 14 cents per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN

A beautiful selection of New Striped Moire and Satin now in stock, the most recherche goods in the markets, suitable for combinations or trimmings.

S. CARSLEY.

New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Chatham., July d, 1887. 41-ch

Seignlory of Argenteuil.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MARTIN WANLESS, of the Village of St. Andrews, has been appointed as Local Agent in the place of the late Mr. W. Harrington.

All parties indebted for arrears of rents of interested are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Wanless, at his office, in St. Andrews.

MACINTOSH & HYDE,
Attorneys for Proprietors of the Seignlory.
Montreal, 10th September 1887. 3-2in.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favorable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order,
A. P. BRADLY,
Secretary
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 24th August, 1887. 1-3in

House and Shop
to rent in West Ward, Lachute Town.
Apply to
Lachute Mills, Sept 1st. JAMES FISH.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, a female teacher for No. 1 School, Lost River, holding elementary deploma. Salary $ 6. Apply to
MURDOCK BETHUNE,
Lost River.

KELCHAM'S CONCERT CO
Will give a Concert in the
TOWN HALL, ST. ANDREWS,
ON
SATURDAY NIGHT
for the purpose of organizing a musical convention. Come all.
ADMISSION FREE.

FARM for SALE.
A LOT OF LAND, between 50 and 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Lachute, in Chatham, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. A good house two storeys high, with good shed attached. First class out buildings, two barns, one 40 x 25, other 30 x 25, cow stable inside the latter. A large shed with carriage house attached. Terms easy.
Apply to
J. B. HUTCHINS,
2 3m. Lachute, Que.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TOWN LOTS
Near the New Court House and Registry Office Building, now in the course of erection, and elsewhere on the property of
THOMAS BARRON, ESQ.,
in the
Centre Ward, Lachute Town,
on
SATURDAY, 1st OCT. '87,
At ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TERMS.
One-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. Other conditions made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.
Plans of the Lots can be seen at Mr Barron's office.

Valuable Property For Sale
Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jolisse Jeweller's 40 feet front by 184 feet deep, Main Street, near C.P.R. Depot, Town of Lachute.
Apply by letter or otherwise to
A. G. STACKHOUSE,
August 8th 1887. St. Andrews.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } CIRCUIT COURT
(During the Vacation.

Ste. Scholastique, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

No. 445.

TELESPHORE GLOBINSKY WILSON, Esquire, physician, of St. Placide, said district,
Plaintiff.
vs.
NOE VERDON, baker, heretofore of the same place, now absent to the United States of America,
Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months
ALPHONSE RABY
Dep. C. C. C.
PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 35 and 37 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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!
The Berthier Beet Sugar Factory will be put in operation in the fall of 1888. The Company is desirous of contracting with the farmers for Beets this fall, and the agents will begin their visits. All information can be had from them or from the undersigned. Each Agent must be properly accredited.

WILFRED SKAIFE,
Manager, Berthier, P. Q.
3-3in.



—CISTERN PUMPS—
ANTI FREEZING PUMPS.
PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS
—OF ALL KINDS—
FLOWS OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
McOUAT & McRAE,
Lachute, P. Q.

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

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.

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 poisonous 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

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 CARTERS,
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 Rops's in Meikle's Block, Lachute.



Everything Lovely.
"Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll sound the Jubilee,
And sell PIANOS & ORGANS
From the Atlantic to the sea."
No humbug this time at
Prices Defying Competition.
Give the undersigned a trial once more.

PROF. J. A. MOREAU
Will give lessons on Pianos and Organs sold by the undersigned.
G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, Aug. 15th, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Northern Insurance Company,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Subscribed Capital, 15,000,000.
Branch Office for Canada,
1724, Notre Dame Street, Mountreal
ROBERT W. TYRE,
Manager for Canad
W. J. SIMPSON,
Lachute,
Agent for the County of Argenteuil,

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 (Especially Colts a specialty). He has a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a sp 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 new and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.
J. B. CUSHING & Co
Cushing, 16th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.
Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.
Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

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 and 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

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.
AT
R. T. Manley's.
LACHUTE MILLS.

THE LACHUTE FURNITURE COMPANY
Have always on hand a full line of Household Furniture,
AT LOWEST PRICES,
Please call and inspect our stock.
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[illegible]R LONDON LETTER.

The [illegible] of a Royal Princess—The Queen at [illegible]moral—The Bishop of London and [illegible] Girls.

[illegible], Sept. 5th.—The public are daily [illegible] more and more alarmed at the [illegible] disasters which are taking place in the [illegible]nglish navy. The Crown Princess of Germany has nearly lost her life twice since coming to England. Soon after her arrival [illegible], the royal yacht on which she was [illegible] with her husband, the Crown Prince, [illegible] into collision with one of the troop-[illegible] and escaped only by accident from [illegible] sank. Last Thursday the Crown [illegible] met with another accident which frightened her even more than on the occasion of the previous disaster. While on her way [illegible] the Isle of Wight from a visit to the Royal Naval Hospital, at Haslar, she was persuaded to embark on torpedo boat No. 76. It was intended to [illegible] royal party some evolutions [illegible] full speed and the stern [illegible] the Invincible, which is stationed [illegible] guard-ship off Cowes, the helm of the little boat was put hard over to starboard, and the the order was given to put helm amidships. It was found, however, that the wheel had got [illegible] and could not be moved, and before anything could be done the torpedo boat [illegible] into the Invincible at full speed, striking her amidships. The collision caused a violent concussion on board the [illegible] craft and twisted her stern almost double, also straining the bow considerably. Fortunately the barge of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was close by, and the royal party was quickly transferred thereto. The Crown Princess and suite were naturally somewhat alarmed, but fortunately escaped without injury.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW BOOK.

The Queen is never so contented as when she is at Balmoral. None of her family, however, likes the place. The Queen will remain there until it is so cold that she will be driven south. Princess Beatrice and her husband, Prince Henry, who are with her, [illegible] the place and do what they can to cut the Queen's stay short. The Sovereign now spends her mornings in literary work. She is engaged in writing another book. The subject and the date of its publication are kept a profound secret. The latter part of the day the Queen devotes to walking, riding and sketching in water-colors. Princess Beatrice is also a water-colorist and works with her mother. There are not many guests received at Balmoral.

THE CROWN PRINCE WILL NOT VISIT FRANCE.

The Crown Prince of Germany has given up all idea of going to Cauterets, France, to try the waters there. He has obtained some benefit from his visit to Scotland. Dr. Mackenzie thinks that a stay at Cauterets would do him good, but as these springs are located in France the Crown Prince would not venture to make a visit on account of the excited condition of popular feeling in that country at the present time. Assurances have been sent to the Prince that he would be treated with respect and consideration if he should [illegible] has decided to go to the Tyrol, and apartments have been [illegible] for him at Toblach.

THE BISHOP AND THE BALLET-GIRLS.

The Bishop of London is just now engaged in a war against ballet-dancers. The present onslaught upon the ballet was brought about by an outdoor exhibition of this kind of dancing at the Crystal Palace, where a ballet is given on the lawn, with a background of very dark trees. The white figures of the dancers are lighted by electric lights from above. The ladies of the ballet have drawn up a letter answering the charges of the right reverend prelate, in which they say: "We members of the Christian Church who are earning our living by dancing, beg to protest against this monstrous and shameful charge which you, the chief pastor of the diocese, have brought against us and to declare that it is absolutely false. We do not, my Lord, expect justice at your Lordship's hands. But we intend to publish this protest against the foul accusation which your Lordship has publicly brought against us."

LOOTING THE TOMBS OF THE ARCHBISOPS.

The new manager of the Government Gobelin manufactory gives an interesting account of the Egyptian or Coptic tapestry which has been acquired by the French Government. Some of these valuable stuffs have been given to the National Museum of Tapestry by M. Maspero, who first discovered them in the ancient Coptic tombs. It is supposed that these pieces of antique drapery were placed around the bodies of the dead archbishops and patriarchs of the Coptic Church, when the latter flourished in Egypt before the massacres which were instigated by the Council of Charlcedon, and executed by the Byzantine Emperors. When M. Maspero's discoveries were made public many Egyptians and foreigners formed companies for the purpose of exploring tombs, in the hope of coming upon more tapestry. Some of them succeeded, and a few months ago Director Gerspach was offered fifteen or twenty bits of beautifully worked stuff, several of which were of the fifth century. He bought them with the sanction of the Government. Their exhibition is now open to everybody on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 3 o'clock. Strangely enough the work in the Coptic tapestry is technically the same as that done at the Gobelins manufactory, inasmuch as it proceeds from the bottom to the top, and not in the contrary direction, as in the Beauvais tapestry.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

The Quantity of Space Devoted to the Subject by the English Press.

London, Sept. 5.—The editor of Vanity Fair briefly and sensibly sums up the Bulgarian situation, to which so many columns of English papers are at present devoted, in the following manner: "The Bulgarian question is in that position in which anything or nothing of a critical character may occur. The future of the Balkan States does not, unfortunately, depend upon themselves. They are simply peas in the great imperial game of thimblerig. Germany supports, in their turn, Russia in Bulgaria, Austria in Servia and England in Egypt, and the chief preoccupation of Prince Bismarck is, as it has been for a long time, how to get England and France by the ears. The Turks and the small Balkan States are the ones to be victimized. That is about the actual situation. The yards of telegrams that fill the papers every day as to the doings of Prince Ferdinand and the running about of this or that personage are nothing but dust. The most hopeful thing in the situation is the firmness displayed at Constantinople and the absence of disorder in Bulgaria. So long as the Turks refuse to play into Russia's hands and the Bulgarians are prudent, a way out of the present impasse may be found. If, however, there are traitors prepared to sell their country to Russia, then we are near the beginning of the end, and the extinction of Bulgarian independence as well as that of all the other Balkan States, and the partition of the rest of Turkey are only questions of time. The suggestion, or rather demand, made by Russia that Turkey should join her in a joint occupation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is of course an audacious attempt to make the Sultan a party to his own betrayal, and of that of the State of which he is Suzerain. He should be backed up in his resistance to the treacherous proposition. The strength of the position lies in the Danubian States, including Hungary and the Balkan States standing together. If they are divided and isolated they must fall a prey on one side to Austria and on the other to Russia."

SOFIA, Sep. 5.—Prince Ferdinand has received telegrams from both the Sultan and the Czar.

The message of the Sultan is moderate in tone, but states that the Prince's assumption of the Bulgarian throne was an illegal act and constitutes a breach of the Berlin treaty.

The Czar's communication is decidedly imperative. It declares that Russia disapproves of Prince Ferdinand's action and deems it a gross violation of the treaty.

The Queen of England.

Unquestionably it is not for the woman—who [illegible] her fiftieth birthday [illegible] the Queen that [illegible] may be claimed. [illegible], when we turn from official canonisation of the women to Celtic denunciations of the Queen, we find the latter equally phantasmal. The Queen has officially as little responsibility for the sufferings of Ireland as Mrs. Cleveland. To ascribe to the English monarch powers similar to those of an American President is a delusion into which many migrate when they reach this country. It is our constitutional superstition. The Mayor of New York declared that he paid honour to the Queen, because, while visiting England during our war, he learned that the non-intervention of England was due to her Majesty's personal friendship for us. Now, I was there, too, and am certain that the non-intervention was due to the friendship for us of the English masses, and of their leaders—Bright, Cobden, Peter Taylor and others. The Mayor's theory, if true, would justify personal animosity toward the Queen on the part of all censors of English wrongs. If she could successfully intervene in behalf of the American Union and emancipation, why has she not intervened against British oppressions in Ireland, Egypt, the Soudan, Burmah? If she could control the hand of Palmerston, why not that of Salisbury?

The Queen has no power of that kind at all. That she has made her throne the tomb of every last relic of personal authority is the immediate jewel of her crown. The royal prerogative has been exercised once by Gladstone and once by Disraeli, but never by Queen Victoria. As the greatest writer on the Constitution has said, the Queen would certainly sign her own death-warrant were it laid before her by the Ministers. On her accession, contemporaneous historians remarked that the youthful maiden followed the instructions and words of her Ministers with an intent exactness; the literal fidelity at that ceremony has been followed by fifty years of intelligent fidelity to the constitution. It needed but such a reign to sum up and consolidate all the results of English revolutions, to embody the liberal progress of a thousand years, to send all arbitrary laws to their fossil bed, to make England what its Laureate has claimed, the Crowned Republic.

The last time an attempt was made to utilize the Queen politically is especially memorable as bearing upon her sex. In the agitation for female suffrage some of the American advocates of that measure had spoken of the Queen as representing the principle of the participation of woman in political power, and this notion found some echo among the more ignorant friends of that cause in England. But a few years ago, when the subject was before Parliament, a member read an extract from "Our Life in the Highlands," in which the Queen declared women unfit for politics, and that good women will leave these things to men. There were cries of "Order!" throughout the House of Commons, even the majority, to whom the sentiment was agreeable, recognising that it was unconstitutional to bring influence from the throne to bear on a debate in the Legislature. But the arrow had sped to its mark. The woman's [illegible] against the political aspirations of her sex was [illegible] drowned by cries of "order!" which recognised the throne's abdication of political power. At the same time the many eminent and worthy women now claiming the franchise in England felt sore about the incident. The question naturally suggests itself whether submissive readiness to sign measures passed by Parliament, however repugnant to herself, is consistent with the highest character. No one can doubt that the Queen has often done this, and that she would have signed Gladstone's Home Rule bill as promptly as Salisbury's Coercion bill. To those who realise that every assertion of personal prerogative, even on their own side, forges a precedent that may be used on the other side, and restores a weapon which has normally proved fatal to human liberty, it will appear that the wisdom of Victoria as a woman is reflected in her strict constitutionality as a Queen. This is the open secret of the homage paid by the English people to a Queen who is neither beautiful or brilliant, and whose withdrawal of the throne from all political power has not been accompanied by its usual lustre as a social centre. For though to Puritanism and prosaic Radicalism the Court in mourning has been agreeable, as showing the needlessness of any Court at all, the majority of the English people desire a splendid Court, and have felt aggrieved by its long eclipse. Also the leading political thinkers of England place a high value on the throne, especially since it has ceased to be a political institution.—*American Paper.*

SCIENTIFIC.

THE ENTIRE MOTIVE FORCE OF THE WORLD.

From a note published by the Bureau of Statistics in Berlin the following very interesting figures are taken.

Four-fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last five lustra (25 years).

France has actually 49,590 stationary or locomotive boilers, 7,000 locomotives, and 1,850 boats' boilers; Germany has 59,000 boilers, 10,000 locomotives, and 1,700 ships boilers; Austria, 12,000 boilers and 2,800 locomotives.

The force equivalent to the working steam engines represents in the United States 7,500,000 horse power, in England 7,000,000 horse power, in Germany 4,500,000, in France 3,000,000, in Austria 1,500,000. In these the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000, and represent a total of 3,000,000 horse power. Adding this amount to the other figures, we obtain the total of 46,000,000 horse power.

A steam horse power is equal to three actual horses' power; a living horse is equal to seven men. The steam engines to-day represent in the world approximately the work of a thousand millions of men, or more than double the working population of the earth, whose total population amounts to 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam, therefore, has trebled man's working power, enabling him to economize his physical strength while attending to his intellectual development.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

Prof. Gould has ascertained that aerial telegraph wires on poles transmit electricity at the rate of from 14,000 to 16,600 miles per second, and that the velocity of transmission increases with the distance between the wires and the earth, or, in other words, with the height of suspension.

Subterranean wires, like submarine cables, transmit slowly. While wires suspended at a feeble height transmit signals at a velocity of 12,000 miles per second, those that are suspended higher give a velocity of from 16,000 to 24,000 miles. Wheatstone's experiments in 1833 seemed to show a velocity of 288,000 miles per second, but this result has never been confirmed.

The London Road Car Company has made a successful experiment with lighting one of its omnibuses with an incandescent electric light. A battery occupying less than a cubic foot is used, and it gives a far better light than is usually found in 'buses. The cells have to be refilled with chemicals every sixteen hours if burned continuously, and the cost is about one penny per day.

Austria would appear to be a perfect sporting paradise. An official return of the number of game of all kinds that have been shot in the Austrian Empire during the last season has just been issued, and the figures certainly show that sportsmen have a fine time of it in the dominions of the Kaiser Francis Joseph, who is himself a perfect Nimrod. 1,319,098 hare and 1,166,104 partridges head the list. Next come 100,098 pheasants and 83,067 quails, 70,0 0 stags and roebucks, 60,900 chamois, 55,187 wild ducks, and 25,452 foxes. "There were only 2,566 wild boars, 32 bears, and 122 wolves." That "only" is amusing.

Ontario Fisheries Act.

The following regulations of "The Ontario Fisheries Act, 1885," have been approved of by the commissioner of crown lands.

1. That leases granted for the purpose of conveying the fishing rights pertaining to public lands adjoining the rivers streams and lakes of the Province, shall be for the depth of one chain inland from the water's edge.

2. Such leases shall be granted as far as practicable to responsible parties, able and willing to improve the lakes and rivers and guard them well. Applicants having in view the personal use and enjoyment of the fishing rights to be generally preferred to such as may offer higher rents with a view to farming or sub-letting the right to fish. Care to be taken that residents in the Province be allowed to enjoy a due proportion of the fishing rights.

3. That the valuation of the lands for rent shall be based on the character and condition of the rivers, streams and lakes which they adjoin, as made known to the Department of Crown Lands by reports of official Inspectors or private individuals, all such reports to be considered confidential, and not to be communicated to other parties without the express authorization of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Offers made by applicants for leases not to be communicated to other applicants.

4. That leases of lands made and granted under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act," shall not be held to convey the right to work any mine that may be found on such lands, or to cut any timber thereon.

5. That licenses and permits to fish shall be granted upon the payment in advance of such fees as the Commission of Crown Lands may from time to time determine, and shall be valid until the close of the angling season of the year in which it is granted.

6. That excessive or wasteful fishing or killing of fish shall involve the cancellation of the lease, license or permit covering the waters in which it has taken place.

[illegible] That it be obligatory upon any person who has no domicile in the Province of Ontario, and who desires to fish in the rivers, streams or lakes under the control of the Province, to procure a permit or license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands before beginning to fish.

8. That no person shall, except under authority of a fishery lease, fishing license, or permit, fish for, catch or kill any fish in any inland lake, river or stream adjoining the ungranted lands of the Province.

9. That no person shall, without lawful authority, fish for, catch or kill, by any device or means, any fish during their spawning time, or disturb or destroy their spawn or spawning-beds.

10. That it shall not be lawful to fish for, catch, or kill, brook trout, salmon trout, white fish, bass, pike, pickerel, maskinonge, tulibee, grayling, herring, or perch, in any inland lake, river, or stream under the control of the Province, by any device or means other than by hook and line, or angling, except in waters leased or licensed for the express purpose of net fishing.

11. That it shall not be lawful to use any explosives, or chemical material, or compound, for the purpose of killing or catching fish.

[illegible] That fishing by torch-light, or other artificial light, placed in or above the water is prohibited.

[illegible] That no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any fish at times when the taking or killing of fish is prohibited by lawful authority.

[illegible] That parties holding leases under the provisions of "The Ontario Fisheries Act" shall not have any recourse against the Government of the Province for any hindrance to their use and enjoyment of the fishing rights pertaining to the lands leased, by the operation of any law enacted or that may be hereafter enacted by the Parliament of Canada, or by any action of the Government of Canada, or by any person employed thereunder.

15. It shall not be lawful to use or set in any of the inland rivers, streams or water courses within the Province, any net, rack, trap, weir, or obstruction for the purpose of catching fish, or whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same, may be obstructed or prevented.

16. The catching, killing, or molesting of fish when passing or attempting to pass through any fishway or fish-pass, or in surmounting any obstacle or leaps, the use of any invention to catch, kill or molest fish in the mill-heads and water-courses appurtenant thereto, are hereby forbidden.

17. It shall not be lawful to put into any waters in any inland river, stream or lake in the Province where fish are taken, any offal, blood, putrid brine, putrid fish, or other deleterious substance, and all fish, offal, or filth of any description whatsoever accruing from the catching and curing of fish, shall be burned or buried twenty yards distant from the water's edge of the said river, stream or lake.

Close Seasons.

It shall not be lawful to fish for, catch, kill, or have in possession:

Speckled Trout, between the 15th September and 1st May.

Pickerel (Dore), between the 15th April and 15th May.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Ettrick Shepherd's Collie.

The story of the wounded collie who was guided by two terriers to King's College hospital in order to have his wounds dressed is very remarkable; but there are still stranger instances of canine sagacity. The Ettrick shepherd, for example, possessed a collie which through long and faithful service, had come to bear a striking facial resemblance to its master. This dog was an assiduous church-goer and, would even occupy its master's pew on occasions when Hogg himself played truant from divine service. On the Monday after one of these occasions, when indisposition had kept the shepherd at home, the minister of the parish called, and found Hogg sitting on one side of his ingleneuk, the dog on the other. "Weel, James," said the minister "I was glad to see you at kirk yesterday." James said nothing, but looked across at the dog, the dog, too, said nothing, but his eye twinkled, and he placidly winked at James. This story is vouched for by Hogg himself, an unimpeachable witness. It seems to indicate an even subtler refinement of canine intelligence than the anecdote attested by the secretary and porter of King's College hospital.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Torpedo Boats.

The British sailor has long since ceased to feel, if he ever felt, any great awe of torpedo boats. Without the enterprise and pluck that will take them into action, running the risk of being blown out of the water, these torpedo boats are as harmless as common flies. English officers know how to handle them for offence, and how to meet their attacks under all conditions; and familiarity never bred more contempt than it has in the case of these overrated craft. Torpedo men believe in them, and think that they could make splinters of a fleet if they ever had the opportunity for attack, but they forget that boldness and not foolhardiness is requisite to ensure success. Gunnery men, on the other hand, deride this view, and are quite prepared to take their chance on board an iron-clad when attacked by a swarm of torpedo mosquitoes, provided only that the ship has her nettings down, her electric light at work and is properly armed with quick-firing guns and mitrailleuses.

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Polson's NERVILINE cures flatulence, chills, spasms, and cramps.

Nerviline cures promptly the worst cases of neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica.

Nerviline is death to all pain, whether external, internal, or local.

Nerviline may be tested at the small cost of 10 cents. Buy at once a 10 cent bottle of Nerviline, the great pain remedy. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

Hunting Turtles.

Along in the night, when they come out of the gulf to lay their eggs or gambol on the sand, or flirt, you start out, armed with a stout pole or young tree, said a Southerner, describing to a New York *Star* reporter how to hunt turtles on the Gulf of Mexico. When the turtle hears you coming he makes a start for the sea, and you have to do some tall hustling to get there. A turtle is a sharp-eyed and fine-eared fish, and if he gets a good start of you the chances are strong against his being caught. As a rule there are more than one hunter, as one man would have a great deal of difficulty in managing one of the big fellows. When you get up to the turtle just shove your sapling under him and turn him over on his back. Then he is *hors de combat*. A turtle is knocked completely out when he is lying on his back and is unable to do anything but paw the air and kick. Some of them weigh 800 and 900 pounds, so, you see, one man couldn't very well handle such a mountain. Even with two or three the hunters have to possess considerable dexterity in order to throw the monster. If the turtle kept still until you adjusted your pole and let you tug away at him it would be all right; but he keeps on the run and makes quick and warm work for the hunters. An 800-pound turtle can get over sand at an amazing rate, and when you take into consideration the fact that this 800 pounds of solid matter is going at a Tremont gait you can readily perceive that it requires a practised hand to capture him. It's as easy as a turtle's tumble off a log when you know how; but when you don't know how it's a different thing.

As I said before, it's warm work, and it is made warmer by the way you have to dress. Down in that chapparal are billions and billions of mosquitoes. They are these giant, grey-backed fellows, with beaks on them like sharp-pointed darning needles. They come in clouds and can run their stingers through tanned rhinocerous hide. If the turtles are plentiful and you do a good deal of work the mosquitos are around for miles, and you can hear them coming up to the fight with their fifes and drums a-whistling and beating just like a body of holiday soldiers on a parade. But it's no holiday business permit me to suggest. Ordinary clothing is no protection against them. The hunter has to take the very thickest canvas, old sails, or something like that, and coat it thickly with coal tar or coal oil. Mosquitoes don't like coal oil much, but if they are hungry their appetite doesn't stand on ceremony or epicurean taste. Coal tar is the best, because it is thicker. Turtle-hunting down on the gulf involves hot work with the temperature at anything from 100 to 108 degrees in the soft moonlight. Then with a solid suit of tarred canvas, tied tight around the ankles, and tall, thick sole-leather boots, well greased, and a fine wire-gauze mask over the face, the amateur is likely to think he is in the middle of the place preachers are always talking about. If he takes off any of his suit of mail he'll think it a good deal more.

A New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation, and ulceration, readily yield to its curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The Empress, a new steamboat between Dover and Calais, has made the trip under an hour.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotomy, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady, by removing its cause and healing the lungs.

Kentucky is producing whisky faster than the whole country can use it.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits, is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

Dr. Charles Jewett, while arguing for prohibition, once said: "Why not pour whiskey in the gutter? It is destined for the gutter at last; why not pour it there at once and not strain it through a man and spoil the strainer in the work?"

A GENEROUS COMPANY.—A beautiful present to nearly every one as long as they last, first come first served. The most accomplished woman has still something worthy to be added to her list if she has never yet made a good, sweet white loaf of bread. To encourage the art of Home Bread-making, The Breadmakers' Yeast Company have secured ten thousand presents, which will be sent to all who comply with their terms. They want all who are old enough either to follow directions or work under instructions, to learn how to make bread. They will take your word for it; and when you have succeeded to your own satisfaction by using their Hop Yeast, and write to them to say so, enclosing a wrapper of a five cent package of THE BREADMAKERS' YEAST, they will send you by return a lovely gift. This offer is open to any young lady, girl, single or married woman, matron or housekeeper who has never before made a loaf of bread. Any person having domestic charge of a household who is not now baking for the family, and who will commence by using their yeast, and who sends to them the wrapper of a package and writes to them so to state, will receive a still better class of gift than that above offered. Better yet; any one at present making their own bread, using their own or other yeast, but who will buy a five cent package of the Breadmakers' Yeast from any grocer or storekeeper, and, after using, will write to say that Our Yeast is Superior, we shall believe her also and will astonish that lady by return mail with a lovely gift. Address, the Breadmakers' Yeast Co., Toronto.

The Prince of Wales stakes for 1889 will amount to £20,000.

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

Mr. Gladstone has agreed to drive the first pile of a Cheshire line's bridge across the Dee.

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A Book of Instruction and Price List on Dyeing and Cleaning, to be had gratis by calling at any of our offices, or by post by sending your address to R. Parker & Co., Dyers and Cleaners, 759 to 763 Yonge St., Toronto. Branch Offices: 4 John St. N., Hamilton; 100 Colborne St., Brantford.

James Keenan says there will be no trouble in arranging a match between Gaudaur and Teemer.

The Sultan has been boycotted by the ladies of his harem on account of his forbidding them to bathe in the large marble basin in the garden.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Billiousness, 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.

The digging for the foundations of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Peking has been begun.

The Sporting Record.

In Book form, contains a correct record of the FASTEST TIME, and best performances in all DEPARTMENTS of SPORT, Aquatic and Athletic performances, Billiard, Racing and Trotting records, Baseball, Cricket, Lacrosse, etc. Price 5c. Stamps taken. Address all orders to THE RECORD, 50 Front St. East, Toronto, Canada, Room No. 15.

The Tailors' Guild of Madrid has made a very elaborate uniform for the King of Spain. The King is a year old.

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. A. P. 362

WANTED—5,000 AGENTS—Male and Female—Large profits. C. W. DENNIS, Toronto.

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FOR SALE, improved farm close to Chatham, cheap. 114 acres, only $200 required down. Write for particulars at once. M. J. KENT, London, Ont.

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AGENTS and CANVASSERS wanted, Male or Female, whole or spare time, on salary or commission. Industrial Union of B.N.A., 46 Arcade, Toronto.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.—Goldman's Sprinkler and Atomizer. All the rage in the States. Agents wanted. Sample by mail 45 cents. CLEMENT & CO., Toronto.

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GOLD, COMPOSITION GOLD, Antique Bronze, Natural Wood, and other Picture and Room, Mouldings, Frames, Etc. Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Artotypes, Artists' Materials, Mirrors, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Trade Catalogue. MATTHEWS BROS. & CO., Toronto.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. (LD), OF LONDON, ENG. Capital, £260,000. Dominion Government Deposit, $55,000. Head Office: 72 King St. East, Toronto. Gentlemen of influence wanted in unrepresented districts. A. T. McCORD, Resident Secretary for the Dominion.

BUTTERICK'S BOOKS and PATTERNS on hand for September. Send 3c stamp for Fashion sheet and Oxygen Chronicle devoted to Health, Household and Practical Fashions, with price list of Stamping Patterns, Point and Honiton Braids, Portable Adjustable Dress and Skirt forms. Crown Pattern Rooms, King 41 East, Toronto. C. STEDMAN FIERCE.

DR. WM. ARMSTRONG, Dermatologist. Specialty, Skin diseases, Scrofula and all diseases of the blood. All cancers cured that are curable, without the use of the knife. Office hours, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., Sabbaths excepted. 28 Dundas Street, Toronto.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE COTTAGE Physician," a complete domestic medical encyclopedia. This great work is prepared to meet the wants of the common people, who have long felt the need of a complete, comprehensive, reliable "doctor book" at a price within their reach; no family medical book has ever been written by men more eminent in the profession than the authors of The Cottage Physician; the treatment is not confined to one school of medicine, as in similar books, but embraces the four principal treatments; this contains 846 pages illustrated with nearly 200 engravings including numerous fullpage colored plates; terms liberal; send for circulars. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Dairy Salt, FOR BUTTER, ETC. NEW Importations.—Higgins' Eureka, Washington and Ashton Brands, in large or small sacks. Also Rice's Canadian Salt. Write for prices. JAMES PARK & SON, Wholesale Produce Merchants, Toronto.

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MILLER'S TICK DESTROYER. STOCKMEN, give this valuable preparation a fair trial. It operates promptly and effectually in destroying Ticks and other vermin pests, as well as in eradicating all affections of the skin to which Sheep are subject. Sold in Tins at 35c., 70c. and $1. A 35c. Tin will clean 20 Sheep or 35 Lambs. HUGH MILLER & Co., Toronto.

VISITORS TO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WILL FIND IT TO BE TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE THE OSHAWA STOVE CO.'S EXHIBIT, ON South Side of West Entrance Door of Stove Building. It will contain the Art Argand, The Finest Art Stove made. The ARGAND line of Ranges and Cooks are revolutionizing cooking with coal. The FAMILY KEYSTONE, The largest cooks for the money sold. The BALTIC, The only combination heater that will burn either wood or coal perfectly; and other novelties.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE will re-open on the 1st October. Full courses of lectures on Agriculture, Live Stock Dairying, Chemistry, Botany, Veterinary Science, Etc., and a good practical training in English and the elementary mathematics. For circular giving terms of admission, course of study, cost, etc., apply to JAMES MILLS, M. A., President. Guelph, August, 1887.



HILBORN HOT AIR FURNACE. BURNS WOOD. Made in 8 sizes. Efficient, economical and durable. Write for illustrated catalogue of the largest and best variety of furnaces and registers manufactured in Canada. Estimates cheerfully given to any one. Clare Bros. Co., Preston, Ont. Mention this paper.

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BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE ARCADE Yonge St. TORONTO. RE-OPENS SEPT. FIRST NEXT. C. O'DEA, SEC'Y.



FACSIMILE OF A JUG OF DR. JUG'S MEDICINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—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.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

ASK FOR DIAMOND STOVES IF YOU SEE THEM YOU WILL BUY THEM.

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'G COM. J. FARNSWORTH, B'D'G INSPECTOR. Send for Catalogue. The E. & C. Gurney Co. (Ld) HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, and WINNIPEG.

THE BOILER INSPECTION and Insurance Company of Canada. Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents, TORONTO. G. C. ROSS, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Sec'y-Treas.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Toronto. Fees fifty dollars per session; session 1887-8 begins October 26th. Apply to the Principal, PROF. SMITH, V. S., Toronto.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, Stencils, and Burning Brands, &c. Send for Catalogue. BARBER BROS. CO., 37 Scott St., Toronto.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Co. INCORPORATED 1855.

Subscribed Capital	$3,500,000
Paid-up Capital	2,300,000
Reserve Fund	1,150,000
Total Assets	9,301,611

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Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships. Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland; also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N.F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal weekly; Glasgow and Boston weekly, and Glasgow and Philadelphia fortnightly. For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N.F.; Wm. Thompson & Co., St. John, N.B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brookie, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen Portland Boston Montreal.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP. THE Greatest Discovery of the present age for REGULATING THE BOWELS, and CURING all BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. A Perfect Blood Purifier. A few in Hamilton who have been benefited by its use: Mrs. M. Keenan, 92 Robert St., cured of Erysipelas of two years' standing; Robt. Cornell, 24 South St., daughter cured of Epileptic Fits after six years' suffering; Jennie Birrell, 55 Walnut St., cured of Weakness and Lung Trouble; Jonn Wood, 95 Cathcart St., cured of Liver Complaint and Billiousness, used only 3 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. J. Beal, 6 Augusta st., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, two small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. & $1. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

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Cooks' Gem BAKINGPOWDER. Why do you use those Expensive American and Canadian Baking Powders when you can get as good and wholesome at one half the price? Prove it by trying the Cook's Gem. Manufactured by ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, - Toronto.

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I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE BREAD MAKER'S 5¢ IMPERISHABLE YEAST DRY HOPS

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE. QUE., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. 1887. NO. 4

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 insertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

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.

Professional and Business Cards

A. BERTHELOT
NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE, Q.

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No. 11 Hospital street (first floor), Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, Q. C., D. C.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.
John Betham Abbott.
Harry Abbott, B. Oct. 5

NOTICE!

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

J. PATENAUDE.

J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.
(Late of Three Rivers.)
ADVOCATE, Etc.,
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Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.

Please address correspondence to Aylmer.

The Color Line in Georgia.

The discussion over the Glenn Bill in the Georgia legislature still goes on, and grows in fierceness as it goes. Whether the bill can become law will very much depend upon the amount of grace and common sense still left among the Georgia law makers. If they are a set of infatuated fools, the measure will be carried. If not, it will be shelved in some way or other. The color madness is still strong in some quarters, and perhaps, in order to a permanent and effectual cure, it will have to run its course and do its victims a good deal of damage. So be it. Just listen to the way in which this infatuated fool Glenn talks, and bear in mind that he was cheered to the echo for doing so. "The color line shall never be wiped out. I have no apology to make for the remark. There is no danger to the negro as long as he follows the rules of the old colored people of the long gone-by days. But there is great danger of his life when he forces himself up for recognition. What care we for the indignation of the North or even of the world? Why, we do not care for the opinion of the North. This is Southern policy, and standing upon that I ask you to wipe out all the possibility of the co education of the races." Some of the elderly inhabitants of Toronto remember a young, frothy, fire eating youngster of the above type of Southern chivalry making this city his head quarters when the "cruel war was" not "over" in order that he might be quite safe to engage in such exploits as the St. Alban raid. He afterwards, if we do not mistake, became son in law to that other Southern refugee, the late Dr. Stewart Robinson, possibly as a reward for his honourable efforts and his most Christian talk. Certain at any rate it is that this young man, Bennett Young by name if we mistake not, was in the habit, after the war was over, and when he occasionally visited this Queen City, to breath out threatening and slaughter against the coloured race in something like the following terms: "Let the niggers keep quiet, know their place and do as they are bidden and it will be well enough with them, but if they don't, I won't say how it will be brought round, but I tell you that they will be civilized off the face of the earth." The experience of the last twenty years might have taught those foolish, very featherheads that the negro is in the South to stay and not as a slave or a serf either, and that as sure as the world if they themselves persist in kicking against the inevitable, they will find their toes most miserably broken if not their heads as well. They can if they please work a great deal of mischief, they can keep back the South in its march of prosperity and advancement and can inflict a good deal of misery and wrong. But they will hurt themselves more than they will hurt the colored people and they will not hinder in the slightest the communication against which they rebel so viciously. If they were wise they might be the leaders of an enthusiastic, docile and most grateful people and might lead the van in the development of their country to an extent that the most sanguine could scarcely dream of at present. But this can only be done by lifting up the whole people and by educating and treating fairly all sections of the community. The South will never prosper with a mighty, ever growing mass of ignorant, impoverished and vicious "poor whites and neglected niggers." The wisest and the most benevolent of the quondam slave holders now recognize and feel this. The more stupid and the more arrogant among them, like the foolish people in Georgia, may for a time thwart the wise and patriotic wishes and plans of the more enlightened. But of this mighty social problem, to the right working out of which all the best thought of the country is directed, it may be said without irreverence, as was said of something higher and more influential, still "whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." The Glenns and the Gawks of the South may bully and bluster as they please, but they will have to go the way of the Loombses, the Stephenses, and the Davises of by gone times. They have still time and opportunity to hear and obey the warning direction, "Go and sin no more lest a worse thing come upon you." But if they don't take care they may waken up to the fact that it is "too late." The elder Southerners that went "through the mill" of '61-'65 are quite convinced that once was enough. If the younger long for a repetition of the discipline, they may find that they can be accommodated. Nobody forces them to associate with negroes, or to adopt co-education of the races in their own families, though, to be sure, the "best blood" of the South runs in the veins of the whilom slaves. But if others want to do either or both, it will be at their peril if they try to bar the way.

Dr. Talmage says a great deal of insanity is due to "early rising," and he blames the Puritan forefathers for the habit. Talmage forgets that the forefathers insisted on 'early to bed' also. As the man said who missed the train, "I ran fast enough, but I didn't start soon enough."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Asphalt walks are to be laid in Barrie.

Inspector Paisley, of Clinton, has deposited, as fines collected in Scott Act cases, the sum of $2,700.

Two hundred new houses are being built in Berlin this year, and yet the demand is beyond the supply.

Clarksburg is progressing. It is to have a system of waterworks, the contract for which has been let.

The Industrial Exhibition was formally opened by the Governor General, Lord Lansdown, on Tuesday last.

Chatham Town Council has passed a by-law to enlarge the town's limits by annexing portions of the township of Chatham, Harwick, Raleigh and Dover East.

The Norwich station on the Brantford & Tilsonburg line of the G. T. R. was struck by lightning on Tuesday morning and it and all the contents burnt.

Some of the finest cattle in Ontario are raised in Middlesex. Weeks Bros., of Mount Brydges, recently shipped 58 head to London, Eng., the average being 1,565.

The emigration to British North America in August was 4,839, being 1,200 more than during the same month last year. During the year the increase has been over 12,000.

George Jones, accountant of the Bank of London, at Watford, has skipped with $2,000. The affair caused quite a sensation in Watford as Jones was held in high esteem there.

Sir Alexander Campbell gave a dinner at Government House on Tuesday evening in honor of the visit of the Governor General and Admiral Vignes and his party to the city.

Mr. Albin Rawlings, of Forest, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed the late Stephen White, of Chatham, as member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Dr. Brisson, the defeated candidate at the last local election in Laprairie, has filed a contestation of Mr. Goyette's election on the grounds of bribery and corruption. Several other contested election cases are proceeding.

The motion to continue the interim injunction granted a few weeks ago to restrain the Red River Valley contractors from crossing the Browning lots at Morris was argued on Wednesday last. A great array of legal talent has been engaged.

At the monthly meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, held in the lecture room of St Andrews church on Tuesday evening, Rev. P. McF. McLeod pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church was unanimously elected Moderator for the next three months.

Toronto's collections on revenue account, including personal taxes, water rates, arrears, licenses and fines, for this year up to August 31st amounted to $634,046, against $631,804 for last year, a total increase of $2,242. The statement is considered satisfactory by the Finance Department.

The Montreal Cotton Company has paid a dividend of 2 per cent., making the third dividend since February last. The company is doing well, being next on the list to the Hochelaga Cotton Company, which is paying 2½ per cent. The Canada Cotton Company is paying a dividend of 1½ per cent. quarterly.

The salt trade of Goderich is booming this season, the orders being ahead of the supply right along. The shipments of dairy particularly show a large increase, a testimony to the excellent quality of salt made there. Every day shipments are made by rail, and the shipments by vessels are only limited to the ability to secure vessels.

According to Quebec papers creamery butter in the Eastern Townships is worth 22 cents at whole sale, and cheese is selling at a higher figure this year than it has for 17 years. The Cowansville *Observer* advises farmers to hold on to the fall make, as the prospects for a boom never looked more encouraging. The *News* gives better advice when it says: "Generally speaking it is better policy to sell when prices are good than to hold on. The "Hold on" play has proved the wreck of many a farmer and speculator."

A detailed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1886 has been issued. In addition to the abstract already published it contains complete statements of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance companies doing business in Canada last year, a list of stockholders of the various companies and a statement of the assessment on companies made in accordance with the Insurance Act.

The people of Aylmer were greatly alarmed by the spread of bush fires toward the village on Tuesday morning and bucket brigades were organized to fight the flames. The fire had only to cross one lot before reaching the eastern part of the village. Fortunately a heavy downpour of rain commenced about one o'clock and continued all the afternoon effectually stopping the progress of the flames.

A grand ceremony is to be held at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, P. Q., on Wednesday, September 14th, when a statue of the patron saint will be solemnly crowned by Cardinal Taschereau in the name of Pope Leo and in the presence of the Archbishop and Bishops of Canada, as well as prelates from the United States. Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will preach an English sermon and Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, will speak in French.

According to the statement of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, the total estimated loss by fire in Montreal for the present year up to August 31st was $1,010,710, of which $721,453 had to be paid by the insurance companies. In addition there are the heavy losses that have been experienced this month, which will bring the total loss of the insurance companies up to date to nearly a million dollars. This is claimed to be an unprecedented condition of affairs.

So far as the Indian Department is concerned, matters are at a standstill with regard to the Oka Indian troubles. The Government offer of $5,000 to defray the expense of removing the Indians to the township of Gibson, Muskoka, still holds good. The department has offered to pay the expenses of a delegation from Oka to Muskoka to examine the land there, and report on the condition of the Indians in Gibson who went from Oka four or five years ago, but it has not been accepted.

An interesting experiment was made on Tuesday in Montreal in connection with English granulated sugar, imported by J. A. Mathewson & Co. Seven and a half pounds of the Canadian sugar sold by the combination and a similar quantity of the imported article were dissolved, and when tested by a sacharometer the Scotch sugar showed a density of 24 degrees against 23 degrees shown by Redpath's, thus proving that the imported article had greater sweetening power than the latter.

Says the Galt *Reporter*: Within the past few days there has left one or other of Galt railway stations a shipment of axles, etc., by Linton, Lake & Co., to British Columbia; a large shipment from the Victoria Wheel Co. to Sydney, New South Wales; several safes from the Safe Works of Goldie & McCulloch to Montreal; large engine to a point in the Northwest; besides mill and other smaller machinery to every part of Ontario and sister provinces. This will give an idea of the wide field occupied by Galt manufacturers.

The Rebellion Claims Commission has completed its labours, and the various awards made by it have been paid by the Government. Over $90,000 have been paid during the last two or three weeks in the Calgary district alone. The commission rejected a large number of claims, and awarded only a fraction of the amount claimed in many others. The claimants in these cases feel agrieved, and many of them have decided to sue the Government in the Exchequer Court. The Bell Farm Company have already taken action, and their example is being followed by a number of others.

Mr. Schreiber, manager of Government railways, states that very satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the Short Line railway between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces. From Lachine to Iberville, a distance of 38 miles, the road is completed. Between Iberville and Sherbrooke, 59 miles, the road is nearly finished and will be in running order this fall. Work on the section between the International boundary and Mattawamkeag, 149 miles, is being pushed vigorously. The grading is well forward, and hopes are entertained of all the track being laid before winter sets in. Greater progress would undoubtedly have been made on this section had not the contractor experienced considerable difficulty in securing men.

A deputation from Prescott representing the brewery and distillery interest, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Wiser, ex-M. P., G. T. Labatt, J. W. Plumb and J. E. Glasgow, had an interview on Tuesday with Mr. Miall, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Ottawa. It is understood the deputation asked for certain modifications in the regulations relating to the inspection of breweries and distilleries. In the afternoon the same delegation waited on Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin, and discussed with them the question of a site for a public building is is proposed to erect in the town of Prescott.

An important meeting of the shareholders of the defunct Canada Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in Montreal when a statement of the affairs of the society since the trustees took office in December, 1887, prepared by the committee of shareholders appointed at a former meeting, was submitted. The statement claimed that the total expenses amounted to $47,311 and the collections to $93,202, leaving a balance of collections over expenses of $45,890. The total liabilities amount to $56,471 and the assets to $89,804. The committee reported that the total expenses bore altogether too large a proportion to the amount of the collections. An exciting discussion took place over the report, in the course of which some of the shareholders severely criticized the management of the liquidators, whose resignation was demanded. Mr. P. L. Ross, one of the liquidators, expressed his willingness to resign, but Mr. Dumesnil, another of the liquidators, refused. A motion was passed authorizing a committee to take charge of the administration of the affairs of the company upon the withdrawal of the liquidators. The society includes shareholders in all parts of the Dominion.

The meeting of the Board of Railway Commissioners was held in Mr. Schreiber's office at the Railway Department, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Alexander Galt presiding. There were also present Messrs. C. Moberly, E. R. Burpee, Collingwood Schreiber and M. S. Lonergan, secretary. A discussion took place as to the line of future action the commission should take in furtherance of its duties, and eventually it was decided to authorize Messrs. Moberly and Burpee to proceed to the United States to enquire into the operation of the Inter-State Commerce bill and also of the several commissions appointed by different States. It is thought that these two gentlemen will be able to collect a mass of information which will be useful to the Canadian commission in preparing its report. It was decided to call a meeting of the commission in Montreal about the end of September, for the purpose of hearing evidence from representatives of the different railway companies. This meeting will probably be their last, the intention being to take no further evidence, but to utilize the remaining months of the year in preparing a report and to have it ready for presentation to Parliament. Messrs. Burpee and Moberly leave to-morrow for Chicago, going thence to St. Louis, and working back to New York. They will be gone about a fortnight.

The long-expected railway statistics for the fiscal year 1885-86 are out. They indicate continued progress on railway construction in Canada, but it is to be regretted that the figures do not come down to last June instead of being fourteen months old. The number of miles of railway in operation in 1886 was 10,697, or 548 more than in the previous year, and double the number in operation ten years ago. The number of passengers carried was 9,861,024, and the tons of freight 15,670,460. The earnings were $33,389,382, and the working expenses $24,177,582, leaving a profit of over nine millions. During the year the following increases were noted:—Total miles of railway completed, that is track laid, 750; elevators, 4; guarded level crossings, 8; unguarded level crossings, 514; overhead bridges, 26; engines owned, 39; first-class cars owned, 28. In 1886 the number of casualties to passengers were six killed and 59 injured. The total number of persons killed on the Canadian roads, including passengers, employes, trespassers and others, was 143. This statement is liable to impress the casual observer with an exaggerated idea of the danger attending railway travel in Canada, but upon a close scrutiny it will appear that the chief cause of fatal casualties is the practice of walking or otherwise being upon the track, and that the practice of boarding or alighting from trains in motion is also responsible for a large number.

AMERICAN.

J. C. Rankin, who is charged with issuing notes of $1,000 upon the First National Bank of Peru, Ill., was arrested Saturday and lodged in jail.

It was stated at Newport, R. I., on Sunday night, on good authority that Admiral Luce would be relieved from the command of the North Atlantic squadron this week and be made President of the war college at Newport.

It is rumored that S. S. Hollingsworth, Vincennes, recently convicted Treasurer, is to be pardoned by Gov. Gray. Hollingsworth embezzled $80,000 of the public funds and spent it in a fast life last winter. He was sent up for three years.

The Hancock county fair opened at Carthage, Ill., on Monday with a large list of exhibits and a fair attendance. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday were the big days. There will be some fine trotting, especially on Thursday, as a large list of good horses is entered.

The sawmill of A. H. Barret & Son, at Vincennes, was destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss is $8,000. The property was insured in the Niagara for $750; Continental, $500; North British, London, $1,500; Franklin, $750; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Norwich Union, $1,5.0.

The Rev. J. S. Hutchinson, pastor of the United Brethren church Decatur, Ill., publicly renounced that faith on Monday night last and has united with the baptist church. He has been in Decatur a year and is one of the brightest ministers in the eldership. The church is now without a pastor.

Some enterprising individual in Clark county, Kansas, has been experimenting with gypsum in the manufacture of brick. The bricks are said to be as white as the driven snow, and as firm as rock, and if it is found that they will stand the weather a great many of them will be made next summer.

Since the discovery of petroleum 53,000 wells have been drilled in Pennsylvania and the adjacent oil territory. It cost $200,000,000 to sink these wells. The oil they have produced sold at the wells for $500,000,000, therefore the profit of the producers has been $300,000,000. There is no estimate at hand of the profits of the Standard Oil Company.

The city council of Winfield, Kansas, has passed an ordinance providing a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $10 for permitting weeds to grow more than eight inches high along the sidewalks or streets, or more than twelve inches high on any lot or piece of ground within the corporate limits of the city.

A colored sleeping-car porter named Poindexter was arrested on Monday at Jersey City, N. J., charged with kidnapping the three children of Mrs. Ford of Locust Valley, Cal. The lady positively identifies him as the man with whom she left her children, and a citizen testifies that he saw Poindexter with the party.

The Department of State at Washington has received copies of a recent contract made between the Venezuela Government and Cuerca Creus of Venezuela, for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Venezuela and the United States. The project is expected to result in great benefit to the two countries.

This is the way the Arkansas City boom is figured by a local paper: We are to have a $45,000 paper mill, a $100,000 hotel, a $60,000 opera house, a $300,000 cotton mill, a $30,000 bed spring and mattress factory, a $375,000 round house, side tracks and machine shops, a pork packing establishment, and many other enterprises too numerous to mention.

Kansas comes to the front with the claim of the heaviest Merino fleece on record, a contemporary affirms. The name of the sheep producing it is Baby Lord, and the owners are Reynolds & David, Sumner county. His fleece (his second) weighed fifty-two pounds, and the shearing was done by an expert, S. W. Lee (formerly of Washington county, Penn.), who needed six hours to complete the job. The heaviest fleeces known before this were those of Diamond, of Michigan, and of Bob Lusk, of Texas, each of which weighed forty-four pounds.

FOREIGN.

Cabul advices say skirmishes have occurred between the Russians and the people of Herat, at Killai-Kalambtoi, near Zulfikar.

Two men were arrested at Toulouse while taking notes of the movements of the troops on suspicion of being German spies. They proved, however, to be reporters.

It is reported that Ayoub Khan has reached Kushak, where he will meet the fatherly Sierda of the Jamshedis, and solicit the aid of his tribe to overun Afghanistan.

The journey of Count Herbert Bismarck to England is thought to be for the purpose of attending the coming marriage of the daughter of Lord Londonderry, Viceroy of Ireland.

Captain Schmidt, a French artillery officer commanding the French mission to Mequinez, fell behind the main body of his command and was attacked by Arabs, who strangled and then beheaded him.

M. Pasteur is preparing a defence in the shape of a report on the death of his patients, which will be read before the Academy of Medicine. The death of the Viscount Doneraile, following upon repeated failures of the virus to operate as Pasteur intended, has created a strong anti-Pasteur feeling not only in Paris, but throughout Europe, wherever special attention has been directed to the theory of preventive inoculation for rabies. Dr. Peters, at the last Academy meeting, informed his colleagues that the Vienna doctors had lost all hope of discovering any real and practical good in the Pasteur treatment. The Austro-Hungarian Minister of the interior, in consequence of the general voice against the inoculation practice among the Austrian physicians, has decided to suppress the subvention for the Pasteur Institute.

Then And Now.

It may be all very well to cry out about the state of Toronto in particular, and of Canada in general, by pointing to the fact of two murders in one week in the metropolis of Ontario. But after all are things so very bad? There is a good deal of vice, no doubt, and burglaries are only too frequent. Tramps are increasing in number and are very likely becoming more daring. Still there is another side. Things might be better, of course, but then on the other hand they might be a great deal worse, and when compared with what was thought in England a hundred years ago, for instance, to be a very high condition of morals and civilization, they are positively excellent. In 1785, we are told, ninety-six persons were hanged at the Old Bailey. In 1789, a woman was burned at the stake for coining. Still in spite of this enormous severity of punishment crime was rampant. Daring burglaries accompanied by every circumstance of violence took place in London every night. Highwaymen infested the suburban roads and not seldom plied their calling in London itself. Young gentlemen of broken fortunes and tradesmen whose business had grown slack, swelled the ranks of desperadoes. The Lord Mayor was made to stand and deliver in Turnham Green. Of course that is no reason why houses should be rifled and men shot down in Toronto in this year of grace. Of course not. At the same time, let us not think matters are worse than they really are. The police may be a trifle sleepy and the accommodation in prisons and police cells not every thing that could be desired. Still there is no need for tearing one's hair, even though a man *has* been found shot through the head and another has been hurt in a tavern brawl. So long as intoxicating liquors are sold and used such things will take place, and far from thinking that matters are incurably bad, we are rather pleased that in the circumstances they are not a great deal worse.

By the steamer Alameda, which arrived on Sunday last at San Francisco, it is learned that the expedition in New Guinea, despatched to inquire into and punish the perpetrators of the recent massacre of missionaries and native Christians at the mouth of the Heath River, attacked a Moveavi village and had a fight with the natives, several of whom were killed and a number wounded. One of the attacking party was wounded by an arrow, but not seriously. At a subsequent expedition the natives fled and their village was burned.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

It has been said, as with authority, "The days of our years are three-score and ten, and though men be so strong that they live four-score years, yet is this strength then but labour and sorrow, so soon passeth it away and we are gone." The Psalmist (this particular psalm is attributed to Moses) would probably have modified his opinion had there been men in his day like our English Gladstone, the moulder of a State's decree, (to say nothing of his stalwart woodmanship) long after the the three-score years and ten have passed; or Palmerston, Prime Minister in his 80th year; or Brougham, full of strength when long past even the four-score years. In America, Bryant and Longfellow were hale and active men at four-score. In Europe such men as Moltke and Bismarck show that the Psalmist's rule does not now hold good, whatever may have been the case in his time. But in our days, as in the days of old, the philosopher lives longer than the ruler, the statesman and the warrior. The same age which has seen a Wellington die at 82 and Palmerston at 70 has still living the physicist Chevreul at over a hundred, and has but lately lost the philanthropist Montefiore, who had also passed the century.

The common idea is, however, that longevity depends entirely on inherited constitution. The man whose father and mother, grandparents, and great-grandparents attained a high average age is supposed to have a much better chance of long life than one whose forefathers had been short-lived. Probably there is much truth in this idea; but it is not improbable, and the point seems worth careful study, that longevity is affected indirectly rather that directly by inheritance. It may well be that the descendant of long-lived folk is apt to be long-lived, not solely or chiefly because he inherits constitutional peculiarities tending to length of life, but because he inherits qualities leading to temperance and abstinence by which life is prolonged, or even simply because temperance and abstinence have been encouraged during his youth by example and by precept.

THE CASE OF LOUIS CORNARO.

Considering the question of longevity from this point of view, the case of Louis Cornaro, which has always been thought most instructive, becomes full also of encouragement.

In the first place, it must be remembered that Cornaro (who was born at Venice about the year 1467) was a man of weak constitution. Moreover, from the age of 18 to that of 35 he pursued courses that would have seriously taxed the strongest constitution. Life at 35 was a burden to him because of the disorders brought on by riotous living and indulgence in every kind of excess. The next five years were passed in almost unremitted suffering. He was told by his physicians, when forty years old, that nothing could prolong his life for more than two or three years, but that such life as remained to him might be less painful than the years he had recently lived if he would adopt more temperate habits. If ever there was a case where inherited constitution and an intemperate life threatened an early death this was one. But as events befell it turned out that if ever there was a case where the life-preserving effects of wise regimen and abstemious habits were demonstrated Cornaro's must be cited as especially significant.

At the age of 40 Cornaro began gradually to reduce the quantity of food, both liquid and solid, which he took each day, till at length he only took what nature absolutely required. He tells us that at first he found this severe regimen very disagreeable, and confesses that he "relapsed from time to time to the flesh-pots of Egypt." But by resuming his efforts after each failure he succeeded in less than a year in adopting permanently a spare and moderate system. By this time he was already restored to perfect health. But thus far he had only followed the counsels of the physicians somewhat more steadily than they expected, or than is usual in such cases, and therefore with unexpected good results. It was after he had recovered his health that he went on to those experiments by which he seemed to show how life may be extended far beyond the Psalmist's allowance.

FROM TEMPERANCE

he proceeded to abstemiousness. Undeterred by the doubt of his physicians as to the wisdom of such a course, he diminished his daily allowance of food until at last the yelk of an egg sufficed him for a meal! Throughout the time when he was thus reducing his allowance of food his health and spirits kept improving. Nay, he tells us that even his enjoyment in eating had increased; for he says he could now get more pleasure from a small meal of dry bread than he had ever obtained in the days of his excesses from the most exquisite dainties of the table. As regards regimen, Cornaro simply "avoided extremes of heat and cold, over-fatigue, late hours, sexual excesses and all violent passions of the mind;" he took modest exercise in the open air; and his chief pleasures were those obtained from literary and artistic study, from the contemplation of fine scenery, noble buildings, beautiful combinations of colours, and sweet music.

When Cornaro was within two years of four-score his diet was regulated, in quality and quantity, as follows:—In four meals he took each day twelve ounces in all of solid food, consisting of bread (stale, of course, for he was not weak-minded), light meat, yelk of egg and soup; of liquid food other than pure water he took fourteen ounces of light wine. Thus his solid food, equally divided among four meals, amounted to only three ounces per meal, while he took per meal about three and one-half ounces, or as nearly as possible one-third of a tumbler full of claret or some other wine of the kind.

IT MUST BE NOTED,

however, that this extreme abstemiousness, as well as the special nature of the food, solid and liquid, consumed by Cornaro, must be regarded as actually essential parts of his experience so far as longevity is concerned. We may reasonably attribute his exceeding sensitiveness in regard to food to peculiarities of constitution. He tells us that his medical friends, deeming his allowance too small, urged him to add two ounces daily to his solid and as many to his liquid food, a change which he adopted for awhile, but had presently to discontinue because his vivacity was destroyed, and he was becoming peevish and melancholy. But this, while it shows that Cornaro was exceptionally sensitive and had probably a very weak constitution, only strengthens the evidence which his case supplies as to the advantage of temperance and even abstemiousness. If one so weak could live the life of a very strong and hearty man merely by reducing his food to what many would call "starvation point," what resources there must be in an abstemious life for those of strong constitutions who shortened their lives by what most men call simply full and generous living.

AT THE AGE OF 83

Cornaro wrote his treatise, "The Advantages of a Temperate life," adding later three other discourses on the same subject. His fourth and last discourse, which appeared in a letter addressed to Barbaro, Patriarch of Aquileia, was written at the age of 95. In this he says "he finds himself in possession of health and vigor, and in perfect command of all his faculties." According to some accounts, Cornaro lived to the age of 104, which Addison seems to have believed, for he says that, "having passed his hundredth year, Cornaro died without pain or agony, and like one who falls asleep." But comparing Cornaro's remarks in his discourse with the best information we have up to the time of his death, which appears to have occurred in 1566, it would seem that he was either in his 99th or 100th year when he died.

How much Cornaro's abstemious and ascetic ways must have had to do with his remarkable vitality may be inferred from the fact that having, when 70 years old, met with a terrible accident, by which his head and body were battered and a leg and an arm dislocated, he recovered—though the physicians had pronounced his injuries fatal—almost without medical treatment, and without any feverish symptoms.

The Czar's Next Move.

It turns out that the proposal that Russia and Turkey should conjointly regulate Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Berlin has been accepted. The Porte has united with the Czar in empowering the Russian General Ernroth to supercede the present unsanctioned Government at Sophia and Philippopolis, to convoke a new and constitutional Sobranje, to which no members from Eastern Roumelia would be eligible, and to elect, in the place of Prince Ferdinand, a ruler acceptable to both the interposing powers. If the threatened resistance to Ernroth's mission is actually offered, a legal basis would be laid for armed occupation, which would doubtless follow.

It will be noticed that the Czar occupies precisely the same ground on which he planted himself at the date of Prince Alexander's resignation. He holds now, as he did then, that the Sobranje, or Bulgarin National Assembly, had no right even to designate a provisional regency, and much less to choose a permanent ruler, since from the moment it admitted delegates from the Turkish province of Eastern Roumelia it lost the elective powers conferred by the Berlin treaty. Ernroth, in short, is ordered to do the very thing that Kaulbars failed to do.

There is, however, a marked difference in the circumstances under which the new Russian envoy will approach Bulgaria. The proceedings of Kaulbars were viewed with undisguised disapproval at Constantinople, and they provoked sharp remonstrance from Austria, Italy, and England. What Bismarck thought could only be divined from the action of the men at Rome and Vienna who, since the formation of the triple alliance, have been his puppets. Now, on the contrary, not one of the obstructive agencies just named is likely to give Gen. Ernroth much trouble. With their subsidized dependent, Abdurraham, dying at Cabul, and Ayoub Khan hovering upon the outskirts of Afghanistan, the British Government have far more to lose than gain by open rupture with Russia, to which too vigorous defence of the Bulgarian revolutionists would inevitably lead.

As for Austria, she is divested of all moral protest against the Ernroth mission by the revelation of her own corrupt bargain to accept Bosnia and the Herzegovina as a counterpoise to Russia's acquisition of Bulgaria. Indeed, she now has cause to fear, in presence of the striking change in the Porte's attitude, that the retrocession of the provinces obtained on false pretences may be suddenly demanded. That the Porte, on its part, has a right under the treaty of Berlin to depute a Russian General, or anybody else, to re-establish its authority in Eastern Roumelia, is undisputed. The knowledge, however, that this right would not have been exercised without the secret approval of Bismarck will have a decisive influence on the action of England, Austria, and Italy, who have been hitherto inclined to support Prince Ferdinand.

It also is a coincidence worth noting that just after the Porte, for reasons known to itself, determines to co-operate with Russia, the Czar's new organ at Moscow prints a violent diatribe against the French republic.

Flog Them.

There are some crimes that have such special aggravations that there is no use talking about showing mercy to those who perpetrate them. Society is bound to run such down, as it would run down mad dogs or poisonous snakes. They must be stamped out, though the extremest measures be necessary for this purpose. What, for instance, is the use of showing mercy to those who outrage little girls and assault women whenever they think they can do so with impunity? Why should there be any hesitation about scourging such within an inch of their lives? Indeed, while we are not specially blood-thirsty it would have no hesitation about repudiating anything like deep sorrow if some such actually expired under the lash. The world would be well quit of them and others might be made to fear. Emasculation also will need to be resorted to and why not? There have before this been eunuchs who have made eunuchs of men and there never was a better reason for this being effected than for the cause referred to. Vitriol throwers ought also to taste the lash. The fact is society has of late whined too much over the supposedly unfortunate criminal. It will be well to have a little heroic treatment for these amiable individuals if only for a change, when Messieurs the Assassins show the example, it has been well said society will give up taking life. And when ravishers, vitriol throwers and what not cultivate a little becoming abstinence from their favorite iniquities, the lash need have no terrors for them. If they won't, let them be lashed till their ribs are seen, and then let them pick up their clothes and be off till the next time. They can always keep their skin whole and their feelings undisturbed by keeping their lives decently clean and their conduct fairly irreproachable.

Shot his Wife and Daughter.

Thomas Joyce, a vegetable peddler, living in Pittsburg fatally shot his wife and seriously wounded his daughter, aged 18 years, theother afternoon. Joyce had been drinking hard for several months, and was frequently before the Mayor for abusing his family. That morning he started out to sell his horse and waggon, but failing to do so, returned home at noon. His wife and daughter were washing clothes and no particular attention was paid to him. Without any warning he drew a revolver and fired four shots in quick succession. Two of the bullets struck Mrs. Joyce and theother two entered the body of the daughter. Both fell bleeding to the floor, and the would-be murderer then turned coolly frot the house and started down the street. Before he had gone far, however, he was captured and taken to the Central Station. He said that as he could not sell his horse and waggon he had determined to kill his family and then kill himself. Mrs. Joyce is unconscious and will die. The daughter's condition is serious.

The proposed evictions on the Ponsonby estates have been abandoned under the provisions of the Land Act. Twenty-six of the Ponsonby tenants are protected and cannot be evicted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The newspapers all agree that the mobilising experiment is a success. They say that if France had been in such a condition for war in 1870 as she is now Germany would have found her match.

The man who robbed the safe in the office of the Credit Mobilier of 125,000 francs has been arrested. He is a clerk employed in the office. He returned after the office was closed on Saturday evening, and obtained the keys of the safe.

It is stated that in an interview with the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Rouvier, the French Premier, made a proposition relative to Swiss occupation of neutralized Savoy in the event of war between France and Italy.

At the meeting of the Bank of British North America held in London, on Tuesday last, Mr. Hoare who was in the chair, saw the directors were well satisfied with the profits earned by the bank during the half year ending in June last.

Messrs Dillon and O'Brien have signed a notice calling a convention of delegates from all the League branches in Limerick County, to meet at Limerick and arrange a plan for raising a fund in aid of evicted tenants and to counteract the landlords' efforts at extermination.

An official note issued by the Brasilian Legation indicates an intention on the part of the Brazilian Government to suppress an attempt made under the auspices of Frenchmen in Guiana to found a republic in the neutral territory of Counani, between Brazil and Guiana.

A report was current in the lobbies of the British House of Commons, a few days ago, that the Pacific as well as the Atlantic question would be submitted to the Fisheries Commission—that ended the Commissioners would consider all outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States.

The English and Scotch holders of Ontario Investment Stock and debentures have entrusted their interests in the hands of Mr. Sorley of Taulin, Sorley, and Brown, a firm of Edinburg lawyers. Mr. Sorley has arrived in London. A rough estimate made by the auditors puts the Association's losses at 33 1-3 per cent. on the paid-up stock.

Central Asian affairs need constant attention. Russia plainly says that should Abr dur Rahman, Ameer of Afganistan, die or be upset, the protocols of the Afghan frontier commission just completed will be destroyed, as the obligations of England to Afghanistan remain valid only so long as the present Ameer continues to reign. The Russian concentration on the northern frontier of Afghanistan aims at the occupation of Herat, and such a step by Russia will force the British Government to occupy Candahar and Cabul. A considerable force of English troops has been concentrated on the Afghan frontier, in preparation for such a contingency, and the question whether there are not parts of Central Asia in which there is no room for two powers at the same time will then have to be decided.

The following semi-official statement is made public:—The flight of Ayoub Khan does not alter the relations existing between the Russians and the Afghans. The Russian Government had nothing to do with Ayoub's flight and does not feel called upon to concern herself with internal complications. It is not likely that Ayoub's escape will cause fresh difficulties between England and Russia, both of those Governments, when settling the Russo-Afghan frontiers, having adopted a solid ethnographic basis, partly guided by Turcoman and Afghan traditions. The arrangement is a durable one, and was established in such a manner that there remains no trace of dissatisfaction nor pretext for ulterior claims on either side. No incident like the flight of Ayoub can revive the difference, which the two Powers desired to settle once for all.

Henry Chapman, living three miles southeast of Moncton, was sick Wednesday and his daughter, Mrs. J. Watterson, who lives with her husband about forty rods in direct line through the woods from Chapman's house, was there helping take care of him. About 4 p. m. another daughter, Mary Chapman, about 17 years old, and strong and healthy, started on the path through the woods for Watterson's home to do a few chores for her sister. When about three-quarters of the way over she was met by a man, who stopped her and said: "I have a grudge against your whole family and intend to kill all of you!" The girl ran, and as she reached the house the villain caught her and attempted to stab her with a dirk. She broke from him and snatching up an unloaded gun which hung on the wall presented it at him as with dirk in hand he followed her into the house. She snapped the gun at him. He turned and fled for the woods. Up to the present time he has not been found, though parties are scouring the country in all directions.

Civilization and Society Position.

In these days of outcry against the great disparities of social condition is there not something sensible in the following remarks:—"It is plain upon a moment's reflection that poverty and wealth are only relative terms, like heat and cold. If there were no difference in the command we have over the material comforts of life, there would be no poverty and no wealth. As we go down in the scale of civilization we find the contrast less and less. So, on the contrary, as we go up in civilization, we find the contrast greater. There is every reason to suppose that this distinction will become more and more marked at every step of advance. At every step of civilization the rewards of right living and the penalties of wrong living both become far heavier. Every chance for accomplishing something better brings with it a chance of equivalent loss by neglect or incapacity. An American Indian who had a bow and arrow was far superior in wealth to one who was destitute of those things, but one who has a breech-loading rifle is separated from one who has not, by a far wider interval. The men among whom there is the least social problem are those who are in the lowest steps of barbarism, among whom no one has such superiority over the others in his emancipation from misery, as to make them by contrast feel the stress of their situation." The man who has the rifle will likely get the lion share of the game, but is that a reason for forcing all to keep to bows and arrows? Abolish poverty by all means, but how is this formidable work to be set about? Can it be managed, and yet leave human ignorance, vice, improvidence and handlessness where they were and now are? The destruction of the poor is their poverty. The great question and problem is how to get quit of it.

Germany holds firmly to the treaties which have been broken by the princes of Coburg and Battenberg, not for the sake of pleasing other powers, but out of regard for her own signature. For frivolity the peace of Europe was placed at stake through the Coburg Orleans enterprise. There is not even the semblance of an excuse for that enterprise, and it is only to be explained on the understanding that the Coburger is the executor of an exclusively Orleanist policy."

The electric railway now running at Los Angeles is pronounced a great success. They claim that an electric railway can be built for one third of the cost of a cable road, and be run at much greater speed and less expense. They have run as high as 20 miles per hour, but the usual speed is from 10 to 12. The field where electricity is being employed is evidently enlarging daily and its possibilities are something marvelous.

Maria Kennedy died Saturday at the house of John Vatter, Cementville, Clarke County, Indiana, at the age of 102 years. She was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana shortly after being emancipated. She was then the slave of William Kennedy, whose plantation was on Salt River, twelve miles from Louisville. Three children, the youngest 54 years old, twenty grandchildren, the oldest 40 years old, and thirty-nine great-grandchildren are her descendants.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd, 1887

THE LOAN.

In reference to our position on the question of a loan, we have yet seen no reason for changing our opinion. Mr. Palliser in his letter of to-day, reminds us that the corporation, or tax payers, are not bound to pay all debts incurred by the Council. We are perfectly well aware that the Council cannot act outside of the limit placed upon it by the act of incorporation. The question then is, have the debts been contracted illegally? No matter what may have been the extravagance or the errors in judgment made by the Council, the debts must be assumed and paid by the people, provided they have been contracted according to law. From Mr. Palliser's own words we must conclude the debts are legal; firstly, because his reasons for delay in payment is apparently not because the people are not bound to pay, but in order to keep the Council from going further into debt, and secondly, because he says no one desires to repudiate the debt. From that we presume it is granted that the Council must pay sometime, and why not now? Moreover "the debt can be paid without either a loan or a direct tax, and I declare my readiness to undertake the liquidation of this indebtedness," etc. The inference is then that the debt ought to be paid, but the mode of payment is a wrong one. Up to the present time two ways only, presented themselves to us, one a direct tax, the other a loan, if Mr. Palliser has any other means which would, in our opinion, relieve the town of its embarrassments in a successful manner, we would give it the same support which we now give the loan. It is a mistake to say that we called "those who invoke the law, 'grumblers,' 'obstinate resisters of the law,' etc." The words used were intended to have no special reference to any person who had invoked the law. Our remarks were intended to apply generally. There are certain taxes which are legally and justly due the Corporation, and any person who refuses to pay is a "resister of the law." We did not say there "was a debt of $6000 for public works," what we did say was, "the Corporation owes over $6000 to men who have done work and have been waiting for their money for over two years." We agree with Mr. Palliser that there are not many permanent public works to show for the debt, but that does not lessen our obligation to liquidate it. Of course if these debts have been contracted illegally and unjustly, then we have nothing to say, but if not, it is scarcely fair to deprive men of their pay in order to prevent the Council from going into debt. Again we agree with Mr. Palliser in holding the Council responsible if they proceed illegally in regard to this loan, as their past experience should convince them of the necessity of securing the very best advice possible on the legality of the step they are about to take. The amount spent on public works is over $1000 as will be seen from the following statement:

Hospital building and lot,	$600
Bridge near Cruise's,	100
Fish's Bridge,	465
West River Bridge,	450
Barron's Bridge,	435
Total,	$2,050.

It is to be hoped our farmers will endeavour to make the County Exhibition as successful as possible this year. Some may ask how are we to do this? Firstly, by attending, secondly, by entering articles for competition. Some people think unless they are sure of first or second prize, it is not worth while trying at all, but this is a great mistake. In order to show what our County can and is doing, farmers should not refrain from making many entries. Although the Society will never have much success without permanent buildings, let us do our best under the present circumstances. The exhibition takes place next Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Prize Essay, by E. D. Aylen, Aylmer.

WARS.

England has been engaged in numerous wars during the last fifty years, but these have been nearly all brief and unimportant. She destroyed the Turkish fleet to secure the independance of Greece. She bombarded Acre to restore Syria to Turkey. She chastized Algiers for the practice of piracy. In India she subdued the Goorkhas, the Afghans, the Burmese and the Sikhs. She was also obliged to destroy her own native army in India, in punishment of its mutiny. She fought three times with China, and four times with the Kaffirs. She had a a toy war with Persia. She waged with the Abyssinians in a doubtful quarrel, a war composed of one battle, and noted for its enormous cost. She had a war with the Zulus and Boers. But the only war, which recalls the fighting period of her history, was that which she waged with Russia for the protection of Turkey. The real cause of the war was this: Louis Napoleon, nephew of the great Napoleon, was elected president of France, and just as his term of office expired he imprisoned the members of the Legislature, and all the prominent politicians and military officers whom he was able to seize. He shot down hundreds of unarmed and peaceful men and women in the streets of paris, that he might crush out all though of resistance to himself by terror. He did not wish to let the people brood over his acts. As he did not possess a ground of misunderstanding with any of the great powers of Europe, he urged unreasonable demands on the feeble government of Turkey. He claimed for the Latin monks, that they should have a key of the Holy place at Palestine, as well as the Greek monks, and to be allowed to place a star, with the arms of France upon it, in the church. Nicholas, the emperor of Russia, resisted and claimed that he was protector of the members of the Greek church in the Turkish empire. The negotiations which followed, owing to the desire of Napoleon for war, the war like spirit of the English people, and the ill temper of Nicholas, failed to preserve peace, and war followed. Some fighting took place between the Russians and Turks at Sinope, before the French and English engaged in the war. They directed their forces against Sebastipol, the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea. During the war, besides the bombardment of Sebastipol three severe battles were fought, at Inkerman, Alma, and Balaklava, in which English pluck and endurance came out winners as they always did before. Even the mistake at Balaklava, where 600 light cavalry, with

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleying and thundering,

charged an army in battle array, proved that they could do what no other troops in the world could. This war was closed by a treaty which forbade Russia from keeping war ships and from building forts on the Black Sea. But when France was at war with Germany 15 years afterwards, Russia would submit no longer to the terms imposed upon her in her day of weakness. What was the good of this war? It cost England 50,000,000 of money, and 22,000 men. It saved the Turkish government, which will fall anyway. Although the material benefits of all these wars are not very perceivable, they proved at least that British soldiers had not lost any of the valor which bore them through so many victories from Crecy to Waterloo—that they still know how to fight and how to die. Inkerman showed the former Balaklava, Isandula and Rorks Drift showed the latter.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF ENGLAND DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS.

In England, fifty years ago, there were no canals, no railroads, and the roads were so bad that men could not travel without personal danger. In all Europe there were no roads worse than in England. It cost 40s to transport a ton of coal from Liverpool to Manchester. The large towns often endured famine, while the farmers, at no great distance, could find no way of conveying their meat and grain to them. Communication between London and Glasgow was maintained by a stage coach, which went only once a month, and which took 12 to 14 days to do it in. During the winter months travel was generally impossible. But now, England has more canals than any other country in the world. Her railroads form a network all over the land. The operations of these railroads yield a gross annual income of £60,000,000. Roads in England are no longer to be complained of.

BEFORE 1837 THERE WAS NO TELEGRAPH.

A line of telegraph was first constructed on the Blackwall railway and used for the transmission of signals. A little later the telegraph was taught to print the messages, which it bore. Then other railway companies hastened to construct telegraphs for their own uses only; but soon for those of the public also. The use of this invention spread rapidly and soon extended across the sea. Dublin was connected with London, Dover with Calais. In a short time afterwards the Atlantic cable was laid, connecting Europe with America.

In 1814, printing machines could only turn out 1100 copies per hour.

It was at the beginning of this reign that the first steam ship went across the Atlantic Ocean.

Matches were invented in this reign.

(To be Continued.)

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

Mr. Wesley and the Church of England.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

With your permission I would like to continue the subject of my last letter; the practical or virtual separation of Mr. Wesley from the English Church. How can two walk together except they be agreed? It might be said of Mr. Wesley as it was of one greater than he, "He came into his own, and his own received him not." "Your fathers," said Christ to the Jews, "killed the prophets, and ye garnish their sepulchres." Wesley was cast out of the Church, and regarded by the vast majority of the clergy and laity, as a schismatic, a seperatist and the leader of a sect. We have abundant proof of this, such as I quoted from Warburton in my former letter. What every body says (as the proverb runs) must be true. It is no wonder that Mr. Wesley was so sensitive on this point, for the lines on which he carried on his work were entirely different from those of the Church. The man who is constantly obliged to assert his loyalty, is at least open to the suspicion of disloyalty, and the man who is always telling you he is honest, will bear watching. Mr. Wesley spent his whole life in building up an organization which tended to separation from, and independance of the Church, as much as water tends to run down hill. He saw this and feared it as an insolvent fears bankruptcy, or a sick man fears death. None denies that Mr. Wesley professed a determination to stick to the Church, but his determination often wavered. In the year 1755, in a letter to the Rev. Samuel Walker, Wesley says, referring to the arguments urged against continuing to attend the services of the church or receiving the Sacraments from men who neither *lived* the gospel, taught it nor *knew* it, he says, "I will freely acknowledge that *I cannot answer these arguments* to my own satisfaction; so that my conclusion that it is lawful to continue in the Church, *stands almost without any premises that can bear its weight.*" Under date of March 11, 1745, Mr. Wesley drew up a statement of matters between the clergy and us. He says, "About seven years since we began preaching inward, *present* salvation, as attainable by *faith alone.* For preaching this doctrine we were *forbidden to preach in the churches.* We then preached in private houses, as occasion offered, and when the houses would not contain the people, in the open air. For this, many of the clergymen preached or printed against us, as both heretics and schismatics. Now several of the Bishops began to speak against us, either in conversation or in public. On this encouragement several of the clergy stirred up the people to treat us as mad dogs. The people did so, both in Staffordshire, Cornwall and many other places. And they do so still, wherever they are not restrained by the fear of the secular magistrate. He asks, do you desire us to desist from preaching in private houses or in the open air? As things are now circumstanced, this would be the same as desiring us not to preach at all." I have before me Wesley's Journal for eleven years, from Oct. 1743 to 1754. During these eleven years he preached occasionally in Mr. Grimshaw's Church and also for Clayton, twice in St. Bartholomew's, London, and in perhaps half a dozen other Churches mostly in Wales. His usual Sunday's work was to preach early in the morning, from five to eight, about one in the afternoon, and later in the afternoon or evening. These sermons were delivered in private houses, in the preaching houses where they were built or rented, or in the open air, *not in the Churches.* He went to church where he often listened to sermons pointed against himself and his work, but sometimes of a much more edifying sort. He partook of the Sacrament where not repelled from it. He often preached near the Churches, and on one occasion the bells were set ringing and the organ playing to drown his voice. Sometimes clergymen who had invited him to preach in their Churches, changed their minds, and on arriving at the Churches they were found closed. At Rough Lee, Mr. W. the clergyman used to first hire the mob and then head it, when they and he were tolerably *drunk.* At another place the only ill behaved hearer was the clerk of the parish. Church Wardens and gentlemen opposed him continually. His experience was sometimes more pleasant. One clergyman gladly confessed him as his spiritual father, and some others conversed with him and entertained him.

Yours truly,
E. S. ORR.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Kaglan, Ont.

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.

[FOR THE WATCHMAN]

In the year eighty-eight
When our troubles were great
It was treason to be a Milesian.

Sometime prior to the above date, there lived in the pretty town of Emiscorthy, in the county Wexford, Ireland, just at the base of the celebrated Vinegar Hill, a worthy son of St. Crispin, Bill Mason by name, who according to the custom of the craft in those days, and may be so still for all I know, went on a tramp to the metropolis and having got a "seat" of work and procured a lodging in a garret, and settled down to work. Now in those days of anarchy and rebellion, there also lived in Dublin and held the office of Town Major there, a certain Major Sirr famous for scenting out rebels as soon as they entered the city. One fine Shoemakers' holiday (Monday,) Bill Mason, who very seldom indulged himself in going on the "spree" and getting drunk as too many of his shopmates were in the habit of doing, took a long stroll towards Dolphin's barn, a suburb of Dublin, and being somewhat tired and travel stained on his return, sat down to rest by the road side, when who should ride up but major Sirr who accosted him with civility, "Good day my man," and was answered equally respectfully, "Good day your honor." "Did you come far to-day my man," queried the major. "Indeed I did, your honor, from the butt of Vinegar Hill." "Ho! ho! what's your profession." "A very good shoemaker, your honor." I mean what's your belief." "The same as Kate McCue, your honor." "And who is Kate McCue, and what's her belief." "She's an old woman who keeps a Sheebeen in Dramgold. I owe her six pence for a pot of porter, she believes I'll never pay her, and I believe the very same thing, your honor." The major finding that he had met with a character, threw him a half crown and rode off, resolved to see him again, and so ended the first interview.

When the system is debilitated by disease, it should be strengthened and renewed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably proves itself worthy of all that can be said in its favor. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—Your motives in advocating a loan to meet the liabilities incurred by the Town Council may aside from the principle—be good enough—looking at the matter from the point of view that all this debt is justly due by the Corporation and should be paid, but you err in confounding this Council with the Corporation, in this sense that the Corporation is not bound to pay all the debts the Council may incur. Now the Council is only the agent of the corporation and as such can bind it only for acts done regularly, that is, lawfully within the powers granted by the Act of Incorporation. The wisdom of granting acts of incorporation to communities has always been questioned from the fact that there are many in these communities opposed to incorporation, and that it is unjust to hand their property over to the management and disposal of others. But says the Legislature, we specify clearly in the Act of Incorporation the powers of the Council which is going to govern you and the rules and regulations it must follow, and if these powers are exceeded or these rules ignored, you are not bound. Under these conditions, those opposed are forced into incorporation and a council is elected to which they are opposed, which proceeds—notwithstanding their resistance and protests—to incur liabilities, ignoring completely, even the semblance of compliance with the terms of the act. Any rat-payer can invoke the law to annul these acts on behalf of the whole corporation, on the principle that imposed taxes are public money, in which every ratepayer—individually as well as collectively—has an interest, and yet you call those who invoke the law "grumblers and obstinate resisters of the law etc." Whose law, pray? What law? Do not the Council complain that they cannot proceed by reason of the law being invoked against its acts. It is not the Council therefore which is the "resisters of the law" by refusing to follow the law until compelled by judgment of the courts. You say there is a debt of $6,000.00 for public works for which the men have not been paid for two years. Where are the public works? What is the amount due for such works if any? Will not $1,000.00 cover it? And this amount the ratepayers are ready to pay if called upon, but this course would not meet the views of the Council, which refrains from collecting now, what is justly due, so as to help on the collecting of what is not justly due, and bring it all in together. How this indebtedness was incurred is another matter, but it goes without saying that matters were run in a pretty high-handed fashion for the first eighteen months after incorporation, notwithstanding numerous protestations both within and without the Council, and the position in which the Council finds itself was repeatedly foretold. Do you wish to have the precedent established that no matter how a municipal debt is incurred that we must borrow to pay it? Must there be no reckoning with extravagant debt contractors? Are the members of the Council to enter office with the understanding that no matter what debts they contract a loan will be forthcoming to meet them. The principal question for the Corporation is not how to pay the present indebtedness, but how to keep the Council from contracting more. No reasonable person has a moment's doubt but that if the Council were relieved from its obligations to morrow, it would not be twelve months before it would be almost as deeply involved again. There would be the same "good intention" and the same after-cry by the Councillors "I was against it," but the Corporation would be called upon to pay all the same. The only check to-day on the "good intentions" of the Council is the want of money and credit. Let any three men give us a guarantee on real estate that no further indebtedness will be incurred and the present debt can be wiped out in a fortnight. No one desires to repudiate the debt whether justly due or not, and no matter how wantonly or uselessly contracted but we want it stopped and not renewed. As to the threat held out of voting for the loan or submit to a direct tax, the Council know very well that the law will not permit either. This threat was used to force the voting for the last loan and where is it now. Let those who urge on this new loan bear the responsibility of the litigation which will ensue from it and not those who resist it. The Council have been told that the debt can be paid without either a loan or a direct tax and all creditors reasonably satisfied. I declare as I have repeatedly declared my readiness to undertake the liquidation of this indebtedness without either a loan or a direct tax and fully satisfy all reasonable creditors.

Yours very sincerely,
J. PALLISER.

Lachute, 14th Sept., 1887.

When symptoms of malaria appear, in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—I have in my possession an "Early Rose" potatoe grown on the farm of W. Morrison Esq., of the Glen weighing five pounds three ounces. The potatoe crop in the Glen is an exceedingly good one, but in the Gore and Morin, several farmers will scarcely raise their seed. A poor lookout and taxes so enormously high. Buckwheat on which many depended for bread and for fattening their pork is all but a total failure.

Yours truly,
JACK.

Indispensable.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints, and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. T. Boll, Weidman, Ont.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to anything before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2248 St. Catherine
AND
65 Mansfield Streets.
MONTREAL.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, all his property in

LACHUTE TOWN,

consisting of

HIS MAGNIFICENT NEW RESIDENCE

heated with steam, hot and cold water, conservatory and all modern conveniences, with outbuildings and the grounds filled with fruit bearing trees, vines, etc.

100 TOWN LOTS

and about 65 acres farm land within the Town.

Mill Privileges

from the new dam and land connected for extensive manufacturing purposes.

The residence now occupied by Mr. Peter Campbell, with eleven rooms, heated by furnace, good grape vines, well, and out buildings.

ALSO

600 acres of timber and farm lands in the Township of Gore. The property can be bought on very reasonable terms. Titles perfect. Any part of the property will be sold separately. Apply early to

F. C. IRELAND.

LACHUTE MILLS, Sept. 20th, 1887.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.,
CONDUCTED BY
PROF. SMITH,

who has had many years of experience in teaching music, both in England and Canada. All branches of music will be taught, including thorough Bass, Reading from Score, Transposition, the theory of Vocal Music explained, Singing and Playing, Piano Forte, Pedal Organ and Violin. Mr. Smith will not teach anywhere but in the School, which will open on or about the

15th November, '78.

School teachers trained to teach elementary Music in the Schools. Pupils studying Musically, $4, others, $6 per term of 13 weeks. School hours from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4. Public examination will be held every six months, including a concert given by the pupils. A competent examiner will be engaged who will examine the scholars publicly in order to show the progress they make every six months. The pupils will receive a thorough musical training. Lessons and practice every day. Pupil teachers trained also to teach black-board lessons, explaining the theory of Music.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
BOA'S NEW BLOCK,
Lachute.

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 handsom circulars. Address
DAVIS & RUIE.
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.

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.

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.

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

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

TWEEDS!

Just received a well assorted stock of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweed
FOR SUITS.

English and Canadian pantings, latest patterns. Prices ranging from 50c. to $2.00 a yard.

FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A JOB LOT
—OF—
SHOES
Prices Ranging
from 1.15 to 1.50, all
REDUCED TO
$1.00

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, Aug. 12th, 1887. 21-ly

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
Advocate.
18-t.f.

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

Valuable Property For Sale

Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jousse Jeweller 40 feet front by 184 feet deep, Main Street near C. P. R. Depot, Town of Lachute.

Apply by letter or otherwise to
A. G. STACKHOUSE,
August 8th 1887. St. Andrews.

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,

(NOT INCORPORATED)

—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 elsewhere.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

NEW GOODS

—AT THE—
WEST END
CLOTHING STORE.

GENTS

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

LIGHT SUMMER SUITS,
FINE BLACK SUITS,
EXTRA FINE TWEED SUITS,
from $6.50 upwards.

CHILDREN'S JERSY SUITS,
BOYS & YOUTHS TWEED SUITS,
from $2.50.

ALSO.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods

JOHN E. BRADFORD
Lachute Mills, August 4th, 1887.

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.

WANTED.

A man to burn a pit of charcoal. Must thoroughly understand the duty.
Apply
DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.
Brownsburg.

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,

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.

FARM FOR SALE!

A GOOD FARM for sale cheap, containing 100 Acres of good soil, well watered and fenced, (over one mile fo fence built by me within the last two years) 15 acres of new seeded meadow. Over 30 tons of hay cut on this place this summer, most of it mowed by machine. Price $1400 For further particulars

Apply to owner,
H. BERNSTEIN,
Dunany P. O.
Que.

J. B. MENZIES, M. D.

(*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.*)

OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)
—IN—
—J PATENAUDE'S BUILDING—
—OPPOSITE—
Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the BLACK SMITH SHOP of
THOMAS POLLOCK, HILL HEAD,
ON
MONDAY, 3rd October, 1887

A number of six acre lots of valuable standing Bush of mixed TIMBER, situated about 4 miles from the Lachute C. P. R. Depot, 1 mile from Summerby's Saw Mill and 2 miles from McOuat's Saw Mill.

Parties wishing to look through the bush can be supplied with a guide on 23rd and 24th days of September, inst., or any day after that, up to day of sale.

☞ Time allowed for taking off the timber will be made known day of sale.

Sale at 2 o'clock P.M. Sharp.

TERMS OF SALE

Six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes

For further information apply to Thomas Pollock, Post Master, Hill Head, Que.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer
Hill Head, 14th Sept., 1887.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY, GO TO
T. JOUSSE'S
—JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT—

WATCHES & JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS and SPECTACLES of any kind, constantly on hand. Complete and beautiful stock of Glasses to suit all sights, tastes and pockets. Celebrated Pebble kept in stock.

Work done at moderate prices A call a respectfully solicited.

T. JOUSSE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, Lachute,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Oxford & New Glasgow Railway.—A Bradley
Property for Sale.—F. C. Ireland.
School of Music.—Prof. Smith.
Jewellery.—T. Jousse.
Auction Sale.—R. T. McArthur.
Artificial Teeth.—McGowan.
Satin.—S. Carsley.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

Railway Time-Table.

GOING WEST.—Trains leave at 10.15 a.m, 6.11 p.m., 10.42 p.m. The 6.11 train only stops at all stations.

GOING EAST.—Trains leave at 6.36 a. m., 11.08 a. m., and 6.37 p. m. The 11.08 train is theonly one stopping at all stations.

The Auction sale next week at Mr. R. T. McArthur's Dalesville, should attract a large number as it affords a good opportunity to purchase good household furniture cheap.

We acknowledge with thanks a report of model schools in the Province of Quebec, kindly sent to us by Hon. Justice Wurtele.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society requests us to state that Messrs J. A. N. McKay, and R. P. De Laronde, Esquires, are giving a special prize on old mares over fifteen years of age, with colts from imported horses, to be exhibited at the annual exhibition of the society, to consist of 3 prizes, 1st to be $3.00, 2nd to be $2.00, and 3rd to be $1. Owing to an oversight this announcement was omited last week.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—It will be seen by our advertising colums to-day that Mr. Ireland offers for sale the whole or any part of his property. This is one of the best chances for capitalists that we know of at present. The property is splendidly located and constantly increasing in value. The whole Lachute Mills property was offered for $28.000 some twelve years ago, during the last seven years Mr. Ireland has sold $25.000 worth on the west side of the river, the balance of which he now offers in parts to suit purchasers. This does not include any of the Lachute Mills property on the East side of the river which is owned by Mr. Fish, except the residence occupied by Mr. Campbell, which is included in the advertisement. As factories increase in this section, which they unquestionably will, the value of the property offered must increase considerably.

AT THE BUTTS.—The annual matches of the Argenteuil Rifle Association was held last Tuesday and Wednesday in St. Andrews. Owing to the smoke the first day's shooting was carried on under great difficulties while on Wednesday it was almost impossible to see the target at 200 yds. Mr. Wm. Owens M. P. P. and Capt. Howard visited the ranges on Tuesday. Among the prizes given were a beautiful cup by Col. Cushing and a magazine repeating rifle by Capt. Howard. On Wednesday, Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P., appeared among the marksmen, and fired five rounds, making a good average score, notwithstanding the fact of its being twenty years or more since he used the rifle. It being impossible to finish the match at long ranges owing to the smoke, it was decided to make a postponement.

BUSH FIRES.—Very serious fires have been raging around for the past few days. Last Monday and Tuesday, a fire originated on the property of Mr. J. White, Upper Lachute and owing to the brisk breeze blowing at the time, swept across the farms of Mr. Doig and W. Hills on the Vide Sac road, burning fences and stubble ground, with the rapidity of lightening. While Mr. Hills and others were endeavoring to check the advance of the fiery element, smoke was seen rising about 10 acres ahead on the property of Mr. Griffith, which proved to be caused by the sparks being carried that distance. Mr. T. McGregor has sustained considerable damage also.

REPORT OF VALUATORS.—The valuators' report was handed to the Secretary-Treasurer yesterday. The following is a synopsis of its contents:—

West Ward	$195,045.00
Centre Ward	212,064.00
East Ward	109,700.00
Total valuation	$516,809,00
The valuation for 1886 was	$517,148.00
Decrease	$339.00

The population has made an increase of over a hundred. The following is a statement of deaths:—

	1886.	1887.
West Ward,	10	11.
Centre "	9	9.
East "	1	3.
Total	20	23

Making an increase of three.

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.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The council met last Monday evening, and owing to the illness of Mayor Fish, Councillor Lane the Pro-Mayor presided. An adjournment was had until next Monday, when the question of the new By-law to levy a business tax and the By-law to obtain a loan will be taken up.

BAND CONCERT.—There are two reasons why every person should attend the Concert on Wednesday evening next, given by the members of the of Lachute Band. One is because the boys deserve to be patronized and helped in their endeavour to obtain effecient instruction. The other reason is that an excellent programme is being prepared and we can guarantee that no one will go away dissatisfied.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly FOR OCTOBER,

CONSIDERING how frequently natives of this country have distinguished themselves in military and naval affairs in other lands, it is a wonder that no one has yet undertaken to treat so romantic a theme. Colonel Chaille-Long, who has just gone as our envoy to open Corea, himself one who has showed ability in other lands, has done wisely in making "The American Soldier Abroad" the subject of an article in the October number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. He begins with with General Eaton, whose exploits in Tripoli are now almost forgotten and comes down to Walker in Nicaragua Ward and Burgevine in China. "A Dash through the Land o'Cakes" is a bright sketch of Scotch travel; Van Laun paints skillfully that interesting character in French literature the crippled Paul Scarron; David Ker, the roamer, gives a bright bit of experience of "American Engineers in Angola; Professor Popoff gives the history and description of Nijny-Novgorod, the great Russian mart; Richard A. Proctor discourses of Changed English Consonants. Ladies will read with interest an article on "Cuts." The brilliant novel, "The Man Outside," verges on a dramatic *dénouement*; while the minor stories, poetry, and illustrations, make it a charming number.

The official declaration in Ottawa county has been made, and Mr. Rochon declared elected by 1,293. The vote stood, Rochon (Nationalist), 3,471; Cormier (Conservative), 2,178.

Restored.

Mrs. J. M. Phalem, of Sydney Mines, N. S., had chronic rheumatism for two years, and got no relief until she tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured her. "I was like a skeleton," says she, "before using B. B. B., now thanks to the discovery of such a valuable remedy, I am entirely restored to health."

Buckingham.

In June last book agents canvassed this section of country for "Picturesque Canada," and secured subscribers all through the district on the plea, it is stated that the book would be delivered in 60 cent numbers, the subscribers to be at liberty to refuse receiving the work if they were not satisfied with the first samples. The canvassers, however, in each case secured signatures to printed forms which they produced. A few days ago five hardy looking men came around to deliver the work and make collections. Instead of single numbers they brought the entire work, 36 numbers, and demanded payment in full, amounting to $21.60. It appeared that the printed forms, which were supposed to be mere orders for sample numbers, contained an agreement to take the whole work and pay the whole $21.60. It is alleged that the canvassers in getting these notes signed kept the $21.60 part folded back. Some of the victimized people took legal advice, but were informed they had no recourse. Their satisfaction took another direction this morning. A number of them collected at the Windsor hotel, where the five collectors were staying, and demanded their notes. The collectors refused to give them up. The crowd thrashed them soundly but the collectors held out until a rope was brought out, and lynching threatened. Then the unlucky agents delivered up the notes, and the crowd tore them up and dispersed.

Unknown

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, orany form of summer complaint afflicting children or adults.

Personal.

Messrs W. G. and A. D. Stewart of Arundel, called on us last week on their way to McGill Medical College.

Mr. Robt. Fitz. Ward was married on Tuesday last to Miss S. McNaughton, and left for Manitoba on Wednesday evening, together with his bride and mother.

Mr. Thomas McOuat has just returned from a trip to Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, etc., expressing himself as well pleased with what he saw.

Mr. Wm. Owens M. P. P. left on Wednesday last for a trip through Manitoba and the Northwest.

Miss Charters is visiting at Mr. Fish's

Mr. T. Palliser Sr. left for Manitoba Tuesday last.

Mr. Geo. Dastous Manager Banque Ville Marie left Saturday for a trip to the gulf.

Mr. F. C. Ireland has gone to Toronto.

Well Tested.

"I was nearly dead with cholera morbus one bottle of Extract of Wild Strawberry cured me, and at another time I was so bad with summer complaint that I thought I would never get over it, when two bottles cured me." Mrs. E. Askett, Peel, Ont.

BIRTH.

STEWART.—At Brooklyn, New York, on August 27th, the wife of W. S. Stewart of a daughter.

MEIKLE.—At Lachute, on the 19th inst., the wife of R. G. Meikle of a son.

DIED.

FULLER.—At his residence Brook farm, Chatham, Que, on the 19th inst, Ivory Fuller, in the 83rd year of his age.

GUTHRIE.—On Thursday Sept. 22nd, at the residence of Mr. S. Broadfoot, Dalesville, Matilda Broadfoot, wife of Geo. Guthrie, Bulah, Man. Manitoba papers please copy

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

R. T. McARTHUR, Dalesville.

—ON—

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29th, '87.

1 good driving mare 7 years old, 1 good driving horse, 1 one-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 1 Weber piano, 1 parlor set (all wool rep.), 1 spring rocker to match, 1 mahogany book-case and writing desk combined, 1 good large wardrobe, 1 whatnot, 1 lounge, 2 side-boards, 1 extension dining table, 2 kitchen ditto, half doz. dining chairs 2 rockers, 2 kitchen cupboards, 1 ash and W bed room set complete, 2 bed steads, 3 wash stands, springs and matrasses, 1 child's crib, 1 bureau, 2 sewing machines, nearly new, 1 double stove, 1 cook ditto, 1 parlor ditto, 1 bed room ditto, 2 bear skin robes, 1 buffalo ditto, 1 top buggy, 1 lumber waggon, in use one season, 1 express wagon, puncheons, packing cases, hats, caps, crockery, pots, pans, haying tools and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:

12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. CHRISTIE,
Auctioneer.

Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY

SEC.—MINGO ROAD to PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

TENDERS FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou, Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October, 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, 9th September, 1887. 4-3

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer
FOR CHOLERA
CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC
DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA MORBUS AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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 I am 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.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND
THREE THOUSAND

Just opened about three thousand yards of new all wool French Cashmeres in four different qualities, all new fashionable shades, 45 and 47 inches wide.

S. CARSLEY.

TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND
TWENTY THOUSAND

Just marked off and put into stock Twenty Thousand yards of New Fall and Winter Dress Goods in all the newest fabrics, choice designs, plain and fancy ranging in prices at from 14 cents per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN
MOIRE AND SATIN

A beautiful selection of New Striped Moire and Satin now in stock, the most recherche goods in the market, suitable for combinations or trimmings.

S. CARSLEY.

GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of NEW BOOKS. A complete assortment of all kinds of School Books, sold at publishers prices. Concertinas Accordions, Shell purses, Leather ditto, Violin strings from A to D. A large assortment of Children's Toys, Toilet Sets, Vases, Glass Dishes, Mugs, cups and saucers small and large, for Birth-day, Christmas and New Year's Presents; "Sling Out," by White Bros; Tissue paper in all colors; Cabinet Envelopes; Ink in half pint and pint bottles, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; "Home Beyond," "Path Finder"; "Ben Hur." J Pens Engrossing Pens, Bank Pens, Chancellor Pens, Shorter Catechism with notes; Logomachy or War of Words and Game of Authors; Drawing Rulers.

R. W. KERR.

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.

House and Shop

to rent in West Ward, Lachute Town.
Apply to
Lachute Mills, Sept 1st. JAMES FISH.

FARM for SALE.

—:o:—

A LOT OF LAND, between 30 and 40 acres, situated 2 miles from Lachute, in Chatham, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. A good house two storeys high, with good shed attached. First class buildings, two barns, one 40 x 25, stone cow stable inside the latter. A [illegible] with carriage house attached.

Apply to
J. B. HUTCH[illegible]

1 2m.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

Near the New Court House and Registry Office Building, now in the course of erection, and elsewhere on the property

THOMAS BARRON, ESQ.,

in the

Centre Ward, Lachute Town,

on

SATURDAY, 1st OCT. '87,
At ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TERMS,

One-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. Other conditions made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer

☞ Plans of the Lots can be seen at Mr Barron's office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } In the

CIRCUIT COURT

(During the Vacation.

Ste. Scholastique, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

No. 445.

TELESPHORE GLOBINSKY WILSON, Esquire, physician, of St. Placide, said district, *Plaintiff.*

vs

NOE VERDON, baker, heretofore of the same place, now absent to the United States of America, *Defendant.*

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

ALPHONSE RABY
Dep. C. C. C.

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

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.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Chatham, July d, 1887. 31-6m

Seigniory of Argenteuil.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MARTIN WANLESS, of the Village of St. Andrews, has been appointed as Local Agent in the place of the late Mr. W. Harrington.

All parties indebted for arrears of Rents or interested are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Wanless, at his office, in St. Andrews.

MACINTOSH & HYDE,
Attorneys for Proprietors of the Seigniory.

Montreal, 10th September 1887. 3-2in.

THOMAS ORGANS!

—:o:—

Chapel organs of this make unanimously chosen for the East Settlement Church, over all others after a competition before experts.

Olds' Patent Vibrating Thresh ing Mills.
Frost & Wood's Ploughs, (steel beam, mould-board and land side.)
Straw and Root Cutters.
McKenzie's Fanning Mills.
Well and Cistern Pumps.
Iron Piping, plain and galvanized.
Cross Cut, Web and Hand Saws
Mechanics' Tools (first quality.)
Zenith Barn Door Rollers.
A good Assortment of general Hardware, Paints and Oils.
A splendid stock of Fire Arms and Ammunition.

ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, Sept. 13, 1887.





—CISTERN PUMPS—
ANTI FREEZING PUMPS.
PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS
—OF ALL KINDS—

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS AND AT ALL PRICES.
PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL —KINDS—

McOUAT & McRAE,

Lachute, P. Q.

The best place in MONTREAL. TO BUY

Dry Goods AND CARPETS

IS AT

Legget & Hamilton's,

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street.

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.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

clogged avenues of the [illegible] and Liver, carrying [illegible] without weakening the system, [illegible] impurities and foul humors of the [illegible]; 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

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.



Everything Lovely.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll sound the Jubilee,
And sell PIANOS & ORGANS
From the Atlantic to the sea."

No humbug this time at

Prices Defying Competition.

Give the undersigned a trial once more.

PROF. J. A. MOREAU

Will give lessons on Pianos and Organs sold by the undersigned.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, Aug. 15th, 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—o—

Northern Insurance Company,

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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 (not rearing Colts, a speciality.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a sp[illegible] business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
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NOTICE

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J. B. CUSHING & Co

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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.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS!

—o—

The Berthier Beet Sugar Factory will be put in operation in the fall of 1888. The Company is desirous of contracting with the farmers for Beets this fall, and the agents will begin their visits. All information can be had from them or from the undersigned.

Each Agent must be properly accredited.

WILFRED SKAIFE,
3-4in. Manager, Berthier, P. Q.

Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles

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Lachute, Aug. 1887.

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

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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.

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

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

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FARM.

How Much Fodder to the Acre?

The question asked us most frequently these days is: "How much fodder can I depend on per acre, and how many pounds will it require to keep a cow?" Never having weighed the fodder per acre, nor made any careful estimates as to its feeding value as compared with hay, we can't answer directly. We can only refer to the reports of experiment stations in other States. From the Ohio report for 1885 we learn that those highly fertilized plats yielding about eighty bushels of corn yield about two tons of stalks, or from sixty to seventy pounds of stalks to one hundred pounds of corn. We think in ordinary years that the corn and stalks when dry will about balance, and that a field of corn which, had it yielded well, would have yielded forty bu... of corn, can be depended on this year for a ton of fodder. Deduct from this ... per cent. for waste and we have the amount of fodder that is probable as compared with hay.

It must be remembered, however, that corn fodder has a different feeding value from hay, and to get its full value it must be fed differently. To enable our readers to work out the problem for themselves we publish the nutritive value of different feeding stuffs, promising, however, that they are only the average results of a large number of experiments, and that much depends on quality and conditions, and hence they are only approximately correct:

	Water.	Flesh formers.	Heat and fat producers.
Timothy hay	11.19	3.07	44.12
Clover hay	14.65	6.29	38.98
Corn fodder	32.05	2.45	44.92
Oat straw	10.11	1.43	35.74
Corn	10.54	9.11	71.25
Oats	10.70	9.72	52.20
Bran	12.00	12.03	47.07
Oat meal, old process	8.34	25.87	41.21

Possibly a great many farmers when they read these tables will say: "What is the use of publishing that—it's all Greek to me?" Let us see if we can't throw a little light on it. Take timothy hay, for instance. You know that with that you can keep a steer in first-rate stock shape on twenty-five pounds a day, or about twenty pounds a day for every thousand pounds of live weight. This you will observe has a ratio of one of flesh-formers to fourteen of fat formers and heat producers, or which, to get all in one word, we call carbhydrates. You know you can do better if your hay is half clover. Clover, you see, has a proportion of 1 to 6.2, making the mixture 1 to 10. You know that your cattle will not only hold their own on that, but will gain, showing that timothy needs more albuminoids or flesh-formers. Again, you know what oats does for the horse or calf or pig. Notice now in the above table that it has a ratio or proportion of 1 to 5.6. You know what corn does for the fattening pig or steer, and you see by referring to the table that it has a ratio of 1 to 7.8. If you feed corn exclusively to the growing calf or pig you find it becomes over fat and does not grow to its full size, showing that you have an excess of fat and heat producers, whilst if you give the calf whole milk it makes the best growth. The ratio of milk, oats and a pasture of mixed grasses is about the same, showing that 1 to 5 or 5.5 is about the right thing for growing animals, and that fattening animals require an excess of carbhydrates, or about 1.6. Consider another, that animals must have the albuminoids to make lean meat, ligaments, tendons, skin, hair, wool, and the internal organs, and that this must be supplied by food containing it, and that the carbhydrates can under no circumstances be worked over into albuminoids. In other words, the albuminoids are the main thing in feeding, and carbhydrates are used to advantage only when fed with their proper proportions of albuminoids. The surplus cannot be used and is voided in the excrement.

Now look at your corn fodder ration. Compared with timothy it is about twenty per cent. poorer in carbhydrates and twenty-five per cent. poorer in albuminoids, and has thirty per cent. waste. About four tons of corn fodder would be equal to three tons of hay. When we come to the actual feeding we must make a still further deduction of about twenty-five per cent., unless in addition to corn fodder some feed richer in albuminoids is given. What this feed should be depends on circumstances. In certain counties wheat bran, which has a ratio of 1 to 3½, will be the cheapest feed to add; in other places oats, and in still others clover hay, and in others oil meal, which has a ratio of 1 to 1.6. This, of course, would require a very small allowance of oil meal. Just now corn fodder is of great value, but to get the full value out of it depends very much on how you feed it.

We aim in this article to put before our readers the result of a good deal of study and research, and more to stimulate thought and awaken energy than to give any definite advice.—*Western Farm Journal.*

When to Feed Pigs.

A great many western farmers are making a bad mistake in allowing their pigs to get along with grass and a very little grain. If there is any time in the year when the pig needs liberal feed it is now. You are laying the foundation, and withholding feed makes it a small one. You can't let a May pig run to legs and nose in July and August, and then bring it up into good shape by liberal feeding in September and October. Such a policy is penny-wise and pound foolish. It takes trouble to feed well and hard work, but if there is any good thing in this world on the farm or off it, in business, in literature or morals that can be had without brain work or hand work, or both, we have never found it or heard of it. The pig has this redeeming feature that if you breed well and feed well you get returns in from seven to nine months. There is nothing which one year with another will make as much money on the farm as well bred and well fed pigs.

A Remedy for Cabbage Worms.

Perhaps I am a little late, but as I see the remedies of others mentioned, and realize how scarce effectual remedies are, I am tempted to speak once more as I have in former years, of the remedy I have found the best for eradicating these troublesome pests who can stand up and even thrive under so many peppery applications. I would put forward no remedy for anything to the exclusion of others, as I believe in testing anything that is offered for trial with a view to ascertaining that which is the most effective. I am simply going to say what has been with me the best eradicator, not only of cabbage worms and lice, but of insects generally. It is flowers of sulphur. A persistent application of this to cabbages, often enough to keep the powder continually on them, will do as much as anything I have tried to clean out the insects. I do not claim that I have anything new. But it is something I have hit upon, and it may be new to some, and withal refresh some memories that knew of it before.

While we all know something of the merits of this commonplace article called sulphur, still I think there are many who do not know its full value, if indeed any of us do, seeing that a new use is found for it almost every year. Sulphur is more valuable as a medicine than many know. In sore throat, a little blown frequently into the throat through a quill, will favor a cure, and in case of ulcerated sore throat it will eradicate any germs of diptheria that may be lurking there.

Sulphur burned and the smoke inhaled moderately, never to the point of irritation, will have a healing effect on all lung diseases, bronchitis and catarrh.

A little sulphur taken internally two or three times a year is "good for the blood."

These are a few uses for sulphur that I bring in as a sort of "side issue," as I recommend it for the cabbages, and if we give it a place in our homes—notwithstanding its unpleasant odor—it will prove a good friend in many ways, and in some ways that we shall discover ourselves by experiment. It is a harmless element and safe to test for most any ordinary purpose. But just now, try it on the cabbages.—[A. T. Reed, in *New England Farmer*, Sept. 3rd.

Notes.

Sheep will eat more, be more contented and thrive better on a new than on an old range. Frequent change of range for them is important at this season of the year.

The digestibility of ensilage has been determined in but few experiments; but the experiments made, tend to show that the ensilage is slightly less digestible than the raw material.

Keeping sheep is profitable to the farmer in more ways than one. They perform an important service as scavengers, devouring weeds, briars and bushes that would go undisturbed by cattle.

Should a new plant make its appearance on your farm this summer find out whether it is a friend or foe. If it is a weed, clean it out root and branch before it multiplies and becomes established.

Many ills peculiar to summer and early autumn are the results of over-eating and over-drinking. The practice of eating highly seasoned food is injurious at all times and adds greatly to the thirst in hot weather.

The practice so common among farmers who attempt to raise small fruits only for home use, of planting them to run wild, is pernicious to say the least, and is the cause of so much grumbling on their part because nothing will bear.

It is not the farmer who does the most work himself who now succeeds best, but the one who employs the best hands to do his heavy work while he has time to look after the details of the business which no one but himself can attend to.

Never permit an ignorant man to physic a horse. Such a person failing in the first instance to discover the malady, will apply remedy after remedy, generally employing every patent medicine, to the ultimate injury of the patient.

There is no mode of growing lambs more easy than that of having them come along about the time the flock is turned to grass. The young grass is productive of milk just suited to the growth of the lambs and they will develop with great rapidity.

If we can produce the hay and the summer feed for our stock on half the ground it now takes, by the use of wind and water, we can sell half our land or let it grow up to forest, make improvements on the other half, have less fences to repair, live easier and make more money.

Science says that enough is known of the regimen of our rapacious birds to show that they are only exceptionally harmful to the farmer. Their infrequent raids—mostly by a few species—on the poultry being much more than offset by their destruction of mice, grasshoppers and other injurious insects.

One reason why much poor butter is made in private dairies is that farmers generally begrudge their wives and daughters the most improved appliances. They buy reapers, threshing machines, feed cutters, grinding mills, seed drills and sulky ploughs, but when it comes to a butter-worker or a creamer, there is no money for "such new-fangled things."—[Breeders' Journal.

The Mosque of Omar.

The Mosque of Omar is beautiful. Its walls are adorned with marbles of delicate colors, and the dome is roofed with tiles of a brilliant blue, and some green and yellow. The effect from the Mount of Olives is of a torquoise dome roofing walls of pearl. It stands high, white pavements and tall cypresses around; steps lead down to other courts, once the Court of the Gentiles, the Court of the Great Brazen Laver, etc., and olives and grass of emerald green, and abundant wild flowers, cover the nakedness where Solomon's offerings had enriched the entrance ground between the Golden Gate and the eastern walls of the temple itself.

Inside the mosque is exquisite. A circle of marble pillars enclose the veritable rough rock top of Mount Moriah, and support the inner part of the dome, which is mosaic, worthy to be compared with that in Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. Portals and partitions, inlaid with tortoise shell, mother of pearl and ivory, divide the little side chapels from the central passageway between them and the sacred rock, the scene of Abraham's awful obedience and the sacrifices which interprets to men, and made them partakers of the one great sacrifice of the Son of God. We saw the opening cut in the rock for the escape of the sacrificed blood, and, descending into the excavation below, we found a similar opening communicating with a duct which discharged into a cess-pool by the Brook Kedron. We crossed the outer Southern Court and passing the fountain supplied by the same water, as its grander predecessor on the backs of brazen oxen, we descended beneath the present Mosque El Aksar, close to the Mosque of Omar, into the very same gallery which led to the old Temple from the south, and up which our Lord walked again and again when he was here. It is now half filled with rubbish and earth, but the ceiling is still so high above that we needed to be reminded that the ground level is far down under the rubble. The pillars on single, solid blocks, the round keystone in the roof, and the lintels of long single stones, are witnesses of the glory which has departed. Leaving this gallery we climbed the city walls by the Golden Gate, and walking south, at the angle of the wall we descended underground into the stables of Solomon. That they may have been utilized by him, and certainly were by the Crusaders, the halter rings declare; but it seems that the original intention was to raise the level of the valley, and the thick forest of pillars are chiefly for support.—Sophia M. Palmer in *The Quiver.*

The History of the Dollar.

Our word dollar dates back to 1785, when a resolution was passed by Congress which provided that it should be the unity of money of the United States. Another resolution was passed in 1786, August 5, providing that it should weigh 375.64 grains of pure silver. The Mint was established in 1792, and then required to coin silver dollars containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. This was due to the influence of Alexander Hamilton. No dollars were coined until 1794, and then irregular. They are worth now $100 each. In 1794 the coinage of regular dollars began. Our coin was an adaptation of the Spanish milled dollar, a coin very popular wherever the Spaniards traveled. The coin was called piastre, meaning a flat piece of metal; it is synonymous with plaster. It is supposed that the Spaniards took the German "thaler" and called it by the name of "piaster." The word dollar is entered in Bailey's English Dictionary of 1745, and was used repeatedly by Shakespeare at the beginning of the seventeenth century, especially in Macbeth, ii: 2, 62:" Till she disbursed . . . $10,000 to our general use." (See also the Tempest, II: 1. 17). The question where Shakespeare found the word dollar is answered by the fact that the Hanseatic towns maintained a great establishment called the Steel Yard in London. The Steel Yard merchants were mostly North Germans, who would call the German thaler as it was spelt, "dah-ler." The same merchants originated the word sterling an abbreviation of the word "esterling." As the Hanseatic trade was particularly brisk on the Baltic and in Russia the standard coins of the Hanse merchants were called esterlings, and sterling came to mean something genuine and desirable. The word dollar is the English for thaler, the first of which was coined about 1485, and corresponds quite closely to our present American silver dollar. The word thaler means "coming from a dale or valley," the first dollar having been coined in a Bohemian valley called Foacnimethal. It was under Charles V., the Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and Lord of Spanish America that the German thaler became the coin of the world.—*American Paper.*

Ofttimes the blackness which we believe we see in others is only our own shadow.

HOUSEHOLD.

Where Are the Children Gone?

Where are the children gone?
We miss their cheerful noise.
Here are the clothes they used to wear
Here are their idle toys.
Everything that reminds us of them,
Where are the girls and boys?

Where are the children gone?
We've missed them many a day.
The rosy lips and the sunny curls
Are they vanished quite away?
Other children come and go,
But not the same as they.

Where are the children gone?
It is best we should not know.
They went away one dark, sad day
With cheeks and brows of snow,
And well or ill, they come not back
To us who loved them so.

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in "Detroit Free Press."

Gen. Lee's Advice to Young Wives.

In her forthcoming book Mrs. Hancock says: "How well I remember Gen. Robert E. Lee, then a Mayor, who was stationed there at that time. He was the beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman. When bidding us good-bye and God-speed upon the eve of our departure he said to me: 'I understand that you contemplate deserting your post, which is your husband's side, and that you are not going to California with him. If you will pardon me, I should like to give you a little advice. You must not think of doing this. As one considerably older than Hancock, and having had greater experience, I consider it fatal to the future happiness of young married people upon small provocation to live apart, either for a short or long time. The result is invariably that they cease to be essential to each other. Now, promise me that you will not permit him to sail without you.'

"The sequel shows how faithfully I sought to follow that noble admonition and how after, in my varied experience, I had occasion to transmit to others his disinterested, truthful convictions. With many regrets we bade adieu to a host of friends, most of whom I never saw again. Not so with my husband, however. He met them face to face on the battlefield in less than three years."

Children and Pet Animals.

A child brought up without the knowledge of pet animals is a solitary being, no matter if there be brothers and sisters, while a child who has animals to tend is never quite alone. A dog is of itself a liberal education, with its example of fidelity, unwearied activity, cheerful sympathy, and love stronger than death; nay, love that is triumphant over shame and ignominy and sin—influences that so often wear out human love or make it change to hate. How many of us held to our friends with a love as inexhaustible and unextinguishable as that which our dog gives to us! The child especially finds in the faithful creature much of its own impulsive and ardent life; the delights in little things, the ready curiosity, the ceaseless activity, the quick changes of occupation, the unabated interest in existence. Kittens, again, seem sent to give a child just what the dog leaves out; the more refined ways, the soft playfulness, the gentle domesticity, the willingness to be tended and petted. Kittens about the house supply the smaller punctuation in the book of life; their little freaks and plays and pats are the commas and semi-colons and dashes, while the big dog puts in the colons and periods.

Animals, again, give to us, even by what they receive and evoke from us, the habit of care and tenderness. Those petted dogs we see carried in the arms of young girls in fashionable equipages, are rarely a substitute for the natural object of such emotion, they are rather a preparation or intermediate possession that precedes it; something that is more than a doll and less than a human child. Mr. Carnegie tells us that he saw at a large New York stable, a card nailed up giving for the coachman the address of the proper physician to be called upon, if the favorite dog should be ill. He also tells us of a young lady who, having to go on a journey, had to leave her favorite collie to some one's special attention, and Mr. Carnegie suggested that, as he had given her the dog, it might be perfectly safe to leave her with him, "or rather, with Jack and the horse." With a grave shake of the head, she answered, "I have thought of that; but it won't do; he requires a woman's care." Here the woman and the favorite met on equal terms; neither could do without the other. The care given by the young girl was simply the anticipated tenderness of a mother for a child.

The self-control that must be learned in dealing with animals, is in itself an education. One of the child's first lessons in governing its impulses is when it finds that the kitten cannot be caught by running and shouting, but by quiet and measured approaches. The control of animals, from the lamb to the lion, is not a matter of force, but of gentleness and a steady eye. Impulses that seem the strongest in animals, as the disposition of dogs to chase cats or bite, can be better overcome by accustoming them very early to the sight and touch of the weaker creatures than by any blows. All this is a lesson to the child, and it unconsciously learns the application to itself. In days when oxen were employed largely on our farms it used to be a common thing at a "cattle show" to see some sunburnt farmer's boy drive in a yoke of half grown steers, and win the admiration of all the men by the gentle skill with which he handled them. On a farm near my summer home there is a fine bull which is better managed by a boy of thirteen than by any one else. There surely is, as Heine says, an occult sympathy between children and animals, as between two races not sundered very long ago.—T. W. Higginson in "Harpers Bazar."

Two Crocheted Baskets.

Fluted Basket.—This basket must be shaped over a fluted dish and all crocheted baskets must be shaped over some suitable form.

After starching stiff, stretch tightly over the form, dry quickly, and remove with a paper knife. Then apply three coats of furniture varnish, which gives the basket a beautiful straw color. This basket was shaped over a fluted dish.

Take macrame twine and work in DC (double crochet) a flat piece, for the bottom of the basket. For the sides work in double treble, thus.

1st round: 4 ch, 1 double treble (thread over twice) in the third DC of the last round of the bottom of the basket; (*) 4 ch, miss 2 DC, 1 double treble in next DC; repeat from (*) all around basket.

2nd round: (a) 4 double trebles separated by 3 ch, under 4 ch. of the previous round; repeat from (a).

3d round: (b) 5 ch, 1 DC under 2 ch that divides the four trebles; repeat from (b).

4th round: (c) 2 double trebles under 5 ch; 3 ch, 2 double trebles under the same five chain that the first two trebles are under; repeat from (c).

5th round: 5 ch, 1 DC under 3 ch; repeat from the beginning of round.

6th round: (d) 5 ch, 1 DC under the 5 ch; repeat from (d).

7th round: (e) 4 double trebles separated by 3 ch under 5 ch of the previous round; repeat from (e).

Basket with Handle.—Take fine macrame twine; begin at the bottom. Make a chain of three stitches and join into a ring.

1st round: Under the ring work 12 DC.

2d round: 1 treble in first stitch of the previous round (*) 2 ch, 1 treble in next stitch; repeat from (*).

3d round: 3 ch, 2 trebles on first treble; (a) 3 ch, 2 trebles on next treble: repeat from (a).

4th round; 5 ch, 1 double treble on treble; (b) 1 double treble on next treble; 2 ch, 1 treble, 2 ch, 1 double treble, all in the same stitch that the last treble is in; repeat from (b) ten times; 1 double treble on last treble at end of round; 2 ch, join in third of 5 ch.

For the side of the basket thus: 17 ch, miss 5 stitches of the seventeen chain, 1 treble in next stitch; (*) 1 ch, miss 1 stitch, 1 treble in next stitch, repeat from (*) four times; (a) 1 DC in the last round of the bottom of basket; 1 ch, miss 1 stitch, 1 DC in each of next three trebles under each of next four of the two chains of the previous round; 5 ch, turn, 1 treble, each separated by 2 ch, in each of six alternate trebles; repeat from (a) all around the basket, join the two ends neatly with needle and thread.

For the handle, make a chain the length required; 1 treble in each stitch of chain; sew it to the sides of the basket and put a band of ribbon at each end of the handle after the basket is varnished.—New England Farmer.

A Southern Recipe.

When boiling a ham, first and most important is to be sure of the quality of your ham, which should be sweet and not too salt. Clean it thoroughly, scrubbing well to remove all grime and salt, and soak in hot water long enough to remove the rind; twelve hours will not be too long for a ham of an ordinary degree of saltness; then it must be trimmed and cooked slowly—and here lies the secret—not in water, but in sweet cider. I can fancy the incredulous smile that flits over the face of the conservative housewife who may chance to read these lines, but I ask only a fair trial of the receipt which I have altered from that of a mighty cook, and if you do not only cut, but like Oliver Twist come again, I can only account for, by the fact that there is a great difference in tastes. Lay in the bottom of a kettle a bunch of fresh, sweet, new-mown hay, upon this place the ham and cover with sweet cider, bring slowly to the boiling point, and simmer until tender. When you can probe it easily with a sharp skewer it is done. Lift out, lay on a sieve to drain; sprinkle thickly with crumbs mixed with brown sugar, and set in the oven for ten minutes. Cooked in this way it will have an exquisite flavor greatly superior to that produced by any other method.

Clothes that Kill.

The advice to women to promote their health by out-door exercise is never wanting. But no amount of fresh air exercise can save women from the evil effects of their present style of dress. It is their clothes that kill them.

Every step a woman takes her foot contends with her skirt. She lifts it on the instep, and she lifts it on the heel. The weight may be ounces or pounds, but it is there at every step. The heavy skirts, with flounces, overskirt, and other trimmings, hang their many pounds, flapping around the feet and legs of the wearer. The corset does not allow space to take a full breath, and the tight sleeves cause the muscles to cry for room. Dressed in this way, the wearer comes back from her walk with "fresh air and exercise" tired through and through, and is the worse for it, because she had lifted and carried hundreds of pounds.

Stand at any city street corner, and watch the women as they pass. How tired they look! How their dresses flap around them! Contrast them with men. Men's feet lift no weight of clothes. Men's steps contend with nothing. Every muscle has its natural exercise. Out door air and exercise are good for them. The advice women need is for shorter, lighter and looser dresses. Mrs. Jenness Miller has not come a day too soon with her better costumes. If the health of women is to be improved. Mrs. Celia Whitehead has shown "what's the matter." Before her, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, nearly forty years ago, set the example of short loose dresses.

That style was adopted by many women, among them Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan Anthony, and the present writer. How light and comfortable and neat it was! How easily we went up stairs without stepping on ourselves! How we came down stairs without fear of being stepped on! A walk on a rainy day or in a muddy street had no terror, for there were no draggled skirts to clean. We had room to breathe and freedom for our feet. But this healthful dress was despised and rejected by the great public. On one occasion Miss Anthony, in company with me, started to go to the post office in New York in the Bloomer costume. But we were surrounded and wedged in by a crowd which hooted and jeered. We escaped only by a carriage sent by a friend who saw our dilemma.

It was so difficult to wear this dress with the odium that was cast upon it, that we returned sorrowfully to the bondage of our bodies for the sake of freedom to live unmolested. That was long ago. Now women might accept the light sensible dress which Mrs. James Miller wears and commends without fear of unpleasant comment. In it they may take fresh air exercises and gain in health.—Lucy Stone in *Hall's Journal of Health.*

Killed by a Sword Fish.

A bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, just issued, gives the following account, as described in a letter to Prof. Baird, of the killing of a man by a sword fish: "The schooner Venus is a small vessel of about twelve tons, engaged in the general fisheries off the coasts of Massachusetts. On Monday morning Capt. Langford sailed from home in pursuit of sword fish. About 11 a.m., when eight miles northeast from Halibut Point, in Ipswich Bay, a fish was seen. The Captain, with one man, taking a dory, gave chase and soon harpooned the fish, throwing over a buoy with a line attached to the harpoon, after which the fish was left and they returned to the vessel for dinner. About an hour later the Captain, with one man, again took his dory and went out to secure the fish. Picking the up buoy, Capt. Langford took hold of the line, pulling his boat toward the sword fish, which was quite large and not badly wounded. The line was taut as the boat slowly neared the fish, which the Captain intended to lance and thus kill it. When near the fish, but too far away to reach it with a lance, it quickly turned and rushed at and under the boat, thrusting its sword up through the bottom of the boat twenty-three inches. As the fish turned and rushed toward the boat the line was suddenly slacked, causing the captain to fall over on his back, and while he was in the act of rising, the sword came piercing through the boat and into his body. At this time another sword fish was in sight near by, and the captain, excited and anxious to secure both, raised himself up, not knowing that he was wounded. Seeing the sword, he seized it, exclaiming: 'We've got him anyway!' He lay in the bottom of the dory, holding fast to the sword until his vessel came alongside, while the fish, being under the boat, could not be reached. Soon the captain said: 'I think I am hurt, and quite badly.' When the vessel arrived he went on board, took a few steps and fell, never rising again. The boat and fish were soon hoisted on board, when the sword was chopped off to free the boat, and the fish was killed on the deck of the vessel. The fish weighed 245 pounds after its head and tail were cut off and the viscera removed; when alive it weighed something over 200 pounds. Capt. Langford survived the injury about three days, dying on Thursday. The sword has been deposited in the United States National Museum."

For the Babies

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and Painless corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. C. Polson & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

Over 3,000 people attended the faith-healing camp-meeting at Boiling Springs, near Decatur, Sunday, Mrs. Marie Woodworth is in charge, assisted by three singing and praying young women and Mr. Muderwood. A German woman who has been blind fifteen years claims that she can now distinguish objects. She ascribes her cure to the faith-healers. Another woman afflicted with consumption declared that she was also made sound. A man who has been walking on crutches several years, being afflicted with rheumatism, threw the props away and said his disease had left him.

HEALTH.

Laws of Health.

The human constitution has its laws, as those of astronomy. Cheerfulness and good will are of the first importance. Therefore, take the generous side and study benevolence and the welfare of others, as much for your own sake as theirs.

Sunlight—is as essential to animal as vegetable life. Physicians say the number of patients cured in hospital rooms exposed to the rays of the sun, are four times as great as those confined in darkened rooms.

Fresh Air—The air is the only agent which keeps the blood pure, and enables it to circulate and impart life-power to the system. It no less sustains life, by imparting this wonderful property to the blood, than by expelling the impurities or worn out matter which the veins have collected, and brought to the lungs for expulsion, and which, if left in the system but a very few moments, would cause death.

Exercise—is best if taken in some employment for an object. Begin and end slowly. It is well to carry our exercise to the point of fatigue if the system soon rallies from it; but for health, no greater fatigue should be incurred than a night's rest will remove. To sleep well and gain strength, the body must be fatigued.

Food—A free use of palatable fruit is essential. We must learn to distinguish between a real appetite and a mere superfluous taste. The taste of sugar, for instance, may be agreeable, when there is no real need or appetite for it. Take few varieties of food for one meal. It is well, now and then, to omit by *turns* the use of every article of food—even bread, thus preventing the system from becoming tied to any injurious routine. It would not be amiss to make an occasional meal of some palatable fruit or vegetable in its season, when best relished.

Water—An abundant supply and free use of pure soft water is essential to health. Water is the only fluid capable of circulating in all the tissues of the body, and penetrating its finest vessels without irritation or injury. No other liquid than water can dissolve the various articles of food taken into the stomach. It is water alone which forms the fluid portions of the blood, and thus serves to convey the nutriment to all parts of the body for its growth and replenishment. And it is water which takes up the decaying particles, and conveys them, by almost complicated and wonderful system of drainage from the body. When good soft water cannot otherwise be obtained, a small outlay for a cistern and filter will secure an abundant supply of pure rain water, equal to any.

Bathing—Much cold bathing exhausts vitality. Much warm bathing produces undue relaxation and sensitiveness. Hence, to secure the best results, avoid these extremes. The *temperature* of the water and surrounding air should be such as to allow a bath to be taken deliberately. With these conditions, and a moderately coarse towel, a yard in length, to supply the water, a very thorough bath may be taken. The towel bath affords excellent exercise for those engaged in sedentary employments.

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy?
Are you sore distressed?
Listen to the welcome bidding—
"Be at rest."
Have you aches and pains unnumbered,
Poisoning life's Golden Cup?
Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and
"Give it up."
A Golden Remedy awaits you—
Golden not alone in name—
Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it,
Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich Blood.

The manufacture of rubies has reached such perfection that the artificial product is often as valuable as the natural stone.

In answer to casual question,
How easy and truthful to tell it's
A cure for the worst indigestion,
To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

A lazy man, no matter how truthful he may be, will lie about the house a good deal.

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure," is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for pamphlet of this disease.

Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," is still a vigorous and active man, though he was born a year before Waterloo.

A Generous Company.—A beautiful present will be given by the Breadmakers' Yeast Company, of Toronto, to nearly every one, as long as they last—first come first served. The most accomplished woman has still something worthy to be added to her list if she has never yet made a good sweet white loaf of bread. To encourage the art of Home Bread-making this Company have secured ten thousand presents, which will be sent to all who comply with their terms. They want all who are old enough either to follow directions or work under instructions, to learn how to make bread. They will take your word for it when you have succeeded to your own satisfaction in using their Hop Yeast, and write them to say so, enclosing a wrapper of a five cent package of The Breadmakers' Yeast, when they will send in return a lovely gift. This offer is open to any young lady, girl, single or married woman, matron or housekeeper, who has never before made a loaf of bread. Any person having domestic charge of a household who is not now baking for the family, and who will commence by using their yeast, and who will send to them the wrapper of a package, and write to that effect, will receive a still better class of gift than that above offered. Better yet: any one at present making their own bread, using their own or other yeast, but who will buy a five cent package of the Breadmakers' Yeast from any grocer or storekeeper, and, after using, will write and say that their Yeast is Superior, they will believe her also, and will astonish that lady by return mail with a lovely gift. You must get the yeast from your own grocer. Don't send money to the Company direct.

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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.

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A. P. 363

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—AND—

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Can a Husband Open His Wife's Letters?

That would depend, many would say, upon what kind of a husband he is. But it cannot be put aside in that flippant manner, for it is a legal right that is in question and it has recently been decided in a Paris tribunal that the husband has a right to open the letters addressed to his wife. Of course in America an appeal would instantly be taken from this decision, and perhaps by husbands themselves; for in this world rights are becoming so impartially distributed that this privilege granted to the husband might at once be extended to the wife, and she would read all his business correspondence, and his business is sometimes various and complicated. The Paris decision must be based upon the familiar formula that man and wife are one, and that that one is the husband. If a man has the right to read all the letters written to his wife, being his property by reason of his ownership of her, why may he not have a legal right to know all that is said to her? The question is not whether a wife ought to receive letters that her husband may not read, or listen to talk that he may not hear, but whether he has a sort of lordship that gives him privileges which she does not enjoy. In our modern notion of marriage, which is getting itself expressed in statute law, marriage is supposed to rest upon mutual trust and mutual rights. In theory the husband and wife are still one, and there can nothing come into the life of one that is not shared by the other; in fact, if the marriage is perfect and the trust absolute, the personality of each is respected by the other, and each is freely the judge of what shall be contributed to the common confidence; and if there are any concealments, it is well believed that they are for the mutual good. If every one were as perfect in the marriage relation as those who are reading these lines, the question of the wife's letters would never arise. The man trusting his wife, would not care to pry into any little secrets his wife might have, or bother himself about her correspondence; he would know, indeed, that if he had lost her real affection, a surveillance of her letters could not restore it.

Perhaps it is a modern notion that marriage is a union of trust and not of suspicion of expectation of faithfulness the more there is freedom. At any rate, the tendency, notwithstanding the French decision, is away from the common-law suspicion and tyranny toward a higher trust is an enlarged freedom. And it is certain that the rights cannot all be on one side and the duties on other. If the husband legally may compel his wife to show him her letters, the courts will before long grant the same privilege to the wife. But, without pressing this point, the Drawer holds strongly to the sacredness of correspondence. The letters one receives are in one sense not his own. They contain the confessions of another soul, the confidences of another mind, that would be rudely treated if given any sort of publicity. [That is one reason why some communications to the Drawer never see the light.] And while husband and wife are one to each other, they are two in the eyes of other people, and it may well happen that a friend will desire to impart to a discreet woman which she would not intrust to the babbling husband of that woman. Every life must have its own privacy and its own place of retirement. The letter is of all things the most personal and intimate thing. Its bloom is gone when another eye sees it before the one for which it was intended. Its aroma all escapes when it is first opened by another person. One might as well wear second-hand clothing as get a second-hand letter. Here, then, is a sacred right that ought to be respected, and can be respected without any injury to domestic life. The habit in some families for the members to show each other's letters is a most disenchanting one. It is just in the family, between persons most intimate that these delicacies of consideration for the privacy of each ought to be most respected. No one can estimate probably how much of the delicacy of feeling has been lost to the world by the introduction of the postal-card. Anything written on a postal card has no personality; it is *banal*, and has as little power of charming any one who receives it as an advertisement in the newspaper. It is not simply the cheapness of the communication that is vulgar, but the publicity of it. One may have perhaps only a cent's worth of affection to send, but it seems worth much more when enclosed in an envelope. We have no doubt, then that, on general principles the French decision is a mistake, and that it tends rather to vulgarise than to retain the purity and delicacy of marriage relation. And the judges, so long even as men only occupy the bench, will no doubt reverse it when the logical march of events forces upon them the question whether the wife may open her husband's letters.—[Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for July.

Several new cases of cholera are reported at Rome.

The Emperor and Empress and Prince and Princess William have arrived at Stettin.

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE. QUE., FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 30. 1887. NO. 5

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The losses by the Newburg fire total $150,000, while the insurance reaches only $20,000.

The Thirteenth Hamilton band is about to lose the services of Mr. Wm. Peel, the best cornetist in the band. He is going back to Halifax, England, his native place.

The journalists who have been through to Lake St. John, were delighted with the country they visited, as also with the reception tendered them *en route*.

Prince Thakare Sahib of Tunboli was in Quebec during this week and was the lion of the occasion on Tuesday at the ball on board H. M. S. Bellerophon and also at the "at home" on Monday night at Parliament House, by Speaker and Madame Marchand.

The captain of the British Columbia sealing schooner Alfred Adams, recently seized in Behring's Sea, has played a sharp trick on the United States authorities by taking his vessel, with a prize crew of two men on board, to Victoria instead of to Sitka, as ordered by the revenue cutter Rush.

At a meeting of London West Board of Health recently it was decided to instruct the solicitor to at once proceed against the city to compel them to carry out all the recommendations of the Provincial Board of Health in regard to the pollution of the river with sewage and to apply to the High Court of Justice at the earliest date to have the same enforced.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto head the list of regimental prize winners at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting last week, with cash prizes of $536, the Governor General's Foot Guards coming second, the 13th Battalion of Hamilton third, and the 43rd Battalion of Ottawa fourth. Only 52 competitors won nothing out of a total of 353 from different corps.

Inspector Watson, of the Humane Society, of Hamilton is doing excellent work in discovering and punishing persons guilty of ill-treating animals. At the police court lately two Dundas men named James Wallace and Daniel McKenna were each fined $20 and costs for over-driving a horse belonging to a livery stable keeper in Dundas. It was shown in evidence that the men had hired the horse on Monday forenoon and drove it until Tuesday night without giving the animal anything to eat. During that time they drove 118 miles, taking in all the villages in the vicinity of Hamilton as well as visiting the city on several occasions.

A dispatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says:—Reports daily arriving from all parts of the country show that the gale of the 26th of August was one that will long be remembered for the loss of life and the extent of damage sustained from it. At and around the Island of St. Pierre the gale raged with great fury. Several large vessels went ashore on Dog Island and in many cases became total wrecks. One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the extent of damage to property sustained by Newfoundland vessels that were on the banks during the storm. A number of men who were out in dories are missing, and will probably never be heard of. The French banker Acedience lost two of her crew on the banks in this gale. The Joseph Amadie also had two of her crew swept overboard. The French banker Chevrenel reports having passed a large vessel bottom up on the banks. The captain of the banker Ruby M., of Fortune, Nfld., was knocked overboard by a stroke from a cable. Five banking schooners are missing from Bury, five from Grand Bank, and one from Burge. From places so far heard from in Labrador ten schooners were lost, but the crews were all saved. The French schooner Cordelia, fishing on the Grand Banks, with a crew of 16 men, capsized. It is supposed all were lost. There are no disasters to report from the American fishing fleet.

AMERICAN.

Springfield's wheat storing capacity is 120,000 bushels.

There are fourteen survivors of the Mexican war in Cole county.

Hannibal has a desire to increase at least 5,000 in population in the next year.

The Rio Grande River is overflowing its banks and inundating large sections in Texas.

Webb City is contesting with Carthage for the county seat of Jasper county, and offers $75,000 for it.

Chipman & Holt, of Philadelphia, extensive miners and shippers of bituminous coal, have assigned. Liabilities, $217,000; assets, $288,000.

Secretary Whitney stated at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday that Admiral Luce would be retained in his present position in the North Atlantic squadron.

A Chicago paper asserts that the trouble over the reduced rates to the Constitutional Celebration at Philadelphia is rapidly leading up to a bitter passenger war.

The employees of the Lochiel rolling mill at Harrisburg, Pa., who have been on strike since June owing to a disagreement as to the wage scale, returned to their fires on Monday, an amicable settlement having been effected.

The North Star Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of St. Paul, Minn, has recently met with severe losses, and has decided to go out of business. It has a surplus of $150-000 to pay losses and refund premiums amounting to $50,000.

A vein of salt was struck at Ellsworth, Ks., on Wednesday, and has now reached a thickness of 155 feet and the bottom has been struck. It is pure rock salt, very strong, and pronounced by experts superior to any yet discovered.

The casting of the stern of the new United States cruiser Charleston, now being built, has been successfully accomplished. The steel stern post was cast June 22, but the casting of the stern was a greater feat, the stern weighing 16,000 pounds. It is said to be the largest casting ever made on the continent.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 19.—An attempt was made yesterday to wreck a south-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad, six miles from Topeka, Kansas. The baggage and mail cars were ruined, and with the coaches were thrown from the track. The engine was smashed. No lives were lost, and none of the passengers were injured. The switch had been broken and turned with the evident intention of wrecking the train.

The miners at the Shamokin collieries of the Mineral, Mining and Railroad Company, the Union Coal Company, the Excelsior Coal Company, the Enterprise Coal Company, and the Garfield Coal Company struck yesterday morning for a general advance. It is estimated that 4,000 men are out on strike at Shamokin. The miners are thoroughly organized as Knights of Labour, and prepared for a long lockout. No concessions were offered on either side.

A special from Scranton, Pa., states that Mr. Powderly says his next annual message will advocate government ownership of telegraph and railroad lines, and the establishment of a postal savings bank. Bills will be prepared by him to carry these suggestions into effect, and they will be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval. Should the assembly approve of these measures they will be introduced in Congress, and backed by the full strength of the Knights of Labour.

An accident occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway at Peoria, Ohio, on Monday morning. The Atlantic express, east bound, while running 45 miles per hour collided with a locomotive that was standing on the track at Peoria. Norman Gregg, engineer of the passenger train, was instantly killed and his fireman had both arms broken. John Haley, engineer of the single locomotive, was fatally injured. Both engines were completely demolished. So far as learned no passengers were injured.

FOREIGN.

Much damage has been done in Scotland by hail and rain storms.

The Queen has sent the Pope a chamber organ of exquisite workmanship.

The number of nailmakers who are on strike in Staffordshire alone is 15,000.

Mr. John O'Connor, Nationalist, is about to resign his seat in Parliament for business reasons.

A French smack reports the loss of a vessel with twenty hands in the English Channel.

The Queen has contributed $100 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the theatre fire at Exeter.

Scarlet fever is epidemic in London. So far 1,120 have been reported. The fever hospitals are full of patients.

Twenty thousand nailmakers of Worcester and Stafford are on strike for an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in wages.

The British barque Balaklava, from London to San Francisco, has arrived at Chiloe. She lost ten seamen while off Cape Pillar on July 29th.

The official press confirms the statement made on Saturday that Prince Bismark has absolutely refused to meditate between Russia and Bulgaria.

The Queen has conferred the order of knighthood upon Dr. Morel Mackenzie in recognition of his services to the Crown Prince of Germany.

Buller has resigned his post in Ireland and will return to the War Office. He insists that the Government appoint his successor without delay.

The Lord Mayor of London, in the Paris Gaulois, invites subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Theatre Royal, at Exeter.

The British ship Dunskeig, from London April 20th, for San Francisco, was wrecked on June 23rd off Terra del Fuego. Seventeen of the crew were saved.

The Imperial Government have assented to the granting of a subsidy of £45,000 yearly to the Canadian Pacific railway for carrying mails to and from the East.

In his opening address to the British Association at Manchester, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the President, said it was necessary for England to awaken if she wished to maintain her commercial and industrial supremacy.

Archbishop Walsh, in a letter published in Dublin a few days ago, says the Irish land question is a commercial and not a political matter. He declares Lord Ashbourne's purchase scheme to be the most suitable one that has yet been passed.

Sir James Fergusson said the British Consul at Samoa had been instructed to observe strict neutrality, and that the British Government had received assurances from Germany that the treaty powers would not be affected by Germany's action in Samoa.

The English consul at Tokio reports that the Canadian Pacific steamers will before long attract not only the bulk of the tea hitherto taken by the Suez canal, but also a fair share of the general export trade, hitherto passing through San Francisco.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he was not aware of any line of steamers on the Pacific which could furnish sixteen knot vessels for armed cruisers; but if such a line were established the Admiralty would consider any proposition they might submit.

The steamer Umbria, from New York, brought to Liverpool thirteen of the crew of the American schooner Lillian Baxter wrecked off Newfoundland. The men had suffered great privation for two days on board their dismantled vessel, and one of the crew was drowned.

It was stated the other day in the House of Commons by the Postmaster-General that the Peninsular Company were not bound to carry the Eastern mails by the Cape in the event of war stopping the Suez Canal, but were bound to arrange their services to meet the exigencies of the case.

The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution pledging the various unions to begin an agitation in favor of decreasing the hours of labor to eight per day and to make every Saturday a full holiday. It was contended by the delegates that the 700,000 men now out of work would be able to obtain employment if this rule were put in force.

As to the question, whether the Government have published notices to British subjects in Canada warning them against infringing United States fishery regulations, Sir James Fergusson has announced that the Government did not publish notices relating to the public affairs of Canada, as the Canadians were fully acquainted with the laws and regulations of the United States.

The Queen's yachting tour round the kingdom includes semi-private visits to Dublin, Belfast and Galway, if the condition of Ireland should be sufficiently pacific at the time of her Majesty's proposed trip to enable her to stop at these cities. The programme has already been laid out. The tour is to begin in May. This early start shuts off all public receptions in the London season. Two steam yachts and a Government despatch boat will accompany the Royal Yacht.

Rifle Practice in Canada.

One of the most potent attractions that enrolment in the militia holds out to the young man with strength enough to handle a rifle, and nerve enough to shoot straight with it, is the system of firing competitions, which is about as complete as if could be. It begins with each company in a regiment having its annual competition which is confined to its own members, Then the whole regiment unites for a competition on a large scale. Then each province gathers its riflemen together into one general contest, at which substantial prizes are held out to the successful shooter. Finally, the Dominion authorities every autumn summon to Ottawa the picked men from each province, and these complete with one another on the Rideau rifle range, Ottawa for really splendid prizes in the form of trophies and money, the latter ranging from sums like $250 down to $5, while the former comprise some costly work of art.

Tempting as these prizes are, however, there is an honor which the contestants value more highly than the best of them, and that is to be among the top twenty in the grand aggregate; for this means being one of those lucky fellows who will the following year be sent by the government across the ocean to try their skill in marksmanship against the riflemen of Great Britain, India, and Australia upon the historic Wimbledon Common.

FARM.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN HARROWS.

Nothing more strongly marks the progress of agriculture than the improvement in agricultural machinery. Perhaps a greater stride in this direction has never been taken than in the invention and manufacture of a new implement by the Higganum Manufacturing corporation of Higganum, Ct., called Clark's cutaway harrow and seeder. To briefly describe it one could say, it is a disk harrow with six notches cut in each disk. But this is not all, for a vast amount of thought and careful experiment (on some or the roughest land plowed) has been expended upon this seemingly simple machine. Each wheel, of course, revolves, and besides cutting with the part of the edge that is left (and made very sharp), each angle in the disk has an edged side that slides over a sod or lump of earth and slices it perfectly with no effort from the team whatever. In fact, this motion favors the horses, as it forces the harrow ahead. But this isn't all it accomplishes. Like Clark's flexible disk harrow the Higganum company have on the market, the cutaway is provided with the new mechanical movement of ball and socket joint, where the wings of the harrow connect at an angle under the end of the pole. This little part is by itself one of the triumphs of mechanical genius. A connection of this kind allows the axles to revolve at distinct angles, and besides cutting and slicing, the implement tears and twists the sod and mixes the soil, putting that which is on top under, and bringing up the lower earth so far as it reaches. This can be regulated by weighing the drag. With all this motion, there is but little of the side-displacement of soil that is so objectionable and damaging a feature of old disk harrows. Considering these movements, one cannot fail to reason what a perfect seeder it must prove. And here the testimony of Mother Earth comes in,—evidence that either sustains or destroys the finest theory man can advance so far as it relates to agricultural machines: although this marvel has only been on trial since May, it has been tried east and west on the worst land it was possible to obtain, with the best results in smoothing and mellowing; and when the grass, oats, rye or corn has come up, it shows how even is the work of the cutaway harrow and seeder in broadcasting. The seed is sown to the very edge of stones or the land, with the utmost precision. The seeding attachment is placed on the pole and its power obtained from the revolving disks.) The 12 disk harrow, illustrated, has 72 blades, and 264 inches of positive cutting edge, and it works clearer and cleaner in trash and stubble than any pattern ever tried. The notched and hardened steel disks are so arranged on the arms that the spaces come to the surface of the ground, one at a time, with mechanical exactness, and no uneven motion can be detected. When desiring to take the implement afield or on the highway, a single movement of the lever will straighten the axle and it can be drawn off easily by one man. We are led to describe this new implement because we have seen it work and are convinced of its merit.

FARM WORK HORSES.

It is almost a generally conceded fact that the horses of farmers are not kept in as good condition as are those of our city neighbors. The question arises, why not? It must be caused by neglect and carelessness. Far too many of our brother farmers take good care of their cows and other stock but leave the poor horse to shift for himself. During the hot weather horses are tormented by flies and insects of many kinds, and if they are worked hard all day in the sun, they deserve the best of care both night and morning. Not having it is the cause of their being so often found in poor condition. I have found that it fully compensated for the time expended to give each horse a good rubbing off with a wisp of straw in the morning before going to work and at night to give a good thorough cleaning, which ensures rest and comfort in a far greater degree than if simply fed when hot and sweaty, after a day's work is done.

A plan I have pursued and found to act very beneficially is to let the horses stand and become thoroughly cooled and cleaned before feeding at night. It is also a very excellent plan to feed hay before grain, as the animal's hunger being partially satisfied he will eat his grain slower, chewing it more thoroughly and of course with better results. As a horse's stomach is small in proportion to the size of the animal, if fed the grain first and then allowed to eat all the hay he wants, if he is a greedy feeder, he will fill his stomach so full that the grain will be pushed on into the intestines only partially digested, and of course with loss of nourishment to the animal. Almost every horse owner has different ideas about the kind of feed a horse should have. But I consider that the majority of farm horses in New England are fed too much corn, especially in summer. Corn contains a large amount of carbon and is to a great extent of a heating and fattening nature and makes a much better food for winter than summer. Oats, I think, make a much better feed for horses, especially where he is called upon to work in the sun during the hot months. If corn must be fed, its influence is much improved by feeding wheat-bran or some grain containing what the corn lacks, in connection with it. Water should be given often and in small quantities. It is not right to work a team all of the forenoon in the hot sun and then let them fill their stomachs with water just before or after eating their noonday meal. See that all parts of the harness fit perfectly and comfortably, for the old saying that "worry wears more than work" applies to horses as well as men. A little extra care in the case of our horses will be amply repaid in looks, ability to work and length of days.

The Chinch Bug has been very active in the United States, and is marching nearer to our boundary line. Beware of it.

There have been sold this year in Manitoba 340 self binders, 140 mowers, 165 rakes, 275 sets of harrows, 705 plows, and and 160 tons of binding twine.

The Walrond Ranche Company, with a capital of £100,000, has been registered in London, England, for the purpose of taking over the business of the Walrond ranche, Alberta.

Stonewall merchants are forming a syndicate to purchase grain. Heretofore it has been the custom of farmers in that district to haul their grain to Winnipeg, to the detriment of the trade of the former place.

Dakota has been rather fortunate this season as well as ourselves. The southern counties have had a good corn crop—30,000,000 bushels of corn this season, according to estimates of the territorial commissioner of immigration. The official estimate for last year was 15,803,000 bushels. The wheat crop is regarded likely to exceed 40,000,000 bushels.

From a pint of White Russian oats, John McIntosh, of 2, 9, 27, Virden, has raised in three successive year's sowing seed enough to sow 25 acres this year, in addition to 15 bushels which dearth of feed compelled him, last winter, to give to his horses. There are some white oats now growing at Drum Connor Station that will beat that record, if continuously sown, for the same time.

A large consignment of Irish mares arrived here a few days ago consigned to Mr. Martin, of the Sheep Creek Ranche, near Calgary. The consignment consisted of 250 mares, purchased in different parts of Ireland. They are two and three years olds, and are believed to be in foal. They were shipped from Queenston on the steamer Quebec of the Dominion Line. They had a very good passage, and out of the lot only one was lost.

The following farms in Fifeshire have just been let at enormous reductions in rent:—The farm of Creich has been let at a rent of £280. The rent paid by the previous tenant was £492. The farm of Bruckley has been let at £290, being a reduction of £200 on the rent paid under the former lease. The proprietor has also agreed to expend £700 in improvements on the farm without any interest being paid by the tenant. The farm of Hayston at a rent of £290. The rent paid by the last tenant was £600.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette states that milk fever is generally brought about by a chill. To prevent this he deems it advisable not to remove all the milk from the udder for about six days after calving. He states that a friend of his found this plan to work to his entire satisfaction, and that nature confirmed it; for the calf not being able to consume all the milk of its dam for the first week, left a portion of it in her udder. The warmth of the milk left her would assist in keeping up the heat of the system, and assist in preventing the chill. The correspondent thinks that by using the above, together with the ordinary precaution of feeding sparingly, a laxatative diet, in conjunction with succulent foods, would go far to prevent milk fever.

The Hessian fly has been very destructive in England. It has been found that the flax seed stage of the insect is frequently present in samples of small grain, and can be removed by running it through a fanning mill. Every farmer should carefully examine all seeds before sowing, not only looking for the weed seeds which the sacks may contain, but also for any form of insect that may harbor in them. Running seeds an extra time through a good fanning mill not only frees them from a lot of weed seeds and likely insect pests, if they contain such, but also, by throwing over the light and sifting out the small grain, improves the quality of the samples, and a continuation of such a practice will improve the variety.

It is claimed that in a large proportion of cases where horses have trouble with their eyes, it is due to the want of properly lighted and ventilated stables. The majority of stables are so dark that when the horse is brought out he shows, by stumbling and in other ways, that he can not see perfectly, and this continues until his eyes become accustomed to the light. Any person can readily tell what the effect is by passing from a dark room into the bright sunlight. The change causes pain, and this affects the eye injuriously, in time frequently causing total blindness. Where horses shy on the road it is in many cases due to imperfect sight, often brought on by neglect in providing well lighted quarters for them. The eye is very sensitive and easily injured when dark, close stables are used. Light and proper ventilation can be provided with so little trouble and expense that it is surprising so many neglect these very important conditions when building, and as the result, suffer loss by so doing. Those who have stables already built, can, by a small outlay, make changes when they are needed to let in the light, and it will pay them well to do it.—[Maine Farmer.

GARDEN NOTES.

Cooler autumn weather will promote the growth of the grass, and it must therefore be mowed more frequently. Sow seed where the grass is thin.

Stakes will be needed by Dahlias, Gladioluses, Tuberoses, etc., to secure them in heavy storms. Dahlias need stakes at the side branches more than at the main stem.

Though work does not press now as it does in the spring months, and the gardener can take a vacation, yet there are several important things that must not be overlooked.

Make a bed of violets for flowers in early spring. Prepare a frame with well enriched soil, and plant with vigorous plants from runners. Hardy plants that need it, may have the clumps divided and set in fresh soil.

Hand-pick the caterpillars that sometimes so disfigure Chrysanthemums, and destroy the Black Aphis with a free use of tobacco water. Plants for blooming indoors should be potted as soon as they are well set with buds, placing them in the shade until they recover from the effects of the removal.

How the weeds will grow! Hoe between the rows of root crops until the leaves prevent. Hoe cabbages and cauliflowers often Help any backward ones with manure water, or a slight dressing of guano. Keep celery clear of weeds and hoe to promote growth, which should be rapid these warm days and cool nights.

In all but the extreme northern localities, fall-planting is advisable, provided the soil can be properly prepared. At all events, order the trees in autumn, and heel-in carefully, and they may be planted in either fall or spring.....Young trees should have all superfluous shoots removed, and the head brought into shape by judicious pruning.

Grapes should be packed in boxes holding three and five pounds, of wood or pasteboard, according to the usage of the market. Large quantities are now shipped in handled baskets, holding ten pounds, with a cover of some thin stuff. Use scissors in gathering; those which hold the bunch after it is cut are convenient, and allow one to avoid handling the fruit. The fine appearance of the cluster depends upon preserving the bloom.

Sow spinach, and German greens or sprouts, to winter in the open ground; also onion sets and shallots. Sow early cabbages, cauliflowers and lettuce, to raise plants to be wintered in cold frames. The plants must be neither too large nor too small, hence the date of sowing is important. Near New York many sow on the 15th: others find it safer to make two sowings, one on the 11th, and the other on the 16th of this month.

A Remarkable Escape.

A touching incident in connection with the submergence of the town of Zug, in Switzerland, was the discovery at daylight of a cradle floating on the lake several hundred feet from the shore. Several boatmen put off to secure it, but what was their surprise on rowing alongside to find a babe sleeping peacefully. Whether the cradle was pushed from a window in one of the doomed houses or was accidentally released from the wreckage will never be known. The little child was uninjured. The scene on shore among the matrons who had gathered there to join in the general lamentation was pathetic, each woman in turn gazing wistfully into the little face in the effort to indentify it.

The King of Holland is reported to be dying.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE LITTLE MAN.

There was a little, very little,
Sweet little man;
He wore a little overcoat
The color of the tan;
And when his weekly wage was earned
On Saturday at night,
He had but half a crown to spare
To keep his spirits light;
"But that," quoth he, and twirled his thumb,
So blithe was he and free,
"Is quite enough for happiness
For a little man like me."

And oft this little, very little,
Happy little man,
Would talk a little to himself
About the great world's plan;
Though people think me very poor,
I feel I'm very glad,
And this I'm sure could hardly be
If I were very bad.
Rich knaves who cannot rest o' nights
At every turn I see,
While cosy sleep unbidden comes
To a quiet man like me.

"For though I'm little, very little,
Do whate'er I can,
Yet every morning when I shave,
I shave an honest man;
And every night when I go home,
My winsome little wife
Receives me smiling at the door,
And loves me more than life;—
And this is joy that kings themselves,
If thoughts were spoken free,
Might give their sceptres to exchange
With a little man like me.

"And I've a little, quite a little,
Bonnie little child,
A little maid, with golden hair
And blue eyes bright and mild;
And she sits and prattles on my knee,
As merry as a song,
She's pleasant as a ray of light,
She keeps my heart from wrong;
And so let kingdoms rise and fall,
I'll earn my daily fee,
And think the world is good enough
For a little man like me."

OLD FASHIONED PRESERVES.

With the convenience of canning fruit in glass jars, rich preserves fell into temporary disuse but like other old fashioned things recognition of their merit is revived and every housekeeper now makes a few jars of the same dainty sweetmeats that notable housewives formerly took such pride in.

The jam and marmalade at the grocers costs little more than the materials for the same when made at home but the home made is preferable in every way.

As it so often happens that the sugar is the only real expense, a tempting array of good things can be furnished for a very small cost. Gather good fair specimens of fruit for preserving when they are dry and ripe but not mellow. Pare with a silver knife if possible; if not, use a sharp steel knife, the latter is apt to discolor the fruit but this is not so important in preserving as in canning, for the the large amount of sugar used in preserving changes the color to a deep crimson or yellow. The principal care should be taken to keep the fruit in good shape and free from jams and bruises.

A porcelain lined or new granite ware kettle is the best to use in preserving, and we are not now compelled like the old time housewives to scour and brighten copper and brass.

The porcelain lined kettle must be used with great care and will often break in spite of all caution; the granite ware wears off soon and discolors the fruit. I have found a large, flaring yellow earthern dish or pan very convenient as a substitute for a regular preserving kettle. As there is no risk of burning, the fruit can be cooked slowly in it and become well saturated with the sugar, which is the object of this method of preserving. Use the best sugar and skim the boiling preserves thoroughly.

The old rule for preserving was "pound for pound," and it is the best to follow now as less sugar causes liability to fermentation and does not give the preserve that rich color and flavor required.

PEACH PRESERVE.—Peel the peaches and cut them in halves; weigh them and take their weight in sugar. Put the sugar in the kettle and just cover it with cold water; add to each five pounds the white of one egg beaten. Stir all together well and set on the stove. Boil and skim it until entirely clear; then put in the peaches and cook slowly until the syrup is as thick as honey, carefully removing any scum that rises.

QUINCE PRESERVES.—Peel the quince and cut it in nice pieces, (save all the good peel and cores for jelly,) put the pieces in a porcelain kettle and cover them with cold water; let them boil until soft enough to put a straw through; take them out, and put on a syrup made of an equal weight in sugar covered with water, with the white of an egg. Skim and strain it as soon as it boils, then put the quince with it and cook it until the syrup looks thick. Save the first water the quince was boiled in for jelly.

WATERMELON RIND PRESERVES.—Cut the rind in all sorts of fanciful shapes with a sharp penknife or with a vegetable cutter, such as is used in cutting vegetables for soups. Weigh the watermelon and to every pound allow one and a half pounds of loaf sugar. Put it in weak alum water for three days, then soak it in clear water twenty-four hours, put it then in a kettle lined with grape leaves and a layer between each layer of melon; cover it with water and simmer it two hours, then spread it out on dishes to cool. Put the sugar in the kettle with a pint of water to every pound and a half of sugar and the whites of two eggs beaten. Let it boil, skim off the egg and strain the syrup; wipe out the kettle and return the syrup. When it boils, put the rind in and cook it two hours, take the rind out, boil the syrup again and pour it over the rind. Next day pour it off, boil the juice of a lemon to every quart of syrup and when it looks thick in the spoon pour it on again and tie it up. This is a Southern recipe and although it seems long it is a good rule for making this rich preserve.

APPLE GINGER.—Four pounds of apples four pounds of light brown sugar, three lemons, one ounce of white ginger root, which may be procured at the druggists. Pare and chop the apples fine; use the juice and grated rind of the lemon and cook all together slowly three or four hours or until it looks light and clear. This is very nice and will keep for years.

CIDER APPLE SAUCE.—Boil a kettle full of sweet cider down to one-half its original quantity; add one quarter as much molasses as there is boiled cider. Pare and quarter ripe sweet or mild flavored apples and put in as many as the cider will cover. Boil slowly stirring often with flat stick. When the apples are tender, take them out with a skimmer, draining them well. Put in a second supply of apples and let them cook until tender; take from the fire and pour all together into a large bowl or earthern jar and let it stand over night. In the morning return all to the fire and boil down, stirring all the time until the syrup is thick and dark in color. Keep the stone jars in a cool place. Use the best molasses for making this sauce which is the old fashioned accompaniment of roast pork, soft gingerbread or fresh doughnuts.

A Socialist haunt in Utrecht was ransacked to-day by Anti-Socialists, who destroyed all the effects found on the premises.

The Russian railroad depot at Massar, the gate to Bokhara, and the bridge over the Amaiduray at Chardjui are almost completed. Five thousand laborers have begun work on the branch line railway from Chardjui to Kilif, near Kohja Saleh.

"COME, FATHER, COME!"

'Twas noonday in the crowded mart,
The sun was shining bright,
And crowds were hastening to and fro
When lo! a sickening sight!

Enough to make an angel weep
That such a thing should be;
That man himself should be the proof
Of man's depravity!

Within the gutter lying low
A drunken man was seen,
Whose very looks betokened that
A nobler man he'd been!

A lovely girl, some six years old,
With curly, golden hair,
Was kneeling by the wretched man,
Now list, her earnest prayer.

"Come, father; come! let us go home
He heeded not her cry;
And striving hard to raise him up
Her little hands did try.

Wearied, the tears fell down her cheeks,
But still she lingered there,
Hoping her father would awake,
And heed her earnest prayers.

The passers-by looked on amazed
Such sight of pity and disdain;
And in their heart of hearts they asked
They ne'er might see again.

But heeding not her cry at length
The sweet child hastened home—
Saying: "Mamma! papa's asleep!
I cannot make him come!"

The mother brushed away her tears
And said: "Don't weep my child,
Your dear papa will waken soon,"
And then the prattler smiled.

Sweet child! oh! may'st thou never know
The bitter curse of rum;
But yet may thy dear father prove
A blessing in his home.

Oh! sweet child-faith! in mercy given,
Lest thy young heart should break;
So may we trust our God in Heaven,
'Twill less life's burdens make.

—REBECCA C. DAVIS in Mother's Magazine.

TWO FOREIGN WAR SHIPS.

An English Cruiser with an Armor Belt, and a German Cruiser for Africa.

The two war ships most recently placed in commission on the other side of the water do not appear to be so formidable as those of which we have heard a good deal in the past year or so. The larger one is the English belted cruiser Narcissus. The Narcissus is built of steel and has an armor-plated belt ten inches thick that extends from a line one foot six inches above her water line to a line four feet below the water, or having a width in all of 5½ feet. The ship is 300 feet long and 50 wide, and displaces 5,000 tons on a moderate draught. She is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines, which have developed 8,500-horse power. She is expected to make eighteen knots an hour.

Her armament will consist of two 9.2-inch 22-ton rifles and ten 6-inch rifles, besides a secondary battery of six 6-pound and ten 3-pound rapid-firing Hotshkiss guns. She will also carry eight torpedo tubes, four working below the water line and four above it. She would, therefore, be a fair antagonist for the new armored ship to be built by Whitney, but when compared with ships like the Benbow, with her two 110-ton guns, she does not appear so terrible. The Narcissus cost about $1,450,000. She makes 18 knots an hour over the measured mile.

The other ship was the latest addition to the German navy, and is called the Swallow. The Swallow is a composite cruiser—that is, she has iron frames and is planked with wood. She is 201 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 4 inches broad, and 18 feet 2 inches deep. She is furnished with twin screws and engines of 1,500-horse power, but she is expected to make only 13½ knots. She will carry eight long 4-inch Krupp guns, two of which can be trained over a limited arc aft and two over a like arc forward. The other four may be trained over large arcs in the broadside. She is to be sent to the African coast to look after German interests.

In Cadiz.

In the course of my wanderings I came upon a cavernous old doorway, wide and low,; at one side of it sat a blind beggar, at the other, behind a little table, a public letter writer plied his trade. He was writing a letter for a black-eyed girl dressed in a gay print bata or morning gown; she wore a strip of black gauze over her head, and stood behind the *escribiente*, one hand on her hip, the other gathering the folds of her headgear on her breast, while with her eyes she followed every movement of the writer's pen. The scene struck me; framed in the dark old archway it made so characteristic a picture that I lingered and looked about to see whether there was any convenient spot from which I could make a sketch. I was in a very small square or court; one side was formed by the building to which the old archway belonged. Opposite was a similar arch, and inside it a large stone: this was just what I wanted, so down I sat and took out my sketch book. It was very quiet in this nook; the blind beggar strummed away on an old guitar; and crooned out a plaintive minor air which blended well enough with the surroundings, otherwise all was still. I sketched as quickly as I could, trying to get the group in before the *escribiente* finished the letter. Suddenly a deep-drawn sigh, which sounded just behind my shoulder, made me give a start and look quickly round into the gloomy depths of the arch behind me. My eyes were now used to the dim light, and I perceived what had escaped me on taking my seat, that I was not the only occupant of the gateway. Back in the shadow leaned a man, wrapped so closely in a large *capa* that even had there been more light I could not have distinguished his features. He took no notice of me, and after one look I turned and went on with my drawing. A few minutes more and the girl took her letter, put some money into the *escribiente's* hand, and tripped away. The scribe stretched himself, and looked all round the court, then coming to the conclusion that no more customers were coming at present, he climbed up a tumble-down little flight of steps, which led to a sort of den in the thickness of the wall, and there squatted like a huge spider on the look out for flies. The blind beggar also rose and moved slowly off, and the archway was deserted.—*Temple Bar.*

George Washington's Grist Mill.

The mill that Washington built stands in a ravine half a mile east of Perryopolis, Fayette county, Pa. It is still in operation, and propelled, as he designed, by a stream running down a rugged run called after the founder of the mill. The latter is as might be expected, a rude structure. Originally it consisted of but one story, and the lines where Washington left off and the improvements, such as they were, begun, are plainly discernible. The name of the proprietor is Samuel Smith, who takes pride in the fact that it has been kept in the Smith family since it passed from the possession of the illustrious founder. To the east of this are to be seen two of the block houses in which Washington's slaves were housed, the only ones remaining through the years since their occupancy. Still further east on the elevation stands the house of Mr. Hersey, one of the original owners of that portion of the grant to Washington upon which Perryopolis was built.

Miscou as a Place for Sea-Fowl Shooting.

Miscou, situated at the Southern entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, forming part of the county of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, is one of the best places for sea-fowl shooting in America. Here from September until November are to be found geese, brant, and ducks of various kinds; while in August and September curlew-plover and other small birds, which love the vicinity of the sea, are to be met with. Miscou is now made more accessible to the sportsman by the completion of a railway from the line of the Intercolonial to Caraquette, which is about 25 miles distant from the Miscou sporting grounds.

Ayoub Khan has fled towards Kabul, Persia, thirty miles to the westward of the Afghanistan frontier.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1887

FIRES.

During the past two weeks great bush fires have made the atmosphere heavy with smoke. Sore eyes etc. are the result. Lachute has escaped safely, however, in comparison with other towns. The Town of Danby in the Eastern Townships was completely obliterated by the firy fiend, despite the efforts of the inhabitants to stay its progress. Again we find the following paragraph in the *Gazette* of Saturday,

Forty-five places of business and thirty-eight dwellings were destroyed in the fire at Gravenhurst this morning. Fully fifty families are without food and shelter. Supplies of food were received from outside places to-day, but there was not sufficient to go round. Relief and shelter committees have been organized. Assistance is greatly needed. The loss is now placed at $200,000, with trifling insurance.

The fire protection in these towns was equally as good as that of Lachute, *i. e.* good for nothing, and as a result there is a loss of $200,000. That sum would equip a good fire brigade. The same lesson is likely to be taught in our own town, unless we take warning from the disasters befalling other places, and wake up from our lethargy. There is an old saying about being "penny wise and pound foolish," which would apply to our case. The loss sustained in one fire would pay for a first-class engine and hose, complete. Moreover, the rates of the insurance companies would be lessened to such a degree as to defray the tax necessary for such an expenditure. These remarks are made not with the hope of causing our citizens to realize the danger of their position, because we are now firmly convinced that nothing can do that until we are visited by a conflagration similar to the one at Danby and Gravenhurst. The only question is, on whom does the responsibility rest. In our opinion it rests upon every individual rate-payer in the town. If they wish to throw the responsibility on the Council, let the Mayor be requested to call a public meeting for the discussion of the question and then some action may be taken.

CHOLERA.—The arrival of Asiatic Cholera at New York on board the *Alesia*, has caused considerable alarm to Canadians. This dread disease is carrying off thousands in Italy. That it should reach New York on board a ship is not to be wondered at, as all ships coming from Mediterranean ports are likely to have among their passengers persons seeking flight as refuge from the ravages of the plague. Of course the vessel will be kept in quarantine until all danger from the passengers is past; but there is another source of danger it would seem from the answer made by Dr. Lachapelle, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, to the question of the possibility of disinfecting the vessel, which was as follows:

"The clothes of the passengers can easily and speedily be disinfected, but the steamer is full of goods which must be full of cholera germs, these goods will be taken from the ship and deposited in cellars and other places during the winter and when the summer comes they will be let loose and hatch a fearful scourge of cholera."

If such be the case why not burn the goods at once. Better lose a few thousand dollars worth of merchandise and save us the results of importing such a dreadful epidemic.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ARGENTEUIL.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the above society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 27th and 28th on Barron's field, Lachute Town. On Tuesday the exhibition was opened almost in darkness owing to the heavy smoke which settled like a pall over the town. This smoke continued on the second day also, and interfered materially with the success of the show. On Monday the President, Geo. Morrison, Esq., the Vice-President, John Martin, Esq., the Secretary, G. J. Walker, Esq., and Board of Directors were early on the grounds making preparations. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a suitable means of shelter for fancy work etc. A tent had been partly arranged for, but was not forthcoming. The result was a temporary board shed which served fairly well under the favourable state of the weather. The Directors had resolved this year to try the experiment of having the whole show on the one field and charge an admission fee. The result has been a great success, which is evident from the fact that $184 was taken in at the gate. In a very good book we should all be familiar with, something is said about the difficulty of a rich man entering heaven, which was said to be as great as that of a camel going through the eye of a needle. There were some individuals in Lachute whose souls were so small they ought to slip through a needle's eye very easily because they tried to get through the gate without a fee of 15 cents. Large numbers climbed under and over the fence into the fold and therefore by ecclesiastical law have won for themselves the ignoble title of "thieves and robbers." The police force, however, did good service in keeping these "cattle" out of the ring. Again the benefits derived from two days exhibition was felt. The work of the Judges being performed early on Tuesday inside the building, a good opportunity was given to all parties to view the exhibits. The number and quality of the exhibits was certainly very superior to anything produced by the society heretofore. A pleasing feature is the large number of new competitors, and the fact also that in a great many cases these new exhibitors carry off many prizes. In butter there was a large number of entries and all of fairly good quality, some was a little too old, however Mr. John Martin, has again taken 1st. Mr. Martin's butter must certainly have some pre-eminent characteristics whereby it is at once distinguished as being of superior quality, because it almost invariably takes first prize. In cheese the exhibit was scarcely what should be expected considering the large amount of cheese manufactured in the County. The quality of the buns and bread exhibited was very creditable to the abilities of the ladies of the County in that most useful department of housekeeping, namely cooking. A larger exhibit of honey might have been expected from the fact that large quantities are produced every year in the County; what was shown was of first quality. A very fine collection of factory tweeds was shown by Hamelin & Ayer. For wear, cheapness and looks, these tweeds cannot be surpassed, and we would advise our farmers to invest their money in goods of that description and not purchase from certain itenant dealers in shoddy said to be in the County. In connection with Messrs. Hamelin & Ayer's exhibit was a specimen brick and tile exhibited for Mr. Potter of Vankleek Hill. This was without exception the finest finish we have ever seen on brick. A large collection of garden vegetables deserves particular mention. This exhibit belonged to Mr. Allan Stewart, Brownsburg, and took 1st prize. The corn in ear was beyond expectation, judging from the crop reports sent in to this paper some time ago. Mr. Wm. Heatlie took 1st prize. Mr T. Morin's mangles attracted considerable attention by their great size. The potatoe exhibit was also very satisfactory. An improvement might be effected by the Directors in giving a prize for potatoes alone as they are a very important part of a farmer's crop. Heretofore potatoes have been included in the best collection of field roots, consequently it happened this year that the best exhibit of potatoes received no award as the exhibitor had failed to make a collection of other roots as well. The fancy work was plentiful and well executed, but owing to want of room no chance was given for a display. The society should encourage this department of the exhibition a little more and devote more attention to it. A very beautiful wooden bracket made by Mr. James Morrison deserved a prize, but no premium was offered for that kind of exhibit. A new and interesting feature of the exhibition was a display of bread by our well-known townsman, Mr. John Hope. There were over twenty different varieties and shapes, showing the bread as in daily use in Great Britain, Europe and America, from the black loaf in daily use among the peasantry of Russia and Germany to the finest made. Prominence was given to his well known household loaf as sold every day in Lachute, and labeled Hope's-*Old Reliable*. The flour used being Ogilvie's Strong Baker's and Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, two of the best brands in the market, the wheat of which was grown on our own Canadian territory. One well known farmer from the Baie, St. Andrews, was heard to remark that he had taken bread from Hope for nine years, and it was well worth the journey for it to have the pleasure of eating it, as it could always be depended upon being first-class quality.

The second day of the exhibition was the most important in respect to numbers. The crowd at the gate was rather hard on the patience of the gate-keepers Messrs. Martin, Loynachan, Lane and De Hertel, but happily nothing very serious occurred, though at one time it appeared as if a free fight was about to take place owing to the disgraceful behaviour of a crowd of roughs who tried to break down the fence in order to obtain admittance without paying. Provisions will be made hereafter to place such characters out of harm's way. The ladies of Henry's Church provided a most excellent repast for the moderate sum of 25 cents. The large number of sheep exhibited was very creditable to the County, not only in quantity but also in quality. A vast improvement was also noticed in horses. There is still room for a further improvement, however, especially in heavy draught. It is estimated that about 2000 people visited the grounds during the exhibition. After the Judges had finished their work in the ring, which by the way was the most marked change for the better in the whole show, the Secretary, Mr. G. J. Walker, read the prize list to those present. The Lachute Band added largely to the attractions by their music which was highly appreciated by all present.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner took place at Curry's Hotel immediately on the close of the exhibition. The festal board was tastefully prepared by Mrs. Curry, who deserves the greatest praise for the management of this most sumptuous repast. In fact the most prominent feature of the re-union was the satisfaction exhibited and expressed by the guests. Mr. Geo. Morrison presided and on his right were seated the Secretary, G. J. Walker Esq., and Mayor Fish, and on the left Thos. Barron, Esq. The Secretary read letters of regret at not being able to be present from Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, J. C. Wilson, Esq., M. P., Wm. Owens Esq., M. P. P., George Simpson, Esq., St. Andrews, Alex. Pridham Esq., Granville, Wm. Evans Esq., Montreal. The following toasts were proposed. "The Queen," "The Governor General and Parliament." "Our guests" responded to by Mayor Fish, Messrs. Hay, Cushing, Skaife, Barron, "Our Judges" responded to by Messrs. Robinson, Morin, Scott. "The Press" by Messrs. Simpson & Calder. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Barron and drunk with honors, "Mine Host, Curry" was brought in to receive a well merited toast in that he spared no pains to make the dinner a success. In all the speeches the main line of thought seemed to run in the direction of permanent buildings. After votes of thanks to the Board of Directors and Mr. Barron, for the gratuitous use of his field, the meeting adjourned.

The following is the prize list:—

HORSES.

JUDGES.—Mr. Hama, Alex. McCole and John Morin.

MARES AND FOALS, (Draught)—10 *Entries.*

David Black, 1st; J. St. Onge, 2nd; Geo. Murdock, 3rd; David Morin, 4th; Wm. McFarlane, 5th.

MARES AND FOALS (Carriage)—8 *Entries.*

Peter Gordon, 1st; John Boa, 2nd; G. A. Hooker, 3rd; Peter Cruise, 4th.

CARRIAGE HORSES (Pair)—8 *Entries.*

Alx. Murray, 1st; J. A. N. Mackay, 2nd; Chas. Albright, 3rd; Wm. Manson, 4th.

CARRIAGE HORSES (Single)—16 *Entries*

D. McMartin, 1st; W. J. Todd, 2nd; W. J. Moraw, 3rd; Robt. Morrison, 4th.

DRAUGHT HORSES (in harness)—6 *Entries.*

Geo. Fraser, 1st; Alex. McFarlane, 2nd John Hay, 3rd; Robt. C. Paton, 4th.

STUD COLTS, 2 YEARS—6 *Entries.*

John Hay, 1st; Geo. Murdock, 2nd.

COLTS, 1 YEAR (Draught) 7 *Entries.*

Wm. Law, 1st; Jas. Bradley, 2nd; Wm. D. McOuat, 3rd.

COLTS 1 YEAR (Carriage)—11 *Entries.*

Phineas Laue, 1st; Louis Fournier, 2nd; John Nicholson, 3rd.

FILLIES, 3 YEAR OLD (Draught)—5 *Entries.*

John Hay, 1st; Wm. Law, 2nd; Hamelin & Ayers, 3rd.

FILLIES, 3 YEARS (Carriage)—5 *Entries.*

William Buchan, 1st; Wm. Hume, 2nd; Andrew Cleland, 3rd.

FILLIES, 2 YEARS OLD (Draught)—3 *Entries.*

Jas. McOuat, Chatham, 1st; John Hay, 2nd.

FILLIES, 2 YEARS OLD (Carriage)—7 *Entries.*

Geo. Fraser, 1st; Walter McOuat, 2nd; Thos. Dobie, 3rd.

MARE AND FOAL, OVER 15 YEARS—5 *Entries.*

Jas Bradley, 1st; Alex. Murray, 2nd; Richard Muir, 3rd.

SHEEP.

JUDGES—Wm. Thompson, W. Tate, W. Morrison.

AGED RAMS—9 *Entries.*

David Morin, 1st; John Hay, 2nd; Wm Drew, 3rd; G. A. Hooker, 4th.

RAMS, ONE SHEAR 4 *Entries.*

Wm. Drew, 1st; John Shaw, 2nd; Wm. Rogers, 3rd; John Martin, 4th.

RAM LAMBS 16 *Entries.*

Thomas Morin, 1st; Andrew Cleland, 2nd; M. & W. Smith, 3rd; Robt. Todd, 4th.

AGED EWES 12 *Entries.*

Thomas Morin, 1st; Wm. Hume, 2nd; M. & W. Smith, 3rd; Henry McRae, 4th; Wm. Drew, 5th; James Woods, 6th.

EWES, ONE SHEAR—14 Entries.

Thomas Morin, 1st; Wm. Drew, 2nd; David Morin, 3rd; Wm. Hume, 4th; John Doig 5th; Wm. Thompson, 6th.

EWE LAMBS—13 Entries.

Alex. McFarlane, 1st; Wm. Hume, 2nd; M. & W. Smith, 3rd; Robt. Todd, 4th; David Morin, 5th; Thomas Morin, 6th.

SHROPSHIRE.

AGED RAMS—1 Entry.

Robtert Wilson, 1st.

RAMS, ONE SHEAR—1 Entry.

Mrs. Nichols, 1st.

RAM LAMBS—2 Entries.

Mrs. Nichols, 1st; Geo. Morrison, 2nd.

OLD EWES—1 Entry.

Mrs. Nichols, 1st.

EWE LAMBS—1 Entry.

Mrs. Nichols, 1st.

SWINE.

BOARS—5 Entries.

Peter Campbell, 1st; Thomas Morin, 2nd; Felix Paquin, 3rd.

SOWS—6 Entries.

Peter Cambell, 1st; Thomas Morin, 2nd; Wm. Drew, 3rd.

POULTRY.

ENGLISH GEESE—2 Entries

George Fraser, 1st; David Morin, 2nd.

CANADIAN GEESE—7 Entries.

Thomas Morin, 1st, David Rogers, 2nd.

TURKEYS—7 Entries.

Jas. Bradley, 1st; Robt. Todd, 2nd.

DUCKS—12 Entries.

Nath. Copeland, 1st; Robt. Watson, 2nd.

BRAHAMAS—6 Entries.

Jos. Patenaude, 1st; Robt. Evans, 2nd.

LEGHORNS—5 Entries.

Thos. Morin, 1st; John Doig, 2nd.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—3 Entries.

Thos. Morin, 1st; Henry Todd, 2nd.

BLACK SPANISH—2 Entries.

John Doig, 1st; John Walker, 2nd.

BEST COLLECTION OF FOWLS—2 Entries.

Thos. Morin, 1st; John Walker, 2nd

HORNED CATTLE.

JUDGES.—Thos. Dobie and Wm. Moore.

BULLS AGED.

David Rogers, 1st; Alex. McGibbon, 2nd; John McOuat, 3rd.

BULLS 2 years old—8 Entries.

Wm. Rogers, 1st; John Shaw, 2nd; Nelson Albright, 3rd; Robert Morin, 4th.

BULLS 1 year.—6 Entries.

Alex. McAdam, 1st; Stephen M. Barwash, 2nd; Geo. Hyde, 3rd; Arch Boa, 4th.

BULL CALVES.—4 Entries.

Thos. Dobie, 1st; James McOuat, 2nd; Alex. McGibbon, Chatham, 3rd.

MILCH COWS—11 Entries.

James McOuat, Chatham, 1st; James C. McOuat, River Rouge, 2nd; James McOuat, River Rouge, 3rd; Walter McOuat, 4th; John Hay, 5th; James Emelie, 6th.

HEIFERS 2 years old.—14 Entries.

Peter Gordon, 1st; Jas. C. McOuat, 2nd; Nelson Albright, River Rouge, 3rd; John Shaw, 4th; Alex. McAdam, 5th.

HEIFERS 1 year.—13 Entries.

Jas. C. McOuat, 1st; Nelson Albright, River Rouge, 2nd; Alex. McAdam, 3rd; George Fraser, 4th.

HEIFER CALVES.—7 Entries.

Andrew Walker, 1st; James C. McOuat, 2nd; John Hay, 3rd.

BEST FATTED CATTLE.—3 Entries.

George Fraser, 1st; Robt. Woods, 2nd.

SHORT HORNS—1 Entry.

Thomas Shepherd, 1st.

AYRSHIRES.

BULLS AGED.—6 Entries.

Peter Gordon, 1st; James Earle, 2nd; Nelson Albright, 3rd.

BULLS 2 years—3 Entries.

Alex. McFarlane, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd; Andrew Cleland, 3rd.

BULLS 1 year.—2 Entries.

D. McFarlane, 1st; David Morin, 2nd.

BULL CALVES—3 Entries.

John Hay, 1st; Nelson Albright, River Rouge, 2nd; Nelson Albright, 3rd.

MILCH COWS—5 Entries.

John Hay, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd; Robert Woods, 3rd; Robert Todd, 4th.

HEIFERS 2 years—6 Entries

John Hay, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd; Nelson Albright, 3rd; A. McFarlane, 4th; Allan Stewart, 5th.

HEIFERS 1 year—6 Entries.

George Fraser, 1st; John Hay, 2nd; Robert Todd, 3rd, Nelson Albright, 4th.

HEIFER CALVES—1 Entry.

John Hay, 1st.

BEST DAIRY BULL ANY BREED.

Peter Gordon, 1st.

DAIRY PRODUCE, BREAD, ROLLS MAPLE SUGAR, FRUITS, ROOTS, ETC.

JUDGES.—John Robertson, Robt. Scott, Geo. McGarry, all of Montreal.

BUTTER—20 *Entries.*

John Martin, 1st; Jas. C. McOuat, 2nd; Robt. Dreuman, 3rd; David McFarlane, 4th; Jas. Bradley, 5th; Andrew Walker, 6th; Nelson Albright, (Bay), 7th; Jos. McKinnie, 8th.

FACTORY CHEESE— 3 *Entries*

John Fauchette, 1st; Jas. Mills, 2nd.

DAIRY CHEESE— 9 *Entries.*

Jas. McOuat, 1st; Nelson Albright, R.R, 2nd; Geo. Bond, 3rd; David Black, 4th,

BREAD— 24 *Entries.*

Thomas Dobie, 1st; Robt. Woods; 2nd Robt. Morin, 3rd; Robt. Patton, 4th; Peter Campbell, 5th; Walter Smith, 6th.

ROLLS— 28 *Entries.*

Andrew Todd, 1st; Thomas Dobie, 2nd; Walter Smith, 3rd; Wm. Drew, 4th; Peter Campbell, 5th; Robt. Woods, 6th.

HONEY—2 Entries.

John Wason, 1st; Nelson Albright, Bay 2nd.

MAPLE SYRUP— 16 *Entries.*

Alex. McFarlane, 1st; Nath. Copeland, 2nd; Robt. Boa, 3rd.

MAPLE SUGAR— 12 *Entries.*

Robt. Woods, 1st; Wm. Buchan, 2nd; Allan Stewart, 3rd.

FRUIT—3 *Entries.*

Charles Albright, 1st; Jas. B. Cushing, 2nd; John Hay, 3rd.

BEST COLLECTION FIELD ROOTS—8 *Entries.*

Thos. Morin, 1st; Robt. Morin, 2nd; Robt. Woods, 3rd.

GARDEN VEGETABLES—6 *Entries.*

Allan Stewart, 1st; Geo. Morrison, 2nd; Nichol McKercher, 3rd.

GRAIN IN BAGS—4 *Entries.*

Mrs. Nichols, 1st; Nichol McKercher, 2nd.

CORN IN EARS—17 *Entries.*

Wm. Heatlie, 1st; John McMartin, 2nd.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—Jas. B. Cushing, Thomas Ross, Wm, Vipond.

ETOFFE—1 Exhibit,

Louis Fournier, 1st.

ETOFFE (fulled and pressed)—2 *Entries.*

David Black, 1st; Robt. Watson, 2nd.

DRESSED CLOTH—7 *Entries*

Jas. Leishman, 1st; Jas. McOuat, R.R, 2nd.

A piece of cloth exhibited by Andrew Todd considered by the judges to be worthy of honourable mention.

PLAIN FLANNEL—5 *Entries.*

Richard Muir, 1st; Jas. Bradley, 2nd.

FANCY FLANNEL—10 *Entries.*

Andrew Todd, 1st; Wm. McFarlane, 2nd; Andrew McFarlane, 3rd.

BLANKETS—6 *Entries.*

Jas. Wood, 1st; Wm. Buchan, 2nd; And Todd, 3rd; Jos. McKinnie, 4th.

PATCHED QUILTS—6 *Entries.*

Alex McGibbon, 1st; Wm. Hume, 2nd.

A patched quilt exhibited by Mrs. M. McMartin deserves honourable mention.

WOOLLEN SHAWLS—4 *Entries*

Geo. Morrison, 1st; And. Todd, 2nd; Richard Muir, 3rd.

KNITTED WORK—8 *Entries.*

Wm. Drew, 1st; Geo. Morrison, 2nd.

QUILTED QUILTS—9 *Entries.*

John B. Bonhomme, 1st; David Black, 2nd; Henry McRae, 3rd.

One woven quilt exhibited by Mr. John Nicholson considered worthy of hon. mention, no class being provided for this kind of quilt.

KNITTED QUILTS 6 *Entries.*

Wm. McOuat, Upper Lachute, 1st; Jas. Henderson, 2nd. A knitted quilt exhibited by Miss Patterson of Chatham considered worthy of hon. mention.

BEST COLLECTION OF TWEEDS EXHIBITED BY COUNTY MANUFACTURERS. 1 Entry.

Hamelin & Ayers, 1st.

FANCY WORK, CROCHET 8 *Entries.*

Wm. Buchan, 1st; Wm. Drew, 2nd.

NEEDLE WORK 6 *Entries.*

Jas. Earle, 1st; Wm. McFarlane, 2nd.

BEST COLLECTION OF FANCY WORK, 5 *Entries.*

Wm. Buchan, 1st.

ARTIFICIAL WORK 3 *Entries.*

Mrs. Jno. Shaw, 1st.

PAINTINGS—1 *Entry.*

Miss Cass, 1st. This exhibit considered by the judges very fine and worthy of special mention.

Life becomes almost a burden when the body is racked with the suffering which arise from scrofula. If any taint of this disease lurks in your blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel it. The entire system may be thoroughly renovated by taking this medicine.

Indispensable.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints, and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remedies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs. T. Boil, Weldman, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

: o :

The undersigned offers for sale, all his property in

LACHUTE TOWN,

consisting of

HIS MAGNIFICENT NEW RESIDENCE

heated with steam, hot and cold water, conservatory and all modern conveniences, with outbuildings and the grounds filled with fruit bearing trees, vines, etc.

100 TOWN LOTS

and about 65 acres farm land within the Town.

Mill Privileges

from the new dam and land connected for extensive manufacturing purposes.

The residence now occupied by Mr. Peter Campbell, with eleven rooms, heated by furnace, good grape vines, well, and out buildings.

ALSO

530 acres of timber and farm lands in the Township of Gore. The property can be bought on very reasonable terms. Titles perfect. Any part of the property will be sold separately. Apply early to

F. C. IRELAND.

LACHUTE MILLS, Sept. 20th, 1887.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.,

CONDUCTED BY

PROF. SMITH,

who has had many years of experience in teaching music, both in England and Canada. All branches of music will be taught, including thorough Bass, Reading from Score, Transposition, the theory of Vocal Music explained, Singing and Playing, Piano Forte, Pedal Organ and Violin. Mr. Smith will not teach anywhere but in the School, which will open on or about the

15th November, '78.

School teachers trained to teach elementary Music in the Schools. Pupils studying Musically, $5, others, $6 per term of 13 weeks. School hours from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4. Public examination will be held every six months, including a concert given by the pupils. A competent examiner will be engaged who will examine the scholars publicly in order to show the progress they make every six months. The pupils will receive a thorough musical training. Lessons and practice every day. Pupil teachers trained also to teach black-board lessons, explaining the theory of Music.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
BOA'S NEW BLOCK,
Lachute.

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. John's 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 handsom 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.

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.

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.

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

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

TWEEDS!

Just received a well assorted stock of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweed FOR SUITS.

English and Canadian pantings, latest patterns. Prices ranging from 50c. to $2.00 a yard.

FRASER Bros.

Lachute.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A JOB LOT —OF— SHOES

Prices Ranging from 1.15 to 1.50, all REDUCED TO $1.00

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, Aug. 12th, 1887. 21-ly

FOR SALE.

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER, Advocate.

18-t.f.

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

Valuable Property For Sale

Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jousse Jeweller 40 feet front by 184 feet deep, Main Street near C. P. R. Depot, Town of Lachute. Apply by letter or otherwise to

A. G. STACKHOUSE, St. Andrews.

August 5th 1887.

WEST END

The undersigned—at the request of a large number of citizens residing in the West End and to meet the requirements of his numerous customers living in that section of the town—begs to announce that he will open

A BRANCH STORE IN **Bradford's Building**

(Opposite R. Bradford's Store,)

Where there will always be kept on hand first quality of bread, cake, buns, rolls, biscuits, always fresh. Fruits in their season, nuts, figs, dates, oranges, lemons, an extra quality of pure candy, a choice stock of which will always be on hand,

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE OF Meikle & Walker,

(NOT INCORPORATED)

—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 elsewhere.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 251

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— NEW GOODS —AT THE— WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

GENTS

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

LIGHT SUMMER SUITS,
FINE BLACK SUITS.
EXTRA FINE TWEED SUITS,
from $6.50 upwards.

CHILDREN'S JERSY SUITS.
BOYS & YOUTHS TWEED SUITS,
from $2.50.

ALSO.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Farm produce taken in exchange for goods

JOHN E. BRADFORD

Lachute Mills, August 4th, 1887.

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.

WANTED.

A man to burn a pit of charcoal. Must thoroughly understand the duty.

Apply

DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.
Brownsburg.

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,

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., Augusta, Maine.

FARM FOR SALE!

A GOOD FARM for sale cheap, containing 100 Acres of good soil, well watered and fenced, (over one mile to fence built by me within the last two years) 15 acres of new seeded meadow. Over 30 tons of hay cut on this place this summer, most of it mowed by machine. Price $1400 For further particulars

Apply to owner,
H. BERNSTEIN,
Dunany P. O.
Que.

J. B. MENZIES, M.D.

(*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.*)

OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)

—IN—

—J PATENAUDE'S BUILDING—

—OPPOSITE—

Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

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.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the BLACK SMITH SHOP of

THOMAS POLLOCK, HILL HEAD,

ON

MONDAY, 3rd October, 1887

A number of six acre lots of valuable standing Bush of mixed TIMBER, situated about 4 miles from the Lachute C. P. R. Depot, 1 mile from Summerby's Saw Mill and 2 miles from McOuat's Saw Mill.

Parties wishing to look through the bush can be supplied with a guide on 23rd and 24th days of September, inst., or any day after that, up to day of sale.

☞ Time allowed for taking off the timber will be made known day of sale.

Sale at 2 o'clock P.M. Sharp.

TERMS OF SALE

Six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes

For further information apply to Thomas Pollock, Post Master, Hill Head, Que.

J. PATENAUDE, Auctioneer

Hill Head, 14th Sept., 1887.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY, GO TO

T. JOUSSE'S

—JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT—

WATCHES & JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS and SPECTACLES of any kind, constantly on hand. Complete and beautiful stock of Glasses to suit all sights, tastes and pockets. Celebrated Pebble kept in stock.

Work done at moderate prices. A call respectfully solicited.

T. JOUSSE,

Watchmaker & Jeweller, Lachute.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Branch Store.—J. Hope.
Notice.—Jean Brisson.
House to Rent.—D. Smith.
Circuit Court.—A. Raby.
Book Emporium.—R. W. Kerr.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

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,

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. D. Christie of Morin, on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness. His remains were taken to L'Orignal on Monday for burial. Argenteuil Lodge of Free Masons, of which he was a member, took charge of the funeral here.

The members of the band return their thanks to Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P. for his generous gift of $10.00 towards the maintenance of the band.

THE SABBATH.—The Rev. W. Forlong will (D. V.) preach a special discourse on Sabbath forenoon on the decalogue, and the imperitive duty of all christians to observe the Sabbath on the first day of the week.

We hope those interested in Education will not forget the County Convention of Teachers to be held in the Academy this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Rexford will be present.

RAND CONCERT.—The Concert given in aid of the Lachute Band was a decided success, and we regret through want of space to hold over a full report until next week.

The event of the week in social circles has been the marriage of the incumbent of St. Simeon's church with Miss Beck of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. Rogers in St. Lukes church Montreal, on Thursday at 3, P. M. The bridesmaid was Miss Ireland of Lachute. The groomsman Rev. R. B. O'Sullivan of St. Andrews. The party arrived here the same evening and were received at the parsonage by a large representation of the congregation. A supper had been prepared, after the disposal of which the usual 'felicitous speeches were made. The presents were handsome and varied. The ladies of the church presented an Autograph quilt and the congregation a handsome clock, set in marble. Rev. Mr. Harris of Arundel a salad bowl, others too numerous to mention. The ladies had prepared the parsonage for occupation and are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they accomplished their work. We wish the Rev. gentleman and his bride every happiness.

Personal.

Mr. H. Harvey, Editor *Trade Review*, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. D. Dale, of Montreal was on a visit to Dalesville last Monday.

Miss Maud Morrison of De Pere, Wis., who has been spending the summer with her friends in Lachute, left on Monday for home, accompanied by Miss Emma McKimmie who intends visiting her sister in Aurora.

T. B. Meikle Esq. Manitoba brother of Messrs R. and G. Meikle of Lachute was in Lachute last week.

Dr. Menzies and Mr. Jas. Currie left on Wednesday evening last to visit the exhibition in Almonte, Ont.

Restored.

Mrs. J. M. Phalem, of Sydney Mines, N. S., had chronic rheumatism for two years, and got no relief until she tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured her. "I was like a skeleton," says she, "before using B. B. B., now thanks to the discovery of such a valuable remedy, I am entirely restored to health."

BISHOP BOND'S ADDRESS.

Those who did not go to hear the Bishop of Montreal last Tuesday evening in St. Simeon's Church missed a rich and impressive address. After the usual form of service, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sanders, His Lordship began by addressing a few words to the congregation as to their duty in regard to the pastor. People ought to encourage their minister by their sympathy and prayers. He could testify as one who had fifty years experience in the matter and who was now standing on the brink of eternity, that if a pastor is to have success in his work, he must be upheld by the prayers of his people. He should be remembered by them both in secret and family prayer. And here the Bishop spoke very decidedly of family prayer. They who neglected this duty were worse than the heathen. The children should be taught by the words and example of their parents to pray for their pastor as familiarly as they do for their parents, brothers and sisters. Thus would he be upheld and strengthened in his work.

Then people should be constant and diligent in attending the worship of God, that their souls might be fed with the bread of life. The faithful pastor seeks from God food for the souls committed to his charge, and God would provide the bread of life, not only for the congregation generally, but also for the specific needs of each individual. If the pastor is the appointed servant of God to break unto the flock the bread of life, then the people will be answerable to God if they neglect coming to receive that spiritual food God has provided for them.

The Bishop then announced his text, Is 42, 25. "I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake and will not remember thy sins."

He approached the subject by a very vivid and impressive description of the judgment. He spoke of the Book in which our sins are recorded. All our thoughts, words and deeds are indelibly stamped on memory, which will be the unfailing witness against us on that day, and that conscience, lighted up by the light of that day would condemn. Then God also has a book (speaking after the manner of men) in which every sinful thing in heart, word and deed is recorded. He then pictured a man standing before the Judgment Seat, confronted by the Eternal Judge, and all his sins brought up against him. How shall he answer? The rev. gentleman acknowledged that he himself would not risk his salvation on the judgment during the one short hour of his presence with them that evening. How then shall we give an account to God? Our only hope is contained in the word of the text, "I, even I, am he that blots out the sins recorded against us in His Book of Judgment." He forever blots out the page, but only by the blood of His Son. The attributes of God must be upheld. God's truth, holiness and justice, demand that sin only can be removed by the blood of Christ shed for sinners. And it is prayer that moves God's hand to blot out the sins recorded. Our part is to come in penitence, confessing our sins and praying God to blot them all out.

But we must not be content to stop there—content to have nothing on the paper against us. No, let us seek to have it filled up with the record of good deeds, acts and words of love, tenderness and kindness to our fellow creatures, done for Christ's sake. He urged his hearers to abound in such words and deeds, that they might have a fair page in God's Book.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Unknown

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, or any form of summer complaint afflicting children or adults.

Calumet.

The Saw mill of Mr. R. McIntyre, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emerlale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

Dalesville.

On Friday last Mr. Samuel Broodfoot sustained a heavy loss by fire. The children of Mr. Guthrie while playing in the barn set it on fire burning the building with all its contents, as well as all his farm implements, etc.

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.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last, at which were present, Mayor Fish, Couns. Lane, McRae, Patenaude, Rodrique, Bedard and Bertrand. Minutes read and adopted.

A report was received from the Market committee as follows:

That By-law No. 21 be rescinded and a By-law as prepared by the committee, be substituted in place of said By-law No. 21, and that said By-law as prepared by this committee be printed and submitted to the Councillors before it receives its first reading.

F. X. BERTRAND.
Chairman.

Coun. Bertrand gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of the Council he would move the repeal of the market By-law.

By-law No. 23 was read the third time and passed.

Some amendments were made to the By-law imposing taxes on persons doing business in the town after which it was read the third time and passed on motion of Coun. Bedard, sec. by Coun. Patenaude.

By-law No. 25 was read the second time.

Coun. Lane, gave notice of motion for the introduction of a By-law in relation to the drain leading from Mr. McGibbons tannery. The By-law provides for the construction of a box drain to carry of the refuse of the tannery. The cost of the box only, to be defrayed by the proprietors of the tannery.

Moved by Coun. Bertrand sec. by Coun. Bedard that the Mayor or Secretary and Mr. De Laronde be authorized to interview the County Council or members thereof in order to come to an understanding respecting a test case to determine the validity of the amendment to the civil code, whereby Lachute Town is taxed for the building of a Court House and Registry office,—Carried.

Council then adjourned.

Well Tested.

"I was nearly dead with cholera morbus one bottle of Extract of Wild Strawberry cured me, and at another time I was so bad with summer complaint that I thought I would never get over it, when two bottles cured me." Mrs E. Askett, Peal, Ont.

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.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

WARD—McNAUGHTON.—At the residence of the bride's sister, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, R. T. Ward to Sarah M. McNaughton, daughter of J. McNaughton, of Dalesville, Que.

GARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MILLINERY
MILLINERY

Fall importation of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats are a success quite beyond our expectations.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY
MILLINERY

The reason why our Fall display of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats is meeting with so much favor is because they are the latest styles and lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY
MILLINERY

A stylish imported Millinery Bonnet or Hat, in any of the new colors. Price, $4.75 each.

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY
MILLINERY

This season's importation of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats is by far the largest ever attempted by any one in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

PATENT BRUSSELS CARPET
PATENT BRUSSELS CARPET

Just received a splendid assortment of Patent Brussels Patterns and Colors, equal to best goods, 46c to 58c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer
FOR CHOLERA
CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC
DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA MORBUS AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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.

STATIONERY EMPORIUM.

LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

Foolscap, legal and note paper of different sizes, primrose, forget-me-not, corsade in boxes envelopes, large and small; nickle, Pen and Pencil holders and Pencil Point protectors, Vermillion and Blue combined in Red Polished Gold, Hexagon Pen, Lead and Slate Pencil combined with Rubber at end, Automatic Pencils, Children's Toys in great variety; the young artist's Sketch Book; Children's back hair Combs, Ladies' side Combs, etc. Tissue paper in all colors; Cabinet Envelopes; Ink in half pint, pint and small bottles, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; "Home Beyond," "Path Finder"; "Ben Hur." J Pens Engrossing Pens, Bank Pens, Chancellor Pens, Shorter Catechism with notes; Logomachy of War of Words and Game of Authors; Drawing Rulers, writing Pads, etc.

R. W. KERR.

OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY

SEC.—MINGO ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

TENDERS FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou, Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October 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, 9th September, 1887. 4-8

NOTICE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public generally that he has rented the store belonging to Mr. Louis Gobeille, where he will do business as a watch and clock maker, photographer, and keep a stock of choice groceries at lowest prices.

JEAN BRISSON.

Lachute Oct. 1st 1887. 5-4in.

HOUSE TO LET.

To let from the first of October, a good stone house situated in the centre of Lachute Town. For particulars, apply to Lachute Book store, or to the proprietor.

D. SMITH,
5-2in. Brownsburg.

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,
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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.

House and Shop

to rent in West Ward, Lachute Town. Apply to

Lachute Mills, Sept 1st. JAMES FISH.

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—:o:—

A LOT OF LAND, between 50 and 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Lachute, in Chatham, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. A good house two storeys high, with good shed attached. First class out buildings, two barns, one 40 x 25, other 30 x 25, cow stable inside the latter. A large shed with carriage house attached. Terms easy.

Apply to
J. B. HUTCHINS;
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—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS

Near the New Court House and Registry Office Building, now in the course of erection, and elsewhere on the property of

THOMAS BARRON, ESQ.,

in the

Centre Ward, Lachute Town,

on

SATURDAY, 1st OCT. '87,
At ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TERMS,

One-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. Other conditions made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

☞ Plans of the Lots can be seen at Mr Barron's office.

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.

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Chatham, July d, 1887. 31-6m

THOMAS ORGANS!

—:o:—

Chapel organs of this make unanimously chosen for the East Settlement Church, over all others after a competition before experts.

Olds' Patent Vibrating Threshing Mills.
Frost & Wood's Ploughs, (steel beam, mould-board and land side.)
Straw and Root Cutters.
McKenzie's Fanning Mills.
Well and Cistern Pumps.
Iron Piping, plain and galvanized.
Cross Cut, Web and Hand Saws
Mechanics' Tools (first quality.)
Zenith Barn Door Rollers.
A good Assortment of general Hardware, Paints and Oils.
A splendid stock of Fire Arms and Ammunition.

ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, Sept. 16, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } In the

CIRCUIT COURT

(During the vacation)

No. 438.

JOSEPH TELLIER, bailiff, of the Town des Laurentides district of Joliette. *Plaintiff*

vs

FRANCIS L'ACHAPELLE, workman of the parish of Ste. Sophie, district of Terrebonne. *Defendant.*

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

ALPHONSE RABY,
Dept. P. S. C.

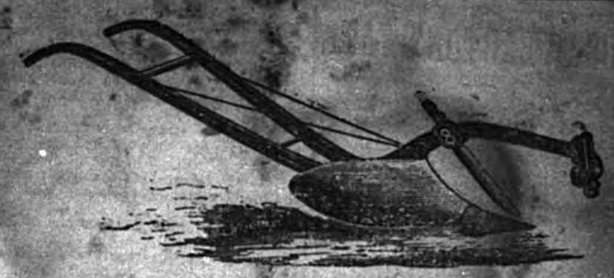
PREVOST & MATHIEU,
5-2 Attys. for Plaintiff.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to any thing before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2248 St. Catherine
AND
65 Mansfield Streets.
MONTREAL.





1 —CISTERN PUMPS— 1
ANTI FREEZING PUMPS.
PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS
—OF ALL KINDS—

2 PLOWS OF ALL KINDS AND AT ALL PRICES.
PLOW FITTINGS OF ALL —KINDS—

McOUAT & McRAE,
Lachute, P. Q.

The best place in MONTREAL. TO BUY

Dry Goods AND CARPETS

IS AT

Legget & Hamilton's,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street.

ATTENTION!

Any gentleman wanting a drive with the fastest horse in town, call on J. NEWTON'S Livery Stable.

Any lady waiting her pleasure, should put J. NEWTON'S dark green blinds under the white or lace curtains.

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

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

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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.



Everything Lovely.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll sound the Jubilee,
And sell PIANOS & ORGANS
From the Atlantic to the sea."

No humbug this time at Prices Defying Competition.

Give the undersigned a trial once more.

PROF. J. A. MOREAU

Will give lessons on Pianos and Organs sold by the undersigned.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, Aug. 15th, 1887.

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Northern Insurance Company,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

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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.

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 sp 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 promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

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 $14.00.

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

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.

AT

R. T. Manley's.

LACHUTE MILLS.

THE LACHUTE FURNITURE COMPANY

Have always on hand a full line of Household Furniture,

AT LOWEST PRICES,

Please call and inspect our stock.

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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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

The Berthier Beet Sugar Factory will be put in operation in the fall of 1888. The Company is desirous of contracting with the farmers for Beets this fall, and the agents will call on their visits. All information can be had from them or from the undersigned.

Each Agent must be properly accredited.

WILFRED SKAIFE,
Manager, Berthier, P. Q.
5-1in.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGERS

Funeral Director, Lachute.

Robert Stevenson,

IMPORTER & DEALER IN

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Sole Agent for

Mason & Hamlin

and other celebrated makers.

Lachute, Aug. 1887.

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GENERAL FAMILY STORE

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

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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 brouze Serges.

BOOTS & SHOES:

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

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE:

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.

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

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Just received a car load of salt, at low prices, also fine butter salt in ½ pound bags.

GROCERIES.

Choice Japan and Basket fired, Breakfast Teas. Chase and Sanborn 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 Brechial 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.

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Jos. St Quintin, & Son,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address
P. O. BOX 100. LACHUTE.
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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 Tuesdays he will be at RODRIGUE'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.

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HOUSE and PROPERTY is offered for sale, being well situated for an Hotel or General Store. Liberal terms. Apply to

G. W. BURCH.

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.

EDGAR BARTON'S FATE

Let me on the outset confess it, I never quite liked the man. Yet, for all that, he obtained a sort of magnetic power over me. He had peculiar eyes—stealthy eyes, I thought, with something malign and snakish about them; he could never look anybody straight in the face. And his manner of speech was one which certainly did not betoken frankness; so that he was not a man likely to win the confidence, much less the esteem, of anyone. He was tall, attenuated, and very pale—almost ghastly—and his features seemed moulded out of marble. He was subject to ungovernable fits of passion, which resembled insanity to a terrible extent; and he had at times a diabolical knack of predicting uncomfortable things, and a smile of intense meaning, which I can't define, but which not unfrequently made me liken him to a mocking Mephistopheles.

Perhaps, however, this impression was exaggerated. Painful after-experiences may have tended to form an impression born of them, rather than an exact transcript of what I first felt. Be that as it may, I never quite liked the man.

No one knew anything about his antecedants. All we knew about him was that his name was Edgar Barton, that his mother was an Italian, his father an Irishman, and seven years previously to his coming to us he had been an usher at a school near Southampton, where he had received his education, and had been dismissed from there, it was whispered, for throwing an inkstand at the principal's head; that he had since been a student of English literature at the British Museum—neglecting that which won him bread thereby—and that he devoted what he termed his "spare time" to scientific studies, and the manufacture, in a small way, of chrystalised chemicals, for which, among chemists and photographers, he found a ready market.

We both lodged with a German named Herr Guttman, a new and second-hand bookseller in Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road; and that was how we first became acquainted, or rather how we strengthened and enlarged an acquaintance already begun over the delightful choice of books and MSS. of the reading-room of the British Museum.

He was essentially a strange man, of much dull, dry-as-dust learning, and with mysterious antecedents that I sometimes felt a burning desire to fathom.

Whilst possessing vast chemical abilities, he yet aspired to become a successful novelist. Moreover, he was impressed that one day he would succeed in bringing to light some grand scientific discovery, which would take the world by storm, and more especially make his own fortune. In such chimeras, as we all thought, he was dreaming away his life.

Mr. Walter Bickers, journalist, [illegible] and brother-in-law to my landlord, was with us one evening. It was the birthday of my landlord's charming daughter, Lucy. On that day she had reached the age of twenty-one. We had various French wines on the table, and we were in my landlord's carefully-kept parlor.

My landlord was himself bright, genial, and witty. He had just lit his fifth cigar, and with his hands far down in his trousers-pockets, was benignantly watching Mr. Bickers, who was playing a game of chess with plump, tender-hearted little Lucy.

Barton, his black stubborn hair falling in masses over his deep sunk eyes, was listening to the vivacious and versatile journalist. His elbows were resting on the table, and his left hand supported his head, while his right was employed in twirling the corners of his somewhat heavy mustache, putting them between his lips, and champing them.

The journalist was a tall, well-built middle-aged man, of massive features, with thick dark eye-brows, sad thoughtful eyes, and well-cut mouth. He was, in truth, a fine manly fellow—essentially an amiable man—ever ready to help and succour a friend.

"You have said no word with regard to my manuscript, Mr. Bickers," said Barton, "Perhaps you have forgotten to read it though—been too busy."

"No, Mr. Barton," returned the journalist, looking up from the game; "I have looked it over."

He stopped and hesitated, though he had evidently more to say.

"And your verdict?"

"I am sorry to tell you, Mr. Barton, that I can't encourage you to persevere. It would be unfair to deceive you. Authorship is not your vocation; and I would entreat you, for your own sake, to abandon literature for good and all."

Barton seemed not a little agitated by these words.

"I am surprised, to say the least of it, at your decision," he said, letting fall his elbows, and clutching his knees, and fixing his eyes intently on pretty chess-playing Lucy, whose face, irradiated by the light of the lamp, looked just then lovely as a poet's dream; "I had supposed it a very tidy story of its class—not a marvel, certainly, but at all events suitable to the magazine I named."

"I didn't say it was a bad story, nor did I infer that it was unsuitable for publication," rejoined Mr. Bickers, hesitatingly, as before, as though there were something further behind.

"Ver good, ver true! You did not say it was a bad leetle tale," interposed my landlord (who had imbibed more wine than was good for him), puffing at his cigar ludicrously.

"I don't understand!" exclaimed Barton. "Your words, to put it ever so mildly, are somewhat vague."

"I would sooner—— Check! Miss Guttman, check! I would much rather tell you my opinion of your story when we are alone;" and Mr. Bickers gave much significance to the words.

Barton's brows grew black and knotted; his eyes assumed a look of utter malignity.

"Why do you thus tantalise me?" he ejaculated. "You fill me full of false hopes, only to eventually shatter——"

"I do neither the one nor the other," put in Mr. Bickers; "and I regret very much that your indifference forces me to speak out. Here, Mr. Thornton," he said to me, "kindly take my place, and play out this game with Miss Guttman."

I was grateful to Mr. Bickers, and seized the opportunity with delight.

"Now, Mr. Barton," he resumed, "shall I tell you, literally, and in this room, why I conceive it unfair to encourage you to persevere? or will you allow me to draw a veil over the matter, and give you a little friendly advice when we are alone?"

Barton seemed yet more agitated by these words.

"Why make so much out of nothing at all?" he exclaimed. "One would imagine I were guilty of a crime! Speak out by all means, and pray don't beat about the bush."

"Mr. Barton, won't you allow me to persuade you to forego your resolve," interposed kindhearted Lucy, who knew more about the manuscript than I. "Don't compel Mr. Bickers—who is, in truth, your friend—to say that which hereafter you would regret his having repeated in this room. Mr. Thornton," she added, "you would please me so much if you would use your influence."

Well, seeing that I was already over head and ears in love with Miss Guttman, that beseeching look didn't do me any material damage; it only made my heart beat faster. But had I been indifferent to the endearing qualities of this angel-like woman, certainly that look, so earnest, tender, and so kind, would have robbed me of my peace of mind for ever.

Barton had assumed a dejected air, and was tracing figures on the carpet with the toe of his boot. When, however, Lucy had besought my interference he had looked up, and his eyes had flashed over toward us, I thought, as though they resented the appeal.

"Stick to chemistry, my dear sir," resumed the journalist, smiling kindly over to Barton; "and don't let the devil deceive you as to your vocation. Above all, too, never again borrow—respect the sweat of other men's brains. Now let the matter drop."

Barton broke out into a terrible passion.

"Happily, your opinion is only that of one man," he began, but Mr. Bickers stopped him.

"You are in error," he said. "It is not a matter of opinion at all but a matter of fact."

"How? If fear don't chain your tongue, you would certainly speak out," said Barton insolently.

"Fear!" scornfully echoed Mr. Bickers. "But this is trifling—child's play. Well, then, Mr. Barton, since you compel me, let me tell you that the manuscript submitted is not your own original production, it——"

"Tis false!" cried Barton, half starting from his chair.

"It is stolen well-nigh word for word, from a well-known magazine."

Barton started to his feet, overturning his chair, and ran to where the journalist stood, and struck him a blow across the cheek with the back of his hand.

"Take that," he cried; "if you were in the street I'd tear your flesh from your throat for so glaring a lie. Defend yourself if you are not an absolute cur;" and Mr. Barton foamed at the mouth.

Mr. Bickers assumed a defensive attitude; my landlard swore terrible German oaths; Lucy screamed and fell fainting in my arms.

Whilst I was dreading what might happen, the door opened, and in walked my best-loved friend, Tom Garth, a young briefless barrister and burlesque writer, who shared my rooms, a good-natured, loveable, dare-devil fellow. He soon quieted Barton—Garth could do everything except keep money long in his pocket—and going up to Mr. Bickers rattled out the following:

"Look here! Let's sit down and tell stories, and smoke and quaff the generous wine. I've some of the finest cigars—Henry Clay brand, I give you my word. Be friends and let the matter end in smoke."

And hearty Tom Garth laid his cigar-case on the table.

The proposal seemed to please Bickers, he grasped Garth's hand and shook it warmly. Then in a manly way he held out his hand to Barton, who seemed not at all manly, as he took the journalist's hand coldly, held it for a moment, and then let it drop as though it were disease-stricken. Presently, however, he burst out crying, owned to his theft and begged Mr. Bickers to forgive his attempting to impose upon him, which the journalist did amiably enough.

"Bravo! Only, Barton, you might dispense with the sobbing part of the business. It isn't required—really; for Mr. Bickers forgives you; I forgive you. In short, you are not guilty—only don't do it again! That's all right, Barton; I'm glad to see you smile. And now that we've buried discord, let us sooth our ruffled feelings with the all consoling weed—in a word, let's smoke."

"Mr. Barton," said kindly Walter Bickers again, in his manly way taking his seemingly repentant adversary's hand; "wrong-doing can never succeed in this world—not for long, at all events. You have youth on your side: be manly—be brave; think no more of authorship, regard the past as a bad dream, from which you are wide-awake to the folly of deception—I will call it no harder name—and impressed that it is good for you to nourish honesty and straightforwardness, for that these only are the things calculated to bring you a peaceful mind. You'll excuse my being somewhat prosy; and pray take what I say to be as kindly meant, as it is sincerely said."

One evening about a week after the above described events, I was sitting in my landlord's front parlor, with Lucy Guttman by my side. She was hemming a table cover, and I was absorbed in watching every stitch she took. I am afraid I was a sad hindrance, however, for I had one of her hands in mine, and was fondling and kissing it at intervals, caring not in the least for her playful frowns, her cruel attempts to prick me with the needle, her frequent whispers of "Oh, I say!" her assurance that some one would come and catch us; and paying not the slightest heed to the statement that, if I didn't behave myself, the table-cover would possess more "cat-stitches" than I should care to count.

Of a sudden the young lady snatched her hand from me, and drew herself back, and fell to work with the most wonderful alacrity. There had been a double knock at the front door, and a heavy blundering foot ascended. Some one for Barton, I mentally conjectured.

Never had Lucy looked lovelier; her dark eyelashes were down, hiding her honest truthful eyes, just the least bit of a blush was upon her cheek, a slight quiver about her lips. We were both very quiet—so quiet, indeed, that even the scuffling the canary by the window made among his hemp-seed seemed quite a riot. Somehow—I don't know how it could have happened, I'm sure—I found myself with my arm round her waist, her two hands in one of mine, my lips temptingly close to hers. And sitting thus, I told her in hurried, stammering accents what she well knew before, and asked her to be my wife; and though she said but little, I knew by the timid pressure of her hand, the tearful lustre of the dear eyes that looked thoughtfully into mine, and the vivid blush that suffused her cheeks, that henceforth we were to tread our path of life together.

A few happy moments ensued. Then there came a knock, unmistakably at our door this time; and a massive-featured face looked in. It was Walter Bickers.

"That's your game, is it, Master Charles?" he said slyly, glancing at me, while Lucy blushed awfully. "Well, well, it must come sooner or later. Such is youth. I've come, Mr. Thornton, to have a word with Barton. I find he is out. Perhaps you'll kindly tell him I called, and that I'll drop in again to-morrow. I've good news for him: a scientific friend of mine has offered him a berth in his laboratory."

So saying Mr. Bickers took his leave.

A desire to stretch my legs, coupled with an acute headache, just then led me to contemplate a journey to Brompton. I went there; and when I returned it was nine o'clock. Lucy met me at the door. She returned my devouring look with tear-laden eyes.

"My dear Charlie," she said, seizing me round the neck, and pressing her lips to my ear, "I think Mr. Barton has been drinking. He seems half-mad. He came home an hour ago, and rushed in here, where I was reading Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' and made me an offer of marriage. First, he struck an attitude; then dropped on his knees and said: 'Miss Guttman, do you regard me with feelings akin to horror, or do you like me just a little bit! Will you be my wife and share my successes? for, look you, I shall be successful and rich—aye, rich—by-and-by. Miss Gutt——Lucy'—here he caught my hand, dragged it to his lips, and covered it with kisses; don't frown, please, I couldn't help myself—Lucy,' he continued, 'don't let me plead in vain!'" "And then ensued some vague talk with regard to his inventions, that I don't remember. I told him at once that you—that you had—you know—and he caught at the back of a chair, and I thought he would have fallen to the ground. Oh, Charlie," continued Lucy; "I really think his senses are impaired; there is such a wild look in his eyes too. Do reason with him, won't you?"

"I will, darling," I responded. "But what could have possessed him to make you a proposal? You've never given him a cause."

"Never, Charlie, never," she returned. "I never once gave him the slightest encouragement. However, he said he wanted to see you; I should have told you before."

I kissed Lucy and made for Barton's room.

Seated by the window I found him, with his hands supporting his head, his elbows resting on his writing-table. On the fire, in a broken retort, some very powerful acid bubbled and hissed; a most unpleasant odour from it was filling the room. So utterly wretched did he seem that, for the life of me, I couldn't help feeling compassion for him.

At the sound of my voice, he looked up ruefully; his face was miserable and haggard to look upon.

"I am indeed sorry, Mr. Barton, that you've placed your affection——" I began.

"You sorry. Pish!" He said this contemptuously; but instantly he seemed to repress his anger, for the expression of his face altered to an attempt at a smile as he held out his hand supplicatingly.

"Pardon me, old friend," he said wildly, "I am not myself. I don't know what I'm doing—that is, I scarcely know. My senses are one confused mass. That villain Bickers——"

I implored him to calm himself—to desist such talk.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A DUSKY HEROINE.

How Old Aunt Amanda Saved a Train in Indiana.

Within an hour of the terrible railway disaster at Chatsworth, Amanda Barker, an aged negress, was walking along the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road, near Glenwood, Ind., on her way to a farm-house, where she was to work during the day. She had just passed the small station at Glenwood, which is a lonely, dismal spot between Indianapolis and Connersville, frequented only occasionally by the farmers living around, when, on turning a sharp curve in the road, she was horrified to see some distance ahead the smouldering remains of what had a short while before been a stout, substantial bridge connecting embankments 650 feet apart and spanning a chasm ninety-five feet deep. The bridge had evidently been burning during the entire night, for the superstructure was entirely eaten away by the fire, and only a few weak timbers and the stone piers were left.

The old negress could not collect herself for several moments, but it suddenly dawned upon her that a train passed that point some time in the early morning. She knew that it was a fast one and never stopped at Glenwood. She turned her steps backward, intending to flag the train at the station, but had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she heard the shrill scream of the whistle as she thought directly ahead of her. It was the east-bound lightning express, due at Glenwood at 5:45 o'clock. She tried as hard as she could to get around the bend which obstructed the train from view, all the time tearing and tugging away at an old brown apron she wore, which she wanted to use as a signal flag.

Stumbling and falling, she was kept back considerably, but she finally broke the apron-strings, which never seemed so tightly tied before, and, almost dropping to the earth with sheer exhaustion, she rounded the bend and saw the train thundering down upon her only a few hundred feet away. The burning bridge was about the same distance behind her, and she knew that to let the train pass meant certain death to many on board. Raising the improvised flag high above her head, she forgot her exhaustion and waved it frantically, standing in the middle of the track, where her presence could not go unnoticed.

For awhile it seemed to her that no one saw her, but she kept her position, determining to stop the train or die on the track. At last the engineer saw her and reversed his engine, bringing it to a standstill a few yards in front of the old woman. Leaning out of the cab window, and thinking the negress drunk or crazy, he called out: "Well, well, what is it?"

"For God's sake, mister," she answered, "don't go any farther. The bridge is burned down, and it is right in front of you; indeed it is."

The trainmen had by this time been attracted to the front of the train by the stoppage at this out-of-the-way place, and from the sincerity of the old woman, believed her story. A number of them followed her around the bend and there verified the truth of her statement.

All the passengers were around the spot in a short while, and when they saw how narrow their escape had been they could scarcely speak.

A large purse was made up for the benefactress, but she positively refused to take any money, and said she was too happy to touch anything—that money would only make her feel bad again. When the passengers were congratulating themselves on their escape, the old negress became so happy that she burst into tears, and was so joyful for awhile that she hugged several of the ladies and gentlemen and danced an old-fashioned jig.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Why it is That Many Women Wed Not for Love but Lucre.

For those who like to read of love and marriage, this may prove interesting:

This is the pivot on which their whole lives as young ladies "out" must revolve. Marry they must and as well as possible, for not to marry means an uncomfortable old age. As daughters of rich parents they have been accustomed to every luxury, including large households, plenty of horses and carriages, accompanied by every form of amusement that money can purchase. If they fail in their object of marrying, when in due course of time their parents die, they are left with but very moderate incomes, without a single habit of thrift, and with most extravagant tastes. They get embittered and soured when they find that many of their so-called friends, who were ready to be on most excellent terms with them while they could enjoy the hospitality extended to them at the open house of their parents, now treat them with considerably less cordiality; for the friendship and affection of many, though by no means of all, may be gauged by the amount of *quid pro quo* they may receive.

There is also another strong reason why girls are anxious to marry—namely, the desire to have an establishment of their own, and to be free from the restraint of their homes, more especially in cases where there is not much love lost between mother and daughters. All these things combine to impress on young ladies in society that the one aim and object of their lives is to make a good marriage, and the lesson that any sentimental ideas about affection and heart must be banished is thoroughly inculcated into their minds. Anything in the shape of poverty must be avoided like a plague; better in their minds to have the good things of the world than love and narrowed circumstances combined.

Few of them really consider what a miserable future they are laying up for themselves. Yet if they can not reciprocate it, it is as certain as death that the affection of their husbands will wane and disappear, and a loveless old age is one of the most miserable prospects a woman can have before her, even if it is not embittered by constant bickerings and quarrels; while in their youth they may be tempted to look elsewhere for that love and affection that they have failed to bring to and receive in their own homes. It is a frightful ordeal for those who have a high sense of honor and duty to have to spend their lives with men with whom they have no tastes in common, and for whom they can feel no love or sympathy, and it is highly creditable to both parties if under these circumstances home life is not a misery and both do not succumb to the temptation of giong their own way.

The interesting statement is made in the last municipal reports of the corporation of Chelsea, near London, that, contrary to what has generally been assumed in the relations of occupation and health, the sewermen of that place show marvellous health and vitality, notwithstanding they spend seven hours daily in the sewers, often in cramped up positions, dealing with offensive and dangerous matter. One of the sewer men, who is now pensioned off, is eighty-six years old, and was a sewerman for more than twenty-eight years; another, who is yet at work, is eighty-four and has followed this occupation more than thirty years.

The German Crown Prince is being welcomed everywhere on his journey to the Tyrol. The greatest enthusiasm was shown at Munich. The Prince looked well, but he was hoarse and seemed fatigued.

Grave Subjects.

In the momentous matter of shuffling off one's mortal coil, it would seem but reasonable that one should be incited by some powerful motive before taking the rash and irrevocable step. And yet, as we look over the statistics of mortality, we find a too large per centage of suicides figuring on the dark page. We find, moreover, a curious list of reasons offered by these self-destroyers for the fatal act. Not always weighty and seemingly provocative of a sudden and frenzied act, but often of the most trivial nature, and at times almost ludicrous.

It would seem that suicide should be able to furnish reasons of greater gravity for its commission than the facile divorce brings to the bar in support of itself; but that it does not, in many cases, will be seen by a glance at a few instances here cited.

We know that

> "Trifles light as air,
> Are to the jealous comformation strong
> As proof of Holy Writ."

But such trifles should never be adequate reasons for one's rushing off to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Selecting some individual cases of self destruction from the many at hand we find a curious record.

Political partisanship carried off one disappointed man, who preferred death to a life under Cleveland's administration, and who, with Spartan firmness shut his eyes forever to such insupportable dishonor.

The next is a case of filial resentment to a parental scolding in which a young girl was made so miserable by this tongue-punishment that she swallowed a dose of Paris green, and thereby escaped the ills of this life to "fly to others that she knew not of."

A boy took poison in a sleeping car out West to drown the disappointment of a crushed ambition, and an education nipped in the bud. This was a college student who, for some misdemeanor, had been expelled.

Another Western boy who had lost one eye by the explosion of a cannon immediately shot himself dead, preferring to end his life rather than go through it with but half his sight.

A mother, an unhappy pessimist, who despaired of converting her fellow-beings to a state of moral rectitude, drowned herself and her two children, that they might all leave the wicked world together.

A German, who had sentenced himself long before, hung himself on his 28th birthday, without making an attempt to get a reprieve or a commutation of the arbitrary sentence.

A Pennsylnania lad of only 10 years hung himself, in a rage, because his father refused to give him money to purchase wheels for a toy wagon.

A New York man puts himself out of the way out of pure love for the rest of mankind, saying that the world would get on better without him. We have a lot more of this kind still among us for whom there is ample room in some graveyard. Next!

A Pennsylvania woman, not wishing to be outdone in anything that a woman can do, hung herself after hearing of a similar act of another lady of her acquaintance. This is a contagious phase of the disease that rarely manifests itself.

A California farmer, with reasoning powers similar to the boy with one eye, took poison after having lost a hand in a thrashing-machine.

A grief-stricken German hung himself to a tree over his wife's grave. These graveyard suicides are of frequent occurrence in various forms, and the suicide at grief for the loss of dear friends seems the most excusable.

A heart-rending spectacle of this kind is recorded in connection with the late horrible railroad accident out West, in which a man with two useless legs crawls to the side of his dead wife and child, feels their still forms, and puts a bullet through his head on the spot.

Aberration of mind will, of course, produce some singular results in the *modus operandi* of putting one's self out of the world.

A Kentucky man, afflicted with monomania, and believing himself to be amphibious, determined to test his power of living under water with the fishes. The result was, of course, disastrous to his theory, and to himself.

A sensitive New York hotel keeper, devoid of all Socratic patience and forbearance, drowned himself one afternoon because in the morning his Xantippe of a wife had scolded him. This was, to say the least, unique and rather out of the ordinary. Mendonot usually succumb without a struggle.

A Pittsburg woman killed herself because her mother had done the same a short time before.

An Arkansas man's courage failed him on the eve of matrimony, and a missing and dead bridegroom was the result.

A wealthy farmer imagined that he was beset by thieves, and to escape the probable result he shot himself.

A Pennsylvania girl shot herself on learning that her lover had given a ring to another girl. But the statistics are crowded with instances of suicides from jealousy.

A Maryland postmaster lost a registered letter, and being at the same time accused of offensive partisanship, and fearing a removal from office, he went out and deliberately hung himself to the dashboard of a buggy to get rid of his troubles.

A New York farmer, whose crops had been destroyed by the Hessian fly, took poison and escaped the fly.

The Black or Silver Fox.

The opinion appears to be general that black or silver foxes are simply a freak of nature. This, however, is not so. It is claimed that the silver fox is a distinct species. It is black before it gets its full fur, the silver tips appearing when it becomes what is called thoroughly prime. An interesting question, however, is whether the black fox is a distinct species from the silver. The theory of black and silver foxes belonging to the red fox family, does not hold good for more reasons than one. Red foxes are numerous in Sweden and there not a black or silver fox to be found there. The black or silver fox is a much more delicately formed animal than the red, its feet and ears alone distinctly marking a different species. The cross fox is a breed between the black or silver fox and the red, and it would be an interesting thing to be able to decide whether it is a non-producer like the mule.

The Testimony

Of hundreds of druggists bear hearty witness to the efficacy of Polson's NERVILINE as the most potent pain remedy in the world for all kinds of pains. Nerviline is composed of newly discovered ingredients, and is equally good for internal or external use. Purchase a ten cent sample bottle, and test it at once. T. R. Melville, Prescott, writes: "My customers who have used Nerviline speak highly of it, and I am satisfied it will take a leading place in the market before long." Try Polson's Nerviline for pains. Sold by druggists and country dealers everywhere.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Jocketterebes the other day. His reception was a cordial one. At the Imperial dinner given in the evening all who possessed Russian orders wore them in honour of the Czar's *fete* day. The Emperor proposed the Czar's health and the band played the Russian national anthem, which was sung to the foreign attaches.

The *Figaro* publishes a letter written by Prince Ferdinand, expressing delight at his enthusiastic reception in Bulgaria. The Prince says he believes the people of the country are thoroughly attached to him. He complains of the opposition of the three great powers, and regards their war against him as cruel and unjust. He hopes to rescue Bulgaria from the crisis in which she is placed, and is resolved to do his duty whatever happens.

Hawaiian Affairs.

Col. V. V. Ashford, commander of the Honolulu Rifles, the body of soldiers which brought about the recent revolution in Hawaii, is severely attacked by the friends of the late Government for taking the King's money and at the same time scheming to drive him from power. The colonel's brother, Attorney-General Ashford, thus explains the matter:—"It is true that negotiations were carried on for about four months between the King, Gibson, and my brother, Col. Volney V. Ashford, with reference to a mission to Canada to work up a reciprocity treaty. They ended on June 28 in the delivery to my brother of his commission, followed two days later by the payment of $4,000 on account of the sum of $5,000, which had been stipulated as the compensation of the work exclusive of travelling expenses. It is also true that my brother was then a member of the league, and that that body was kept fully informed of the status of the negotiation. The Executive Committee of the league was shown the commission, and their advice was asked and acted upon as to the acceptance of the money when tendered. My brother holds it and offers to carry out his part of the agreement upon the payment by the Government of the balance of the sum agreed upon."

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk:
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it,
It's driven all my ills away;
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

The Emperor of Brazil will visit Vienna and Italy, and will spend the winter in Egypt and Algeria, and on his return again visit England.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath,
With stomach disordered—was sick unto death;
I lose it a week—surely I was a dunce—
Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* declares that neither France nor Brazil will permit the establishment of an independent republic in Counani.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

The Ameer is seriously ill at his residence in the Paghman hills.

A GENEROUS COMPANY.—A beautiful present will be given by the Breadmakers' Yeast Company, of Toronto, to nearly every one, as long as they last—first come first served. The most accomplished woman has still something worthy to be added to her list if she has never yet made a good sweet white loaf of bread. To encourage the art of Home Bread-making this Company have secured ten thousand presents, which will be sent to all who comply with their terms. They want all who are old enough either to follow directions or work under instructions, to learn how to make bread. They will take your word for it when you have succeeded to your own satisfaction in using their Hop Yeast, and write them to say so, enclosing a wrapper of a five cent package of THE BREADMAKERS' YEAST, when they will send in return a lovely gift. This offer is open to any young lady, girl, single or married woman, matron or housekeeper, who has never before made a loaf of bread. Any person having domestic charge of a household who is not now baking for the family, and who will commence by using their yeast, and who will send to them the wrapper of a package, and write to that effect, will receive a still better class of gift than that above offered. Better yet: any one at present making their own bread, using their own or other yeast, but who will buy a five cent package of the Breadmakers' Yeast from any grocer or storekeeper, and, after using, will write and say that their Yeast is Superior, they will believe heralso, and will astonish that lady by return mail with a lovely gift. You must get the yeast from your own grocer. Don't send money to the Company direct.

The *Dirritto*, of Rome, asserts that Austria is preparing to annex Bosnia by increasing the military contingent in the province.

The Sporting Record,

In Book form, contains a correct record of the FASTEST TIME and best performances in all DEPARTMENTS OF SPORT, Aquatic and Athletic performances, Billiard, Racing and Trotting records, Baseball, Cricket, Lacrosse, etc. Price 6c. Stamps taken. Address all orders to THE RECORD, 50 Front St. East, Toronto, Canada, Room No. 15.

The Austrian Consul at Bombay reports that 31,828 deaths from cholera occurred in Oude during last May.

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.

It is reported that Ayoub Khan is at Killaisabar.

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.

An extensive Anarchist plot has been discovered, and several of the plotters have been arrested in Madrid, Salamanca and Cadiz.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

A Book of Instruction and Price List on Dyeing and Cleaning, to be had *gratis* by calling at any of our offices, or by post by sending your address to R. Parker & Co., Dyers and Cleaners, 759 to 763 Yonge St., Toronto. Branch Offices: 4 John St. N., Hamilton; 100 Colborne St., Brantford.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that Prince Bismarck will not consent to act as a mediator on the Bulgarian question unless he is requested to do so by the powers.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Billiousness, 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.

At an assembly of 50,000 Slavs, held on Gonsigne Mountain, in Moravia, it was decided to issue an invitation to all Slavs to unite firmly together to fight against the enemy of their race. It was also decided to adopt a common alphabet for all Slavs.

A. P. 364.

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Catalogue free. R. Chamberlin, Toronto.

FOR SALE, improved farm close to Chatham, cheap. 114 acres, only $200 required down. Write for particulars at once. M. J. KENT, London, Ont.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY County in Canada. Address, FERRIS & CO., 87 Church St., Toronto.

TORONTO Cutting School.—Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of garment cutting in all its branches, should apply at once to S. Corrigan, proprietor, 122 Yonge St., Toronto. Terms on application.

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RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS Stencils and Burning Brands, &c. Send for Catalogue. BARBER BROS. CO., 37 Scott St., Toronto.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
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IMPERISHABLE
YEAST
DRY HOPS

ASK FOR DIAMOND
STOVES
IF YOU SEE THEM
YOU WILL BUY THEM.

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'G COM.
J. FARNSWORTH, B'D'G INSPECTOR.
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