THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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NOTICE!

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Trials of Young Woman Employees.

New York Letter to the Albany Journal:—There has been created in New York City a class of young ladies who work for a living as telegraphers, typewriters, secretaries and other intellectual occupations. Because several scandals have become notorious among them, careless tongues wag recklessly, but as a rule they are just about the nicest, loveliest girls in town. A philanthropic matron of millions said to me:—"Half the stories these girls tell are of the tests their characters are put to, and the approaches they forever must guard against. One young lady I know of secured a place as secretary to a lawyer on one day, and the next day he flung his arms around her and kissed her. Another had to carry manuscript to an office every now and then, and one day the white-haired head of the place vowed he loved her. He said he was unhappily married, but he hoped that would provoke her sympathy and not her dislike. An employee of the Customs service, not so far from here as to be out of this State, was sent to search a suspected woman smuggler, and when she undertook her task the smuggler proved to be a man—a very keen witted practical humorist. One concern in town, which employs hundreds of girls, put detectives on the sidewalk to prevent them from being insulted out of doors by persons waiting for them to come out. The detectives would be more useful inside the building. But the subject makes me wax warm as I ponder over it, and as the things which I know about woman's work beside man pour in on my intellect like a young Niagara. You would also be indignant could you know the sum of torture girls put up with to keep floorwalkers and superintendents from falsely reporting them and getting them discharged, the armor they have to wear to keep employers in their places, the things they have to hear and see in silence, knowing there is no redress but to throw up their livings."

Where the Money Goes.

It was stated the other day on the authority of the New York *Herald*, that about 40,000,000 ballots were printed for the elections in New York on Tuesday last. The *Times* places the figure at 80,000,000 and says that not more than 1,200,000 were deposited in the ballot boxes. For receiving and counting these ballots the city employed and paid 5,984 persons, of whom 4,000 were inspectors of election and 1,624 were poll clerks. It is estimated that besides these men paid out of the city treasury, each of the five parties which had tickets in the field, employed under pay forty-five men in each election district, or 36,540 in all the 812 districts. This makes a total of 42,224 voters, out of 200,000, who were under pay in the city on election day, and were selected for their work by the party managers. The total amount received by them, from either the city treasury or the party organizations, was not less than $300,000, to say nothing of the large sums distributed in other ways. These facts afford an insight into some of the methods of operation of the "machines" in the politics of New York city. The *Times* calls for reform in this matter, and suggests that the ballots should be furnished at the public expense, and given directly to the voters.

It is well known that it is a very easy matter for almost anyone to get into an insane asylum, but a very different thing to get out. A reporter of the New York *World*—a young lady—has recently furnished startling proof of the truth of this. She was instructed to feign insanity, and, having secured admission to an asylum, to write up the inside management of the institution. Having arrayed herself in some old clothes, and assuming a vacant stare she wandered into the neighborhood of a policeman, was arrested and taken to the police station, and there declared that she was not insane. Although she had been neither charged with nor even suspected of insanity this declaration was sufficient to convince the officials that she was insane, and her calmness was accepted as additional proof of the fact. She was then examined by a board of medical experts, to whom she repeated that she was not insane. Three of the gentlemen came to the conclusion that she was not only a dangerous but an incurable lunatic; the fourth thought her mind was only temporarily clouded and that home treatment would be sufficient to cure her. Eventually, however, he signed the commitment to the asylum. The young woman spent ten days in the institution, her release being then secured by her friends according to previous arrangement. Her account of her experience reveals a horrible system of treatment in the institution in question, and makes it clear that even patients who are not insane at the time of their admission are likely to become so after a short time. The publication has caused a sensation in New York.

During October the public debt of the Dominion was decreased more than a quarter of a million.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1887. NO. 14

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Thirty-five deaths from diphtheria occurred in Montreal last week.

Mr. Mercier is seriously ill in Quebec from a severe throat trouble, aggravated by overwork.

During October goods valued at over a quarter of a million, chiefly lumber, were exported from Ottawa to the United States.

The Collector of Customs at Quebec has seized $10,000 worth of jewellery smuggled into the country by some Belgian immigrants.

Collins, the mercantile agency fraud, who by representing himself as the agent of an American association victimized a number of Winnipeggers, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The local Government is accused of having become so embarrassed by the want of funds as to have used cheques deposited as security by tenderers for Government contracts. No developments have occurred as yet in the political situation.

Captain Jonas Bergman, of West Selkirk, has a scheme to bring out seventy-five thousand Icelanders still remaining in their native country. It is to charter a steamer or steamers and not only bring the Icelanders but also their stock of cattle and horses, etc. The cattle he thinks would prosper well.

It is expected that a number of Swiss dairymen and butter-makers who are dissatisfied with their present locations in Georgia and North Carolina, will shortly emigrate to British Columbia, where they believe they will find greater scope for their industry.

A delegation from New Brunswick had an interview on Saturday with Sir Charles Tupper and other Ministers on the question of extending trade relations with the West Indies, which Sir Charles promised to bring formally before the Cabinet on his return from attending the Fisheries Commission.

AMERICAN.

It is reported that a fabulously rich gold mine has been discovered near Prescott, Arizona, the ore from which averages one thousand dollars a ton.

George W. Cable, lately of Louisiana, now of Massachusetts, has developed not only into a great novelist, but is accounted one of the best Biblical scholars in the East. He has a Bible class in Boston, and it is said receives a large salary from it, one rumor placing the amount at $10,000 a year.

Augusta is said to have 27 suits for false imprisonment on its hands brought by members of the Salvation Army. In one case the damages are put at several thousand dollars, it being alleged that death resulted from imprisonment. It is said if these suits are successful others will be brought in different parts of Maine, the number being set at over 200.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that persons are still actively engaged in smuggling opium by way of the Canadian Pacific railway to places on the Canadian frontier, whence if successfully smuggled it is shipped to San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports. The collector is instructed to use his utmost vigilance to prevent such illegal importations.

Captain Wafren, owner of five of the sealers seized in Behring's Sea, while in New York consulted an eminent counsel, who gave the opinion that he had a clear right to damages from the United States Government. Captain Warren states that the friends of the San Francisco owners are so incensed at their treatment that they intend to have the commanders of the revenue cutters Bear and Rush indicted for piracy.

FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia will start in April on a tour of Europe.

A rumor is current in Dublin that the Government have decided to order the arrest of Mr. Dillon.

Mr. John Morley thinks that the chances that the Liberal party will win are now a million times better than they were last year.

It is stated that Ayoub Khan surrendered to the British because he was angry with Russia for refusing to supply him with arms and troops.

The Vienna police have been warned of fresh Anarchist plottings, and have arrested a number of workmen who are professed Anarchists.

Seventy-five men who were arrested for taking part in the riots in London on Sunday were yesterday fined or sentenced to from four to six months' imprisonment.

A Dublin correspondent says all the stories respecting O'Brien refusing to wear prison attire are purely mythical, and that at the present moment he is dressed like the other prisoners.

An enthusiastic Loyalist meeting was held in Dublin on Friday night, which, the *Express* says will inspire with hope the Loyalists of the remotest villages of Munster and Connaught.

Mr. Pyne, M. P., for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, has retired to Lisfarney Castle, in Waterford, laid in a stock of provisions and says he defies the police to make an assault on the building, which he has strongly fortified.

A body of monks from France (White Canons of St. Norbert) have taken up their abode at the spacious and handsome priory on Farnborough hill, which has been built and presented to them by the Empress Eugenie.—*London Truth.*

One of the curious customs in Uraguay is the manufacture of butter. The dairyman pours the milk warm from the cow into an inflated pig or goat skin, hitches it to his saddle by along lasso and gallops five or six miles into town with the milk pounding along on the road behind him. When he reaches the city his churning is over, the butter is made and he peddles it from door to door, dipping out the quantity desired by each family with a long wooden spoon.

Horsemanship for Girls.

Mr. Theodore H. Mead has just published with Harper & Bros. an admirable little volume on the training and riding of saddle horses by ladies. Mr. Mead believes in this sort of exercise, and gives many valuable directions. It will pay any of our readers who own horses or are able to obtain them occasionally to get this hand-book. Here are four statements that the rider should keep in mind:

1. If, as is very likely, you feel a little afraid of your horse, you may be assured that your horse is a great deal more afraid of you.

2. If you can only make clear to him what you want him to do he will try his best to do it, and will feel amply repaid for his efforts by a few kind words and caresses.

3. His narrow brain can entertain only one idea at once, and therefore only one problem, and that a simple one, must be given him at a time.

4. Once the problem is mastered a very little practice makes the performance of the task instinctive, so that it will be performed at the proper signal, even against his own will, provided his mind is occupied with something else.

FARM.

THE FALL WHEAT CROP

The acreage of the new crop of fall wheat in the province is about the same as that given to the crop of this year. The early harvest gave ample opportunity for cultivation of the soil, and but for the continued drouth at the sowing period, which deterred many from risking their seed wheat in the parched ground, a wider area would have been devoted to the crop. The appearance of wheat sown on summer fallows is favorable, but on clay land, owing to the baking effects of the drouth, the soil was hard and uninviting, and a portion of the seed perished in the ground from lack of moisture. There was not much growth in October, and the beard is rather short, but taken on the whole the appearance and general condition of the crop at the end of the month may be ranked as fair. In the Lake Erie and Lake Huron counties the Hessian fly and the wire-worm, the later especially, are said to have done harm to the young plants, but elsewhere little or no injury is reported by insects.

NORTHWEST PRAIRIE CATTLE.

The second train load of beef steers from the ranche of the Northwest Cattle Company arrived on Thursday at the Canadian Pacific stock yards at Hochelaga. A large number of buyers were present, including a number of city butchers. The exporters were anxious to gobble up the whole lot for shipment, but the ranche company were determined, if possible, that the people here should have an opportunity of trying the qualities of our prairie beef. Brown Bros. & Nicholson purchased one pen, containing fifty head, at $56 each. The cattle were then weighed on the Canadian Pacific railway scales, and averaged over 1,370 lbs per head all round. The first batch weighing exactly 1,403 lbs. each. The lot realized about $56 per head

MILK QUICKLY.

When I milk in seven minutes a cow giving nine quarts at one milking, she never varies. When I change cows, lest in my occasional absence the cow might resent the presence of a stranger, and the man takes 15 minutes to milk her, the cow gives a quart or two less. The same happened when because of a badly bruised thumb I milked the cow more slowly than usual. A cow with short teats is milked by using the bent thumb and the first two fingers, and is thus milked as quickly as another cow with the whole hand. When another milker strips the cow with the forefinger the milk always falls off. If, as is most probable, a good deal of milk is secreted during the milking, the quicker milking should get the most milk, and the quantity should keep regularly up to the standard yield so long as the same quick method is practised.

NOTES

Don't keep over many hens, unless it be a few extra good breeders, as they are not likely to lay enough during the winter months to pay for their keep. Sell them off at some price.

As the days shorten and "fall work" crowds, the lantern must needs be taken to the barn nights and mornings. Be sure to have a safe place to hang it, even if a large insurance is paid up in advance.

Don't let your chickens go into winter quarters with scaly legs. Treat them to a couple of applications of sulphur and lard, and coal oil the roosts frequently. Scaly legs are not only unsightly, but fowls cannot do the work they ought to thus encumbered.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sun-flowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

Onions can be kept through the winter easily, though there is much trouble in it if not kept right. The requirements are ripe onions, sound when put away, and a cool, dry place. There is a large percentage of water in them, and if put in large heaps they will sweat and sprout.

The greatest yield of grain reported this season is by Capt. Geo. Wood who has brought into town a single stool of wheat containing fifty-one stems, all but forty of these are fully matured large heads well filled, the others are scarcely ripe but of good size. Mr. J. H. Wood claims that he can beat even this; he has in his garden a single stool of oats containing seventy-eight straws well headed.

One of the best arrangements for providing feed for fowls on the farm is to have a sheet iron barrel made and placed on a furnace in the back yard, and into this let all the kitchen slops, refuse vegetables and a little grain find lodgment, together with heads and scraps from the butcher shop. If one is near at hand. About every other day kindle a fire under your tank and let it boil for an hour or so, and you will have most excellent soft food that never gets stale or unpalatable for the chicks. And you will be surprised at the amount of cheap food you can provide in this manner.

Push along the pullets that you intend to keep for winter layers. If you can get them to begin laying before freezing weather they will keep it up all winter if properly cared for.

Girls in the Kitchen.

"People make such a fuss about girls not going into service that I've kept a list of reasons against it; reasons that the girls gave without really knowing that they were giving them, and it's a pretty dreadful list, too. But there! It's both sides, and I'd like a training school for both and a different way of looking at things all round. There won't be much change till there is."

This remark was repeated to a woman of high social position, whose interest in the problem was intense and who had made a genuine home for the servants in her own house.

"The thing that strikes me most seriously is," she said, "that the girl's opportunity for a really good marriage ceases the moment she enters a kitchen. Say what you will, that is the natural destiny of women and my girls are nice girls, who ought to have a fair chance to find the right mate. Two of them are well educated. They could marry a young professional man or merchant and not disgrace him, but such men would never dream of looking at them. The ordinary mechanic comes to see them; a kind of man far below them in every way. I don't know what to do about it, but it seems to me that if for any reason they had to leave me I would not advise them to continue in domestic service. Am I right or wrong?

From other mistresses who have thought seriously and impersonally of the girl side of the question has come much the same testimony.—Helen Campbell.

Mr. Popinjay—Woman's curiosity amuses me. Mrs. Popinjay—Aha. By the way, what's the stain on your hand? Mr. Popinjay—Paint. I was coming by Blobson's fence and just touched my finger to it to see if it was dry.

Shooting on Stilts.

"Who comes from La Rochelle smells of mud" is one of the homely proverbs of the French villagers, and, like all old sayings, it contains a certain amount of truth.

La Rochelle stands, with a curious mixture of swamps and higher ground stretching around it, within a small distance of the town. There is not the distinctive wet marsh, alternating with firmer, drier ground, which one finds in Gascony; but in its place, on either side of the roads intersecting that part of the country, are tracts of marsh land extending for many acres, green, with tall sedges and rushes lifting their lances five and six feet above the level, with a thick growth of ranker grass growing about their roots thick as a mat.

Here and there will be found a clear spot, a miniature lake with water not more that twelve inches deep, the surface covered over with duck weed, water-dock, and other aquatic plants. Further on may be found another spot clear of reeds, carpeted with soft, springy turf, the grass of which is so fine in texture that it looks like the most delicate moss, and makes one inclined to lie down there on the hot autumn days, and be shaded from the sun by the almost tropical growth that surrounds it.

A labyrinth of lanes runs from oasis to oasis, and, viewed from above, it would be declared a perfect paradise for the hunter.

Those who have been through its fastnesses would tell you it was simply a vast tract of mud.

In that green plot of mossy turf a man would sink up to his waist; where the reeds and mat-like grass grows, he would sink over his ankles, and not be able to see his way a foot in advance through their waving stems. The pools of water are the only safe track, for at the bottom of these the mud is but an inch or two deep.

Mud is everywhere; it cakes upon the dogs and sheep, on the wheels of carts and the legs of horses, whilst men, women and children find brushes too scarce or life too short to be eternally cleaning themselves from the distinctive mark of the Provinces.

These tracts vary in size from six to twenty acres, and are separated from each other by chains of small mounds, or hills, that run winding in and out in an aimless way through the morasses, serving as footpaths for the pedestrian, and as grazing-ground for cattle.

As might be expected, these marshes form a great breeding-ground for duck, plover, rails, water hens, and aquatic fowl of every kind. Many very rare migratory birds are found here during the spring and autumn flights, and as soon as the breeding season is over, and the market demand for fowl commences, the professional fowlers of La Rochelle are on the ground, and reap the harvest that has to find them in food almost the year round.

As one would find but few fowl by traversing the "hill-paths," and if one beat the edges with a dog, he would only drive the fowl further into the marsh, human ingenuity was not long before it found a way to compass the difficulty.

Boats or flats could not make their was through the tangles, the shooting-stands erected proved of little use after a week or so, and, be the summer ever so dry, the water and mud in the marsh never seemed to decrease in volume. Beyond turning a little brown at the edges where the sun caked and cracked the mud, and a little stronger smell than usual, there was no change winter or summer, and the interior of the marsh remained forbidden ground. Then, many years ago, some bright intellect suggested stilts, and, from then until now, the fowler of La Rochelle has used them in his profession.

The very idea of shooting from a pair of stilts is ludicrous, but still more so is the spectacle of the amateur who first tries it.

The stilts are about eight feet in length, and are made in the usual way, having the stirrup placed about sixteen inches from the top of the pole; just above this is a strap to put round the ankle, and at the top, to fit round the upper part of the calf, is an other strap. The lower part of the pole, about six inches from the bottom, is surrounded with wood arranged in bell shape, extending about three inches on either side, which serves to prevent the pole from sinking too deeply into the softer places.

When the hunter has strapped on his stilts, both his hands are free to handle his gun, and he is also at a sufficient height to see the fowl as they fly over the tall reeds, and along the intersecting lanes. Besides the gun and stilts, his outfit consists of a capacious game-bag slung at his back, and a light pole about five feet long, fitted with a net, something like a lacrosse bat.

Some fowlers provide themselves with an iron hook, but the net is more common than the hook, and by far the most satisfactory. Either implement is also carried slung across the back by a strap fitting round the right shoulder. A rough, hardy, long-legged dog completes the category. Breed is of no account; if he retrieves well, is fond of water, and not so heavy as to sink in the mud, that is all that is required of him.

These fowlers present a curious figure in a country landscape, and may be seen at any time, striding along the hill-paths to that part of the marsh each one favors, in the early morning light, or in the waning twilight of evening, looking most uncanny and spectral, looming up, clearly defined against the horizon, like so many giants.

Nagging.

It is not women alone who are guilty of that "continual dropping" which wears out the patience of listeners, but some of them do understand the art of it to perfection.

"James," said a wife to her husband, who was enjoying the soporific of the evening paper, "please be sure to turn out the gas when you go to bed."

"All right," returned James.

"You left it burning the other night, you know, and I do think if there's one thing above another we ought to be careful about, it's gas."

"Yes, I'll turn it off," and James endeavored to fix his mind once more on the price of wool.

"It just goes to waste, you know, and burns and burns with not a thing to show for it. I believe you left it in the kitchen, too, one night."

James did not answer.

"If you go into the kitchen for anything, just have your mind on the gas there, won't you? Be sure you turn it off."

"Susan, will you let me alone?" suddenly inquires the baited one.

In the morning Susan informs him that he was cross the night before, and James is forced, in justice, to acknowledge that he was indeed.

Stoves Not Needed.

Philadelphia man—Do you mean to say your street cars are not heated in winter?

Omaha man—Not at all.

"What in creation do you do to keep warm?"

"Talk politics."—*Omaha World.*

Baths, gymnastics and mountain climbing are prescribed by German physicians for heart disease.

Fifteen members of the National League have been sentenced at Kilrush to one month's imprisonment at hard labour.

HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES.

CARMEL CAKE.—Beat together two cups of sugar and one of butter, add the yolks of five eggs, and one cup of milk, stirring in the whites alternately with the flour, (three and a half cups sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.) Bake in thin layers. For the filling, boil together two cups of molasses, one and a half cups of brown sugar, and one-half cup of milk with a tablespoonful of butter. Boil for ten minutes, and add half a cake of Baker's chocolate, grated, and two tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in cold water. Boil until it is of the consistency of a rich custard, drop in a tiny pinch of soda and remove from the fire. Flavor it with vanilla when cold, and spread thickly between the layers, covering the top with the same.

ROAST TURKEY.—After drawing the turkey, rinse out with several waters, and in the next to the last mix a teaspoonful of soda. Fill the body with this water, shake well, and rinse with clear water. Prepare dressing by taking pieces of *dry* bread, pour a very little boiling water on them, cover tightly, let stand until soft. Add lumps of butter, three finely mashed potatoes, pepper, salt, sage, and two well beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly. Rub inside of turkey with pepper and salt. Stuff the craw and tie a string tightly about the neck. Fill body and sew it up with a strong thread. Tie the legs down firmly, press the wings close to the sides and secure with a cord around the body. Steam from one to three hours, or until easily pierced with a fork. Remove to pan; place on the breast very thin slices of pickled pork, sprinkle with pepper and salt and dredge with flour. Keep plenty of water in the pan and baste frequently. Cook until a nice brown and perfectly tender. Serve with cranberry sauce and giblet gravy. To make the gravy—After the turkey is dished, place the pan on top of stove, remove most of the fat. Chop the giblets which have been previously boiled for two hours, add the gravy with the water in which they were cooked, season to taste, thicken and stir constantly until the flour is well cooked.

Potatoes should be peeled as thin as possible, as the mealy part lays just under the skin begin to peel at one end of the potato, holding it in your left hand, a small sharp knife in the right, turn the potato as you peel it and break the peel as little as possible. Take out every eye and speck. When boiled, pour off at once, shake the potatoes in the saucepan and put them on the stove with the cover half off to steam dry. If they have more than three minutes to wait before being served lay a clean cloth over them.

Higher Education for Farmers.

Dr. Hoskins, a Vermont physician, who went from a farm to college that he might study as a physician, wisely says:—

"It is a most singular and painful thing, this indifference in so many farmers to the value of education. By a course of medical study I became familar with at least the elements of several sciences, and when, by an accident, I was made incapable of following my profession, and returned again to the soil for a livelihood, I found in my chemical, geological and botanical acquisitions my greatest help to prosperity. Unquestionably these would have been of little use without work. I believe in work, but I see no reason why work should not have the help of knowledge. 'Intelligent, continuous work,' is what a farmer needs; and the more intelligence the better.

"Now that I am entering upon old age, I am particularly desirous to excite in those ambitious young men who will soon occupy the stage of action which I am leaving, a desire for all useful knowledge, and to convince them that by the application of that knowledge farming can be raised from a base drudgery to a pleasant, elevating and profitable occupation. Farming not only can be but must be an intellectual occupation, requiring as much brain work as any business on earth. The fine gentleman brought up to do nothing in particular, and 'educated' in the same way, who squanders a fortune in muddling on a farm is not an educated farmer whatever himself or others may think. The rule has been that men were educated away from instead of into farming, etc. The educated farmer is in agriculture 'for all it is worth,' and in using this cant phrase I mean it, with all that it implies. Money is not the only nor the highest object of man's ambition. The true aim of life for man is the development of all his faculties and powers to their highest capabilities. Make a man of yourself, all around, my young friend. Develop all that is in you; use your faculties for all they are worth; and in doing this, while you need not fall of worldly wealth, or at least of comfortable prosperity, you will develop values in yourself which money alone will never buy, and which you and those who know you will never think of estimating in mere dollars and cents.

Make a Happy Home.

1. Learn to govern yourselves, and to be gentle and patient.

2. Guard your tongues, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation, and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your shortcomings and errors.

3. Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

4. Never retort a sharp or angry word; it is the second word that makes the quarrel.

5. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

6. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

7. Study the character of each, and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

8. Do not neglect little things, if they can effect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

9. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sullenness.

10. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

11. Beware of meddlers and talebearers.

12. Never charge a bad motive, if a good one is conceivable.

13. Be gentle and firm with children.

14. Do not allow your children to be away from home at night without knowing where they are.

15. Do not allow them to go where they please on Sunday.

16. Do not furnish them with much spending money.

The good people of Halifax and St John are fighting against Sunday street cars. Some clergymen, however, in St. John—clergymen whose churches are filled by people from a distance—favour street cars for the accommodation of church-goers. Toronto seems to be the only thoroughly Sabbath-observing city in Canada. In Halifax and St. John they have the Sunday street cars, and in the latter city the Sunday tobacco shop. In Montreal there are Sunday street cars and Sunday political meetings. In Victoria, B. C., there are Sunday papers.

THE SHOP GIRL'S LIFE.

Experience of an Amateur Saleslady—Aggravated shopping.

Fannie B. Merrill, who has recently "written up" her experiences as an amateur shoplifter, saleslady, etc., lately devoted an entire day to getting at the truth of the statement, so often heard, that nearly every saleslady is impertinent. She made the test in New York and she writes to The New York World:—Shopping pure and simple is bad enough and wearying enough, but aggravated shopping is an invention of the being supposed to look out for idle hands. From 10.30 o'clock until 6 at night, and only a short respite for refreshment, I devoted myself to the task of being as aggravating as possible. Into every good shop in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street I went, and asked anywhere from one to five hundred questions. Everything I saw I asked about, and about a good many things I did not see and never expected in this life to see. Not only this, but of every conceivable thing that was sold by the yard I begged samples.

"How much is this; 25 cents, did you say? That's a good deal, is it not? Will it wash? Haven't you any finer? Do you expect to have any? Will it be the same color? These are'nt the same shades, are they?" and so on, and at the end the old familiar, "Will you give me a sample, please, of these four?"

This was the test: Seven hours of solid interrogation points. The result was not one single, solitary, impertinent answer.

The girls looked wearied some times, and the salesmen at times assumed an air of over-powering courtesy and reverence, which the humble person might well think exaggerated—but saucy or careless, never.

Of her experience as an amateur saleslady Miss Merrill writes at length, giving numerous incidents to illustrate the trials of the saleslady's life, and concludes as follows:—As observers of casual human nature these girls behind the counter are keen and sharp. They are what we call "nice girls," and the majority of them know very well the signs and ear-marks of higher civilisation. They recognise a gentlewoman at a glance, and their manner in waiting upon such is equally well-bred, while the fact that they do oftener become careless or quick of speech is a something which surely deserves especial credit. How cross it makes almost any one to be jostled in a crowd, especially when one is footsore and weary. What do you think, then, it must be like to be jostled and bumped all day, as these girls of necessity are jostled by each other. The space behind the counter is narrow and the heavy part of the body comes just between the counter and shelves. Two big girls or even two ordinary girls, each in a hurry to wait on her own customer, meet and first it impossible to be each in the same place at once Bruised and tired hips are a necessity, and these, added to burning feet and, very likely, an aching head and invariably a dusty throat, are almost enough in the eyes of nature to demand respect.

There is certainly much in getting used to anything, and girls who have been accustomed to standing hour in and hour out do not feel the strain and misery so much as long as they are well. All the same, if my experience is worth anything, I can say honestly I was never so absolutely tired out in my life as I was after six hours of that standing and letting the world rush by. The firm provides stools for such times as a girl is not needed, but professional enthusiasm kept me from accepting the tacit invitation. As a result, when five minutes of six came, as everybody knew it had by the appearance of one customer who invariably comes in at that time, and who is consequently known as Mrs. Five-Minutes-of-Six. When she appeared I must say I could distinctly feel my shoe heels in the hollows of my knees. Weak, tired and aching in every bone of my body, I was glad enough to drag myself to the door, take a hansom and get home and have a good three-hours rest before I even touched my dinner.

Then it was, dear friends, that I registered a solemn vow with my own sense of Christianity never again to be impatient with a girl who shall be slow or even impatient. There is still war to the knife between me and the girl who chews gum on one side of her rosy mouth, while the other discourses of the way "he threw a kiss to us all when he came down this morning," and then, seeing me patiently waiting, asks Miss O'Snakes to "see what that woman wants anyway." There is still many a pretty bout left for us, but, please Heaven, I will go three-quarters of the way to be decent to the patient, delicate girls who do their best, be that best good or bad.

The School-Master.

Here is a game so suggestive of amusement for young and old that we pass it on to Our Girls from the *Farm Journal*:

Among stirring games one that is always a success when played with energy is that called the School-master. The one of the party who volunteers to be master of the ceremony places himself in front of his class, who are all seated in a row. If agreeable he can examine his subjects in all the different branches of education in succession, or he may go from one to the other indiscriminately. Supposing, however, he decides to begin with natural history, he will proceed as follows: Pointing to the pupil at the top of the class he asks the name of a bird beginning with C. Should the pupil not name a bird beginning with this letter by the time the master has counted ten it is passed on immediately to the next, who, if successful, and calls out "Cuckoo," or "Crow," etc., in time, goes above the one who has failed. Authors, singers, actors, or anything else may be chosen, if the school-master should think proper, as subjects for examination; but whatever may be selected, the questions must follow each other with very great rapidity, or the charm of the game will be wanting.

A Mother's Wisdom.

"Fish again," petulantly exclaimed a young lady at the table. "I declare, mother, you are determined to give us girls a surfeit of it."

"Those are my sentiments exactly," remarked the eldest sister. "Mother entertains an idea that our brains need cultivating, and as fish is said to be good for the brain, she is anxious to promote its healthy growth."

"It is not for that purpose," replied the old lady. "It is not given you as a brain food—not at all."

"Then why do you give us a fish diet three times a day?" asked the third sister. "Is it a matter of economy?"

"No my children, not exactly in the strict sense of the word."

"Then why do you insist upon having it served three times a day?" asked another one. "You must be aware that it is exceedingly distasteful to us."

"Fish is really beneficial," my daughters, "and high medical authority asserts that fish is rich in phosphorous, and as you have all reached that period in life when it is time to seek a matrimonial alliance I have dieted you on fish, as phosphorous is the principal ingredient in making matches."—*Chicago National.*

Letters.

Such a little thing—a letter,
Yet so much it may contain;
Written thoughts and mute expressions,
Full of pleasure, fraught with pain.

When our hearts are sad at parting,
Comes a gleam of comfort bright
In the mutual promise given;
"We will not forget to write."

Plans and doings of the absent,
Scraps of news we like to hear,
All remind us, e'en though distant,
Kind remembrance keeps us near.

Yet sometimes a single letter
Turns the sunshine into shade;
Chills our efforts, clouds our prospects,
Blights our hopes, and makes them fade.

Messengers of joy and sorrow,
Life or death, success, despair,
Bearers of affection's wishes,
Greeting kind or loving prayer.

Prayer or greeting, were we present,
Would be felt but half unsaid;
We can write, because our letters—
Not our faces—will be read.

Who has not some treasured letters,
Fragments choice of others' lives;
Relics, some, of friends departed,
Friends whose memory still survives?

Touched by neither time nor distance,
Will their words unspoken last;
Voiceless whispers of the present,
Silent echoes of the past!

HISTORICAL.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

Mohammed Tewfik is the son of Ismail, who ruled Egypt from 1863 to 1879. The father was a man of boundless energy. It was his aim to free his country from the sovereignty of Turkey and to make her a powerful kingdom. He bought from the Porte the title of Khedive and a large degree of independence, and then set about the works of developing his realm. The old laws were revised and reformed, railroads, telegraphs, and canals were built large armies were raised and the great equatorial region of the Soudan was conquered and brought under the rule of Ismail. Such activity had not been known in Egypt for years.

But these signs of prosperity were purchased at frightful cost. The *fellahin*, or peasants, were already overtaxed, and the Khedive was obliged to borrow money in France and England at an interest rate of from 12 to 20 per cent. The revenues fail ed to meet the interest charges, and the French and English creditors of Egypt persuaded their respective governments to interfere in order to check the reckless financial career of the sovereign. Ismail was forced to resign and go into exile. Tewfik Pasha, his eldest son, succeeded him August 8, 1879.

Tewfik Pasha is known as a gentleman of refinement, a faithful husband and a good father. But his influence upon public affairs is scarcely noticeable. Ever since his accession to the throne the actual ruling power has been in the hands of the agents of France and England, who collected the revenues, dividing them between the Khedive and the bond-holders. This European control irritated the natives and caused the rebellion led by Arabi Pasha in 1881. France refusing her aid, England put down the revolt alone, and since that time has had sole charge of the Egyptian government. But the British occupation has not been successful. In 1883 a religious war began in the Soudan under "El Mahdi." The revolt was allowed to grow until it could not be suppressed without enormous cost of men and money. After great losses the British abandoned Equatorial Africa and most of Nubia to the rebels, but not until the expenses of the war had plunged Egypt more deeply than ever into debt. This is the situation. The Khedive lives in grand style and has an annual allowance of $450,000. He is assisted by a cabinet of five ministers and by a council and assembly. But all this machinery is under English supervision, and nothing of importance in law, finance, or military matters is done without the knowledge and approval of the English agent.

Getting to the Station.

The man who has had occasion to get to a railway station from a country hotel, has had an experience that lingers long in his memory. The demands of the loommercial traveller, who is a wonderful missionary, has changed matters a little in this respect, but still you occasionally find the old-time country landlord who is unable to understand the feverish eagerness of the sojourner to catch the 10:20 a.m. passenger east, when there is a freight going west at 7:30 p.m. You tell him you want to go to the station this morning, and ask for your bill. He chews a toothpick a moment, then looks at your name on the register a long, long time. Then he sighs, and looks into a book behind the desk, in which there has never been an entry made since the death of his father, who kept the tavern before him. You can see this book any time lying around among the candles and kerosene lamps and matches. What he sees in it besides the old entries made in his father's stiff, regular chirography he must see with the eye of faith. Maybe he looks back till he finds an entry against some guest who stayed in his father's time about as long as you have. I think that must be it, because when at last he closes that book he tells you the amount of your bill. If you have been there one day or three weeks it takes just the same time to give you the amount of your bill. Then you are ready to go. He says he'll get you down to the station. Half an hour later you tell him you are all ready. He looks surprised.

"Hain't them boys come around with the waggon?"

Then he remembers that he forgot to tell them. Then he "hollers" for "the boys" until he learns that they have taken the waggon on a trip in another direction. He says it's no difference, the train doesn't go till 4 o'clock. You tell him your train goes at 9:30. He looks incredulous and says:—

"That train goes to Berwick."

You say you are going to Berwick, and amazement sits upon him. He finally gets another team, leaves the house at 9:25, assures you that you have plenty of time, drives you seven miles in two hours, and finding, to his unspeakable astonishment, that the 9:30 train had gone by already, offers to take you back to the house for nothing.

You decline and he waits around the station about five minutes, in the vague hope that some unadvertised and unexpected train may come along with a waggonload of passengers for him to take back, tears down a last year's California land excursion advertisement to hang up in his office for a time card, and thus fortified against mistakes in future, he drives away and leaves you sitting disconsolately on a baggage truck, waiting for the train seven hours away, a prey to melancholy and the station loafer, who chews tobacco incessantly and stares at you unwinkingly, and says, "Huh!" the first time you ask him a question, and "nunno" when you repeat it.—*Burdette.*

A Dude's Portable Dressing Room.

A toilet story is told of Berry Wall, the king of dudes. His clothing is remarkable for quantity rather than for loudness of style. He changes his apparel many times a day and has singularly exact ideas of propriety in costume. What would do to wear at one time and place would not do for another occasion of seeming similarity. He discovers neckties of requirment which escape the ordinary gentleman. Well, it is related that he had two engagements the other evening and they came so close together that he had no time to go to his residence for the necessary change of costume. So he had his valet put the second set of raiment in a bag and made the shift in a coupe while riding from one of the places to the other. Closed curtains and a lantern served him, but what if there had been a collision and upset in the street at an awkward juncture of the quick change?—*Albany Journal.*

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1887.

CANADIANS IN UNITED STATES.

When attention is called to the condition of a country it is sometimes difficult to know what are the indications of prosperity. Mr. Blake, whose opinion is always thought worthy of some consideration, once said that if the workingmen had work and good wages and were able to lay past some money for a rainy day, the country could not be in a very unsatisfactory condition. We believe the workingmen of Canada are in as good a position as ever they were and consequently the country must be in a likewise prosperous state. The assertion is made repeatedly, both in parliament and out of parliament, that there is a constant emigration to United States from Canada. While this assertion is true to a certain extent, these is another side to the story. An emigration of Americans to Canada is also going on. To those who are constantly crying out that our best men and women are leaving Canada and going to the United States, it will, no doubt, be surprising to know that, in proportion to the population, there are more Americans in Canada than there are Canadians in the United States. Surprising though it may be, it is nevertheless true. Canada had a population in 1880 of 4,324,810. Out of these, 77,753 were Americans. Therefore we had one American for every fifty-six of our population. To-day, however, we may safely put the population of Canada at 5,000,000 and the Americans in Canada at 80,000. This would give us one American to every sixty-three Canadians. In the United States, whose population in round numbers is 60,000,000, there are not more than 800,000 Canadians, which would give one Canadian to every seventy-five Americans in United States.

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

The course of female education at the present day as conducted in some of our so called "Ladies' Schools" is radically defective, the great end being, not to make intelligent, useful and agreeable members of society, but fine ladies. The cultivation of the affections, the discipline of the mental powers, and a practical and thorough preparation for actual duties are too generally esteemed of secondary importance, compared with the extreme graces which are to make a figure in society. If the world in which young ladies are afterwards to move, were an ideal world; if womanhood brought with it no cares; if friends were always to smile and flatter and caress, and life had no stern realities, all this might be well enough. But it is not so. The silliest of all notions is that it is disreputable to be acquainted with any habits of useful industry. In this country at least where few parents can bequeath their daughters large fortunes and where few husbands can support them in idleness, this, of all others is the most ridiculous phantasy. There is certainly no reason in the nature of things why young ladies should not be trained to industrous habits, in such duties as are fittingly theirs, than there is that young men should not. If daughters are left without supporters, will this tender nurturing avail to feed and clothe and protect them? Or, in a more fortunate event will it give the foresight, the prudence, the skill which the duties of maturer life demand? Depend upon it, however much accomplishments may commend to the admiration of flatterers, yet few sensible men want wives merely as ornaments to their household establishments; but as companions and help-mates in the duties and cares which inevitably devolve upon them. What is there in habits of industry, that need necessarily affect unfavorably the accomplishments of a young lady? Anything that should produce rudeness of conversation or awkwardness of manners? Anything that should, in any degree, blunt their perceptions of what is correct in taste or becoming in conduct? No, nothing. Let them, then learn to knit and sew, to bake and wash and cook dinners, and darn stockings, and all other arts of accomplished housewifery. It will impart to them a vigor of constitution, an elasticity and grace of movement, and a bloom of health that are a thousand times more endearing than the soft and sickly delicacy which is nurtured in luxurious idleness.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PROFESSIONS.

In last issue we stated the abuses which existed in connection with the preliminary examination to enter the study of the learned professions. This week we wish to call attention to the remedy. To effect a reform in any system, a strong public opinion is necessary at the very outset. In the present crisis the public must become interested and especially those whose rights are in danger. It has been suggested that a petition be circulated among the graduates of McGill, praying the Legislature to intervene and compel the authorities of the Bar and Medical Council to acknowledge the degrees of the Universities. If the authorities at Quebec refuse to act, there is an appeal to the Dominion. The attempt is being made to take from the Federal Government some of the powers it now possesses, but in this case an increase of power should be given whereby the examinations in question may be conducted by a Dominion Board, and not by a Provincial one. The direct results of such legislation would be that a doctor of medicine could practice in any part of Canada, a lawyer likewise. Speaking of the presentation of our case before the Local Legislature, Sir Wm. Dawson said:—

"Failing this, we still have under the Confederation act the right of appeal to the Dominion Government, and since our case is substantially that of the Catholic minorities in the other provinces, and since we can show that while their educational rights have not only been maintained, but greatly extended under Confederation, ours are being curtailed, the Dominion Government can scarcely fail to listen to our case; more especially since recent events have shown that every loyal subject of the Dominion and of the British Empire must stand firm against the aggressions of local party spirit.

Should the Dominion Government fail us, we have under our royal charter a right of appeal to the Crown, and if we can show that in this part of Her Majesty's dominions there is any danger that the rights of free and open education and the rights of that Protestant liberty which is the religion of the Empire are in danger of being destroyed, we may hope for some measure of relief, or, at least, of sympathetic aid, on the part of the just and generous people of the mother country.

Lastly, if no other means are left, we can trust to God and our own right hands as our fathers have been wont to do in times gone by and can secure for our sons and daughters the education which we desire at our own expense; and if all legal powers and privileges are refused to us, can at least cherish enlightenment and sound culture for their own sakes, and from the conviction that they will in the end be profitable even in an economic sense. Hitherto the English population of Montreal has in effect done this, more especially with reference to education in arts, and it has been its pride that it has established institutions to which even the students of the other provinces and of the United States have found it profitable to resort. The burden is, I know, a heavy one, but we may in a short time be called on to make further sacrifices to maintain the right of our children to a thorough and advanced professional training. As one who has endeavored to draw out Protestant liberality in favor of education, I would say here that I deeply feel how much in this respect the citizens of Montreal have cheerfully borne, but I believe the English people of this province, even if left alone and unsupported, are able to sustain their educational systems till the time shall come, as it surely must, when the majority of our fellow-citizens shall, like the great nation from which they have sprung, abandon their present system of education and adopt one more akin to ours. I have no fear as to this result. Our cause is that of God and humanity. No means or effort devoted to it will be without their reward; and however repressed now, it will surely prevail.

At a session of the Canadian Parliament in 1884, Mr. Woodworth, while attempting to repeat some lines of poetry was interupted by cries of "Louder." He replied as follows: "That reminds me of a short story. It is said that John Randolph, of Roanoke, who was a very witty man, and a very plain, blunt man, was interrupted, as I have been interrupted, while he was speaking as loudly as it was necessary to speak, and he stopped in his speech, and looked at the man in the crowd who had done it purposely for interruption, as of course I have not had it done to me, and he said: "When the archangel Gabriel shall place one foot on the sea and one on the land, and, with his silver trumpet, shall summon the living and the resurrected dead, there will be some long-eared, long nosed, wizen-faced, saffron hued, contemptible, sunken eyed, son of a nobody singing out "louder." This is all in a Parliamentary sense—and in a very parliamentary way I hope."

CONCERT AT GRENVILLE.

On Tuesday 22nd inst., a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the town hall, to enjoy the musical treat varied by tableaux and charades, prepared for their amusement by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mrs. Greer and members of the choir. The weather being propitous and roads good, the hall filled to its utmost capacity, good humor and heartiness were the order of the evening. The programme as given below was long and well chosen, the instrumental music being especially good.

PROGRAMME.

1—Inst. Duet, Miss Hartley and Miss Ritchie.
2—Chorus, "In gathering roses look out for the thornes."
3—Vocal Duet, "When the swallows homeward fly," Mrs. Greer and Miss Hartley.
4—Violin, popular airs, Piano acc. Mr. F. Weldon.
5—Quadrille, "Twilight by the sea," Mrs. Greer, Miss Kennedy, and Mr. S. Hartley.
6—Vocal Solo, "Take me Jamie." Miss C. Cooke.
7—Inst. Solo, Moyart's Opera, "Don Juan."
8—Charade, "Petroleum"—7 characters, Mrs. Greer, and Mr. H. Weldon.
9—Vocal Solo, "Love among the Roses," Mrs. Greer.
10—Vocal Duet, "Gales of the West," Miss Hartley and Miss F. Cooke.
11—Inst. Solo, "Johnies so long at the Fair," Miss Kennedy.
12—Tableau, "Red Riding Hood," 8 characters.
13—Vocal Solo, "Twickenham Ferry," Mrs. Greer.
14—Vocal Solo (comic), Mr. S. Hartley.
15—Song & Chorus, "Lighthouse by the Sea," Miss Ritchie.
16—Recitation, "The Niagara Sacrifice," Miss C. Cooke.
17—Indian Tableau.
18—Sleighing Song and Chorus.
God save the Queen.

Charade Petrolium was a great success, Mr John Owens and Miss Kennedy eliciting shouts of laughter by their quaint rendering of their parts. Miss C. Cooke's recitation was also well rendered, but rather saddening in its effect, and the climax of success was reached, then the curtain rose on the Indian Tableau "Pocahontas" which was perfect in grouping and costume. Altogether the evening may be described as very enjoyable and Mr. Greer congratulated upon having exercised the demon inertia, who has no chance of existence in his neighbourhood. The concert was a financial success, the proceeds being devoted towards the purchase of an organ for the church now being built at Calumet. Its completion will soon be a *fait accompli*, no pains being spared to furnish it before Jack frost lays his iron hand on all out door labour. Let us hope this new tie may still more friendly cement the good fellowship which has always existed between the two villages, and help to lighten the labors of the good pastor who does not spare himself, nor allow others to rest when needful work has to be done. A bazaar is on the *tapis* for the 14th December, when we shall be happy to see our friends both from Calumet, Chatham and neighbouring villages.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY for December gives its usual quota of good things, and something more in happy glimpses of holidays to which the little people are looking forward with great expectations. These stories and pictures will go straight to the juvenile heart, and set young ears listening for the first tinkle of bells denoting the approach of beloved Santa Claus. This beautiful monthly has its corps of special writers and artists; and all it contains is freshly gotten up with care to please and cultivate the class for whom it is designed. Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[All matter intended for this column must be addressed to J. W. McOuat, Box 122, Lachute, Que.]

I have on hand a few copies of Baldwin's Art of School Management from the Provincial Teachers' Association and will gladly lend them to those teachers who may desire to read the work.

Several new pupils are expected to enter the Academy at the beginning of next term, so far the entrance examination has proven a decided success. No less than six pupils in Hill Head are preparing for entrance next June. This looks like business, and speaks well for the teacher and pupils of Hill Head school.

We intend to publish next week a paper on "Normal Schools and their advantages" by Francis Topp, B.A. Mr. Topp is a graduate of the Normal School and can speak from experience.

Arrangements are being attempted for a public debate by several of the McGill Graduates residing in Lachute, to be held in the Academy about Friday, Dec. 23rd.

The following is the paper read by Miss Armstrong at the teachers' meeting in St. Andrews.

"SCHOOL MANAGEMENT."

School Management is the art of directing school affairs so as to produce system, order and efficiency. I shall divide the subject into five parts which may be considered the most important in the proper management of a school. 1. Educational Instrumentalities. 2 School Organization. 3. Course of Study and Time Table. 4. Class Management. 5. School Government. Educational Instrumentalities are the means used in human development. To provide the most favorable surroundings is the sacred duty of parents, teachers and school officers. The first important thing is the school ground. In the selection of a school site there are certain things to be considered. The location should be healthy and the surroundings beautiful. It should be as near the centre of the district as possible. The grounds should be extensive and adorned with forest trees and plots of flowers, the school building being so placed as to leave one fifth of the area in front. It should be sufficiently large for the demands of the present population and any reasonable prospective growth. If over 50 pupils attend, a separate class-room should be provided. About eight square feet of floor surface are required for each pupil. The ceiling should be from 12 to 14 feet in heighth. Careful attention must be paid to the heat, light and ventilation of a school. The stove should be placed in a corner of the room, and the temperature should never be allowed to exceed 65° or 70° F. Next in importance comes ventilation. All windows should open from the top and bottom. In mild weather the school should be ventilated during intermission by lowering the windows. In very severe weather a good plan is to raise the window about eight inches and place a board the exact size under it. Where the lower sash overlaps the upper a current of air will enter and ascend to the ceiling. No windows should be in front of pupils. Side lights are the best. Next comes the school furniture which should consist of desks and seats. These must vary in height and size to suit the different pupils, and should be so arranged as to promote discipline and easy class management. The teacher's desk should be a model of style, beauty and neatness. Every school room should be provided with at least three chairs, a good black-board, a thermometer, call bell, globe, and some maps. All these are absolutely necessary. If some good books and papers were provided for the pupils to read during play hours, on rainy days, it would greatly assist in the discipline. Our second divison is School Organization which simply means the methodical arrangement of school work. Everything is to be so planned as to induce order and secure cheerful and effective work. We will now suppose that you are entering your school-room for the first time as teacher. Be early: 1, to see that the school room is in proper condition; 2, to welcome pupils; 3, to preserve order. Call order promptly. When all is quiet, deliver a short address in which you can explain to them the duties and relations of instructor and pupils. This may be followed by Bible reading and singing. After the opening exercise, seat pupils, then classify them and assign lessons. From the very first keep the pupils busy. Always see that they have plenty of work to do, and a certain time in which to do it. Allow no liberty the first day that you do not intend to allow the next week. The third great aid to school management is a proper course of study and a good time-table. A time-table should not only show what time is devoted to each class and the order in which they come, but it should also indicate the work of those who are not reciting. The time devoted to a class should vary from 10 to 30 minutes. All the teaching should be done within the six school hours. To promote vigorous health and exercise, the pupils should be allowed to go into the open air frequently. My fourth division is Class Management. A class is a number of pupils of like attainments grouped for common work. In order to teach a class successfully the undivided attention of all must be secured. This can only be done by making the lesson more interesting than anything else that may be going on. Each pupil must be held responsible for each answer. All assistance should be given during recitation, leaving the teacher free during rests. Train the pupils to be honest and independent. Let oral and written work occupy about equal time during recitations and make good use of the blackboard. Short lively recitations are better than long dull ones. In assigning lessons the age, capacity and opportunities of your pupils should be taken into consideration. My fifth and last division is School Government. This may be defined as the power of control which trains pupils in the habit of self government. The best plan is to keep the pupils interested and busy by providing fit employment for each pupil during each portion of the day. The first great element of school government is System. Train pupils to have a place for everything and to put everything in its place. The second great element is energy. Third, vigilance, which prevents as well as corrects faults. Fourth, will power, which is the mightiest of all forces. The teacher needs a powerful will. Fifth is self control. Before we can manage and control others we must be able to control ourselves. Sixth, confidence. There should be confidence between teacher, pupil and parents. Sixth, power to punish judiciously. The object of punishment is to lead a pupil to see and feel his fault and correct wrong-doing. Eighth, culture. Ninth, teaching power. Genuine teaching results in powerful and noble manhood, and wise regulations establish and foster system.

Nil Disperandum.

"Never dispair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope!" Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures disease of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly FOR DECEMBER.

FRANCE has always been a land of intrigue, and the recent events, which shake the present Government, bring forward General Boulanger, whom they were scheming to suppress. The sketch by W. H. Gleadell, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December, gives all needed information of this "Coming Man." W. H. Fallon pictures for us "Central Lake Superior," which after sleeping for two centuries in the State where French pioneers found it, has now awakened like a giant, and started into the full day of American activity. An article on "Edwin Forrest, his Art and manhood," will revive recollections of an actor who once excited the greatest interest in this country, and make them known to younger generations. In "The Evolution of Gaming," Charles Bacon gives the term a wider scope than usual. "Seal-Hunting on the Coast of Labrador" is full of interest to those who wear the fur and those who do not. The gossipy traveler, Rathven, takes us through "Paris in Miniature," that is, Brussels; while the accomplished Dr. A. H. Guernsey tells the tale of "Charles V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain." There is, also, a scientific account of the "Magic Mirror of Japan," with a host of clever stories by D. Ker, Rachel Carew, W. Seton, Fanny Aymar Mathews, and other well-known writers all bright, dramatic, touching. The number gleams with fine pictures, from the colored plate to the last page. Etta W. Pierce's wonderful story, "Prince Lucifer," increases in power and effective interest.

A Permenant Cure.

Under date of Aug. 21, 1887, we received a letter from Mr. W. H. SHAW, Clifton House, St. John, N. B., for many years a highly respected resident of Carleton, N. B. This gentleman (now 80 years of age,) was for many years afflicted with *Catarrh*. It extended to his throat causing *Loss of Voice* for two years, until he tried Graham's Resolvent Powders. A single package of these restored his voice, and a box of Graham's Catarrhine, effectually cured the Catarrh. This was five years ago. Mr. Shaw writes that he would not be without the Catarrhine for any money, for, on taking cold in his head, he simply uses a pinch or two before retiring, sleeps soundly, and rises all right in the morning. Price 25 cents per box. Orders taken at WATCHMAN office. Sent by mail at the above price.

Prepared by T. GRAHAM & SON, Prescott, Ont.

The inquest on the body of Engineer Remington, killed at the Lachine Bridge accident last Sunday, will commence in Montreal next week.

There is no doubt about the honest worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Thousands, who have been benefited by its use, will attest its virtues. This remedy cures liver and kidney complaint, and eradicates every trace of disease from the system.

A Matter Of Economy.

As a matter of economy B. B. B. is the cheapest medicine to use for it takes less to cure chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. B. B. B. is only One Dollar a bottle.

A New York jury has decided that the keeper of a bucket shop is the keeper of a gambling house. The bucket shop men propose to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster, of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Nina Van Zandt, the proxy widow, wore no mourning for Spies at the Anarchist funeral. Her purchase of widow's weeds is the first public intimation of an intension on the part of Nina to put on mourning.

A Claim Verified.

B. B. B. claims to cure all curable diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. That it actually performs all it claims, proven by testimonials from parties which none can dispute. Send for testimonials of remarkable cures.

It is stated that the government has at last decided to grant the two additional judges for Montreal, which have been asked by the Bar for a long time.

A Hint To Housekeepers.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenlla, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyards Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot and can highly recommend it to everybody.

In A Dreadful Condition.

Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says, "My cough was dreadful, I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I had rest and was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy.

His Excellency Lord Lansdowne has generously contributed the sum of $5 towards the equipment fund of No. 6 company, 43rd Rifles.

It is wise to provide against emergencies which are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove a never failing remedy.

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.

LOST.

Between Summerby's Mills and Lachute a rug, black on one side and yellow on the other. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office or to
JNO. NEWTON,
14-2in Lachute Mills.

The Montreal Business College
Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.
(ESTABLISHED 1864)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses. —La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. * * * * The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star.

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address
DAVIS & RUE.
Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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.

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

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

WANTED!

1000 Bushels OATS
AND
100 Bushels BEANS
FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

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

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have received a very fine assortment of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Ahead of anything we ever had before.

Highest market prices paid for
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
DUCKS,
CHICKENS,
PORK,
BUTTER
and WHITE BEANS.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Lachute, Nov. 30th, 1887. 21-ly

FOR SALE

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

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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.

GO TO
HOPE'S

For self rising Flour, pastry Flour, Bread Flour.

GO TO HOPE'S for Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, Scons.

GO TO HOPE'S for Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, new Dates, new Figs, Spanish Grapes, (very fine) Spanish Onions.

GO TO HOPE'S for new Grenoble Wallnots, new Almonds, new Brazil Nuts, fresh roasted Pea Nuts, every day.

GO TO HOPE'S for choice pure, Candy, fresh and of first quality.

GO TO HOPE'S for Sultanna Raisins, seedless and the proper cake Raisin, all clean ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for fresh Currants, clean and ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for Cake Supplies.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.
BRANCH STORE, WEST END, 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
OCILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT 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.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to any thing before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at
McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2249 St. Catherine
AND
65 Mansfield Streets
MONTREAL.

THOMAS ORAGNS!

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.

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.

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.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY, GO TO
T. JOUSSE'S
—JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT—
WATCHES & JEWELLERY,
SILVERPLATED 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 is respectfully solicited.
T. JOUSSE,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, Lachute.

New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
hatham,. July 22nd 1887

CARTER'S



ADVERTISEMENT.

EVERYTHING FRESH, EVERYTHING NEW IN
FOOT WEAR.

No Pre-Adamite Job Lot Purchases AT
CARTER'S
SHOE STORE,
MEIKLES BLOCK.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife or any of the members of my family after this date.
[Signed] JNO. McDONALD,
Brownsburg,
10-3in. Que.

FARM for SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM in River Rouge containing VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS. For particulars apply to
JOHN McGREGOR,
River Rouge, St. Andrews, Que.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Christmas Goods.—Hugh Fraser Jr.
Carpets.—Ligget & Hamilton.
Wanted —H. C. Davis.
Gloves.—S. Carsley.
Lost.—J. Newton.
Strayed —N. McFarlane.
Notice to Contractors.—A. Gobeil.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 8th to the 15th.

Railway Time-Table.

GOING WEST.—Trains leave at 10.15 a.m, 6.11 p.m., 9.42 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 6.37p. m. The 11.08 train, is the only one stopping at all stations.

We learn that Mr. Henry Griffith has sold his farm for $11,000.

The services in connection with the opening of the New Baptist Church in Grenville, will take place on December 18th inst.

Mr. Louden of Cornwall, contractor for the Baptist Church has been seriously ill with pneumonia, and is recovering very slowly.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of St Simeon's Church, have resumed their work, for the purpose of holding a sale on May 24th, 1888.

The rain of last week has made the farmers hearts glad, although small in quantities it raised both river and wells considerably.

Henry's church was so crowded on Sunday night that hundreds were compelled to turn away. It is estimated that at least 800 persons were inside.

The Stevenson Comedy Company will give, what promises to be a first class entertainment in the Court House, Lachute, this and to-morrow evening.

The morning train going east has been late several mornings owing no doubt to the change in the weather. A cold dip has taken place especially in the region of the Western States and Winipeg.

On Nov. 24th, for the first time in the history of England a royal infant was baptised into the Scottish Presbyterian Church. The Princess Beatrice's son was christened by Dr. Lees. The Queen was present.

Messrs McIntyre and Sinclair closed the series of Evangelistic meetings on Tuesday evening last. It has been decided to keep up a union prayer meeting in Victoria Hall on Friday evening of each week.

OBITUARY.—On Monday last the funeral of the late Mrs. McMartin, mother of Mrs. Dr. Christie, took place at 10 A. M. The service was conducted by Rev. W. Forlong assisted by the Revs. Messrs Mackie and Patterson.

Mr. W. Owens, M. P. P. begs to intimate to his friends who may wish to see him in the county, that he will be at Currie's Hotel, Lachute, the first Wednesday of every month until the opening of the session of the Quebec Legislature.

On Sunday last Olivet Hall was well filled on the occasion of the baptism of six young men who have recently professed having put their faith in Christ. The ordinance was administered by the Rev. J. Higgins after the service, in the font of the new Baptist church.

Inspired by a happy thought some of our East End business men have resolved to teach the corporation a lesson in street lighting, having procured and erected several large street lamps oppisite their places of business. They have shown the proper spirit and it is to be hoped others will follow their good example.

Missionary meetings in connection with the Anglican Church, will be held at Lakefield, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Dunnany, Thursday,	"	8.
Shrewsbury, Friday,	"	9.
Mille Isle, Monday,	"	12.
Morin, Tuesday,	"	13.

ANOTHER PUZZLE.—We would like to have the solution of the following problem which has been occupying the attention of many persons in our town: A sold B a horse for $100. One month afterwards A bought back the same horse for $80. A short time afterwards he sold the horse for $75. Sometimes A is jubilant over the thought that he has made money by the transactions, at other times he believes he is a loser. What do our readers say? Did he lose or gain, and how much.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers," No. 2 Company West Gore—To be lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant Samuel Edmund Smith vice Good, promoted. The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant William Morrison is hereby accepted. No. 4 Company, Lachute—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant Donald McPhail, vice Walker, promoted. No. 8 Company, Chatham—To be Captain, from 1st June, 1887, Lieutenant John Sittlington, S. I., vice Martin, appointed adjutant. To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant William Williamson, S.I., (1st B), vice Sittlington, promoted. To be adjutant—Captain George Brooke Martin, S.I., vice McDonald.

Personal.

Mr. R. W. Evans, left last night for Washington Territory.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—Being personally interested in the welfare of the town of Lachute, I would like to make a few remarks on several things that drew my attention when visiting your lovely situated town. First; the utter disregard for By-law on streets—no sidewalks. Why does not the proper authorities enforce the law and make an example of one or two? Secondly, why not have some lamps, especially on the main street? Thirdly, what is the Town Council doing that they do not collect the taxes and make all necessary improvements? Fourthly, if the Council is not able to run the town as it should be, have a Commission appointed by the Local House to do so. Fifthly, I do not think that the Council has any right to hold their meetings in the new Court House as the building belongs to the county, and one place should not be favored more than than another and Lachute should pay the most towards the building of it as it is situated there. Let the people of Lachute have a little independent spirit about them and go to work and build a Town Hall. Have it built to have stores on bottom flat as well as the Secretary's office. The upper part could be used for Council meetings, also for entertainments which would bring in a good revenue. Sixth, there are too many churches in Lachute, which means too much religion and not enough of Christianity. With these few remarks I would say,

NEMO.

DIED.

EVANS.—Died at Hill Head on the 18th Nov. Henry Harrison, R. son of the late Thos. E. Evans aged 12 years 7 months and 6 days.

FOR SALE.—A good Piano and Coal stove belonging to the estate of the late Capt. John Dixon, terms moderate and to suit purchaser apply to David Raitt. Lachute. 13 4in

STRAYED.—Notice is hereby given that a Lamb is now in my possession belonging to an unknown party. The owner can have the same by proving ownership and paying this advertisement and other expenses.

W. McFARLANE,
Pound keeper,
Nov. 29th, 1887. Lachute.

"Countless Thousands."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—It seems that Mr. Orr has abandoned the proofs required to establish his statement that Wesley ordained 20 men to administer the sacraments, as his last letter says the proofs are in Dr. Stevens' history. This is the ground taken by me all along, that Mr. Orr says what Stevens said and Stevens said what Moore said about himself. This is the only proof, and it is no proof at all. Mr. Orr says "countless thousands" believe it and he never knew any one but me to dispute it. The expression, "countless thousands" is a sweeping one and designed to clear away every mist so as to establish the statement without any further doubt, but there is a wide difference between mere assertion and a fact. This question has been the subject of controversy for 96 years. It commenced soon after Wesley's death in 1791, when Henry Moore claimed to be Wesley's successor, took possession of Wesley's house and chapel and offered at one time to ordain the whole body of Methodist preachers. There were not many at the time who believed in his ordination, if "countless thousands" do now. In Watson's "Life of Wesley" there is this expression, "Little importance is to be attached to Moore's statement," and Dr. Bunting said he "could not meet Moore without the danger of an unpleasant collision." I shall now proceed further to show that questioning Moore's ordination is *not* "unworthy a man of good sense." Mr. Orr states that Moore was ordained on the 27th day of February 1789, (see certificate). The best Methodist histories, copying from Moore's writings, state that he was ordained in Aug. 1787, (see Smith, Watson and Clarke for this). The discrepency tells its own story. It exposes the fallacy. Moore was a clever man but he failed to have his certificate correspond with history for it makes out that Wesley ordained him 18 months after he claimed to be ordained in the first place, viz: in August 1787. But there is more proof yet to show the certificate to be bogus, for on the 4th day of May, 1789, *two months* after Moore claimed to be ordained as per certificate and 20 *months* after he claimed to be ordained in the first place, Mr. Wesley comes in the witness box and says: "Did we ever appoint you to administer the sacraments, to exercise the priestly office; *such a design never entered our minds* it was the *farthest from our thoughts*." That is sufficient evidence to prove that Wesley never signed or authorized a certificate to Moore. If it is a question of veracity between Wesley and Moore, as Mr. Orr seems now to shift to as proof, then is there a Methodist in all the land, let alone "countless thousands" who will doubt the words of the saintly founder of Methodism—words uttered on the very eve of a long life consecrated to the cause of truth and righteousness. But listen to Wesley further as he seems to single out Moore, "And particularly *you*, whom God hath commissioned to call sinners to repentance, *it does by no means follow from thence* that ye are commissioned to Baptize or administer the Lord's Supper." And does he not hit Moore hard when he says on the same occasion, on the same day, and two months after Moore's certificate is dated, "Our preachers yielded to the importunities of the people and baptized their children. But as it was known, *he* was informed *it must not be* unless *he* determined to leave our connection. *He* promised to do it no more and I suppose *he* kept *his* promise." These are plain honest statements from the man of God whose words were formerly held so sacred by Methodists in all parts of the world. Why should any one now discredit them? From what has been stated above, all based on, and taken from the best Methodist authors, it is surely not unworthy a man of good sense to dispute Moore's ordination. How any man of good sense can believe it, is the mystery. Moore was turned out of the Bristol Chapel by legal protest as no ordinary means could move him. He was charged with pluming himself upon being distinguished above his brethern." His pretensions were refuted by Benson, a theologian and commentator of Methodism. Forty-five laymen and all the preachers of Sheffield, Hull, Birmingham and other places denounced his pretensions by circular and otherwise. In Dublin 9,000 left the connection on the ground of ordination and yet Mr. Orr says he never heard of any one disputing the question but me. The fact is Mr. Wesley never ordained them, and there is no hint or allusion to the ordination of the 20 men or of any of them in his letters, journals, writings, minutes of conference, sermons, or Arminian Magazines. How could there be when he says repeatedly, solemnly and on the very eve of life, that he did not. I can fill a hundred pages with proofs that he did not, but that he always remained in the Church of England, and at his funeral, eight clergymen of the Church of England were his pall bearers. Of the nine men mentioned by Mr. Orr, out of the 20, Moore is disposed of. Pawson and Rankin were ordained by the Church of England. Atmore's authority to administer the sacraments was from "having solemnly promised upon his knees before God and his people that he would do so." These are his own words. Hanley administered the sacraments "though he was not ordained" as Smith says in his history. Of the other four, none of them claimed to be ordained after Wesley's death, and the eleven not even named by Mr. Orr because he cannot name, are hard to trace out. To use an extravagant expression, there are "countless thousands" who believe John Wesley in preference to all the traditional evidences about Moore's ordination, which have come down through Moore's own writing. In the first place, I am glad Mr. Orr has withdrawn his accusation that I said "Methodism was a failure" for I never said so. This is the third time that my opponents have acknowledged in public print that they misrepresented me in criticizing my book. Some of them did so to save a libel suit. Anything I have ever said or writen is not nearly so severe against Methodism as the correspondence occasionally appearing in the columns of the Methodist *Guardian* of this city where her own ministers and people breathe out their grievances against many of the evils that are creeping into the Methodist Church. I say and maintain, that Methodism has departed from Wesley's plan, and that the Church of England to-day is more Wesleyan than the Methodists of to-day are. If you will give space I will take up the Creed question in another letter.

Yours truly,

F. C. IRELAND.

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1887.

P. S.—[Nov. 25th] I see by Mr. Orr's quotations in a letter received from a Mr. Stevenson that Henry Moore got a tin case for his certificate in 1788, that is a year before it is dated and the case was for the safe protection of the parchment. This is the third date given so far. What the next evidence will be is hard to say but it will take "countless thousands" of such proofs to convince an unprejudiced mind that Moore was ordained.

F. C. I

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE?

Both Sides of an Absorbing Controversy Clearly Stated.

According to "Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the Census of 1880," there was not a single death from kidney disease in the entire United States from 1870 to 1880!

But can this be possible? If we are to believe the articles of one of our best advertisers, kidney disease, and diseases arising from kidney derangements, is actually responsible for the majority of deaths!

Why, then, such a discrepancy?

Fortunately for these people their statements are confirmed.

The suspicion is nourished by them, and we confess with good reason, that because the medical profession is not able to cure extreme kidney disorders, the profession officially disguises from the public the fact of their prevalence; meanwhile its journals are filled with regrets at this prevalence and the impotency of the profession to treat it success fully.

Why is the public m slead!

These advertisers shrewdly say it is because the profession, if it concedes what they claim that kidney disease is universal, fears that the people will desert the powerless doctors and use the advertised preparation!

We do not know but they are right! But what should the people do?

Do? Read the evidence and guide themselves accordingly!

The advertisers claim to have cured hundreds of thousands of cases of Bright's disease and all lesser forms of kidney, liver and blood derangements. They offer $5,000 for proof that their statements of cures, in every quarter of the globe, are not true, so far as they know. These statements are from prominent men and women all over the world, and the closest scrutiny is invited!

If a physician cures a man and he knows it and says it, people believe him. If Warner's safe cure cures a man and he knows it and says it over his own signature, it is just as conclusive evidence in the latter case as in the former.

A few years ago, after having broken down prejudice in England, Canada, the United States, Australia, India and China, the owners of this great remedy applied for the privilege of its manufacture and sale in Germany. The laws of that great country are very stringent, and nothing can be manufactured or sold until it wins permission from the government, and this will not be granted until the government is satisfied that the best interests of the public and its individuals will be served by such a preparation.

The medicine was chemically and microscopically analyzed (as accurately as possible), the formulæ were examined (with perhaps a secret prejudice against them) by the government chemists, searching inquiry was everywhere made at home and abroad to verify its past record and reputation. Finally it was triumphant even under the most critical examination, and full permission was givin to make and sell Warner's safe cure in the Fatherland—the only life privilege of the kind ever granted to any American proprietary preparation.

Unprejudiced people will say that this favorable consideration of the merits of Warner's safe cure by the German government was a very significant as well as a very distinguished compliment to its merits, and so it is.

The evidence is all in favor of these intelligent advertisers, who have certainly won universal public approval, because of their straight forward course in proclaiming the merits of their remedies.

Oka's Again.

The Indian grievance at Oka turns out to be a Protestant grievance and not Indian at all. There are a number of Roman Catholic Indian farmers at Oka still under care of the Seminary at St Sulpice. If the Church of Rome is sincere about removing the Indians to Muskoka, why does she not remove her Catholic Indians from Oka to Muskoka? That the public may know, Indians were really a grievance and not only *Protestant Indians*, only a short time ago, some of our Government bodyies gave their opinion that Ireland should have Home Rule, which means do away with big Landlords—give Irish tenants a show. Here in Canada the very men who favour tenants' rights in Ireland are in favor of building up big Landlords in Canada. The government offer to assist the seminary of St. Sulpice. (The wealthiest landlords in Canada) to buy out poor Oka Indian Tenants at the public expense, birth rights, (because they became Protestants and got out Home Rule, though not yet free from persecution. What is good for Ireland should be applied to Canada. Why not our government buy out the landlords in Quebec, and give our Indian and Canadian tenants a chance.

COM.

Hudson P. Q.

Carillon Bits.

Carillon has a promising future you bet! Some of our young *gals* and men favour Mutual to Commercial Union, several knots will be tied shortly.

Rumor has it something is on move to have an opposition market boat to ply between Carillon and Montreal next spring.

Carillon could have water works, also electric light. Vankleek Hill, Hawkesbury, Grenville City and Canal, Greeces Point, Cushing, Lachute, St. Andrews, Rigaud, Point Fortune might all join in and be lighted by electricity run by water-power taken from Carillon Dam. This last idea would make Carillon so light—near villages would require a shade.

The newly proposed railroad station for the Air Line will be somewhere on Palliser Avenue.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

LADIES' GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
S. CARSLEY'S
Lowest price Kid Gloves, 19c.
36 inch Silk Gloves to cover shoulder.
24 Clasp Opera Gloves.
24 Button Length Mousquetaires.
18 In. Embroidered Opera Suede Kids.
24 In. Tan Suede Mousquetaires.
16 Button Undressed Kids.
12 Button Suede Mousquetaire Kids.
10 Button Undressed Kids.
8 Button Suede Mousquetaire Kids.
6 Button Undressed Kids.
4 Button Suede Mousquetaire Kids.
"The House for Novelties in Gloves."
S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' FANCY KNIT GLOVES.
LADIES' FANCY KNIT GLOVES
LADIES' FANCY KNIT GLOVES
Warm and Comfortable,
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY KNIT GLOVES
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CHILDREN'S FANCY KNIT GLOVES
Made for warmth and wear.
S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES
4 BUTTON.
55c. 65c. 75c. 95c. $1.10, $1.25, $1.38, $1.45.
Look at above and select your price, we have them in all shades,
S. CARSLEY.
6 BUTTON.
75c. $1.10, $1.38, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25.
S. CARSLEY.
8 BUTTON.
$1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
S. CARSLEY.
4 CLASP.
85c. 95c. $1.25, $1.45.
S. CARSLEY.

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.

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. Stovall, 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.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A supply of fine fresh Oysters has arrived at L. P. P. Rodrigue's, near C. P. R. station, Lachute, Que.

MARKET!!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the

Public Market

is now open in LACHUTE TOWN in accordance with By-Law No. 28, in the building known as

Larmonth's Implement Building,

situated on Foundry street.

MARKET DAYS.—MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, from the hours of 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

For Market fees and all information required apply to the Market Clerk, or the undersigned,

F. X. BERTRAND,
Chairman Market Com

☞ On days other than Market days the fees shall be paid at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, WATCHMAN Office, next door to the Market.

Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1887.

JOB LOT

Overcoats (small sizes)	$6.00
Pea Jackets (large and small)	5.00
Under Coats	3.00
Fine do	5.00
Persian Lamb Caps	3.50
do do	6.00
do do	7.50

Turkeys, Geese and Chickens wanted—soon as weather is hard enough—The highest prices will be paid.

W. BANFORD.



—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.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.



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.

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 2 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

NOTICE.

As I purpose residing in Montreal during the present winter, I give notice to parties wishing to see me in this vicinity that I will be at my residence in Lachute on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that time.

Lachute, 14th Nov. 1887. P. LANE, 12

LOOK OUT FOR
CHRISTMAS
&
NEW YEAR
LIST OF
GRAND THINGS
IN "WATCHMAN" OF DEC. 7th—TO BE HAD AT
LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

Superfine Cast Steel, Elastic Knitting Pins.

R. W. KERR.

CURTAINS!

In White Ecru, Crimson, Gold and other colorings, from 60c to $50 per pair. For best value see our Curtains just from the looms, effective, pretty and moderate in prices.

LIGGET & HAMILTON.

CARPETS!

Odd lines laid aside and marked for clearance.

LIGGET & HAMILTON.
Montreal.

HELP WANTED

AT THE NEW SANATORUM, a large Health Institution at Dansville Livingston County, New York, from fifteen to thirty strong, healthy girls, for the bath and other working departments. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of St. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Hibbard, Ft. Andrews, Mrs. Robert Meikle, Lachute, Miss J. Barclay, Carillon Hill. For particulars, as to wages, &c., apply, with references, to H. C. Davis, Cashier.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON, Co. N. Y.

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 (Restraining Colts, a speciality.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a special business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, December 9th, 1886.

NOTICE

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

J. B. CUSHING & Co.

Cushing, 19th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

SEASONABLE GOODS
—o—
C. T. WALES & Co.

Are showing a full range of
SLEIGH ROBES from $7.00.
SLEIGH BELLS (splendid value).
RACOON COATS (prime).
LADIES ASTRACHAN SACQUES.
FUR CAPS in South Sea Seal, Persian Lamb &c.
A nice assortment of INDIAN MOCCASINS for Ladies, Boys' and Girls' wear.

TEAS! TEAS!

4 lbs good Japan for $1.00
10 " Tea Dust 1.00

The reputation of our 35c. Japan requires no comment (3 lbs for $1.00 as usual). Raw Sugar @ 6c. Assortment complete in other departments.

C. T. WALES & CO.
ST. ANDREWS.

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,
47-1y. Market Square, Lachute.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
LACHUTE, P. Q.,
CONDUCTED BY
PROF. SMITH.

This School is for the study of Music only—ORGAN, VIOLIN, and PIANOFORTE taught in all its different branches, enabling the student to get a thorough knowledge of Music.

12 Lessons a Week.

Terms $6.00.—Will commence on

Tues day, Nov. 15th, 1887.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
BOA'S NEW BLOCK,
Lachute.

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.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handles
Hearse $10.00.
CHAS GEDDES
Funeral Director, Lachute.

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

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

Business Card.
—:o:—
GEO. SANGSTER, V. S
Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesdays he, will be at ROBINSON'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.
Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1y

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

STOVE COAL.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL.
PRESSED HAY
LAND PLASTER
PLASTER OF PARIS,
HULL CEMENT
LATHS
SHINGLES
SALT.
FEED of all kinds. FLOUR of best quality.
R. CRESWELL.

MILK! MILK!
—:o:—
All parties wishing MILK, apply to
L. O. BARRON,
Lachute,
10-6m. Que.

WANTED

FIRST CLASS COOK for family of six. HIGHEST WAGES PAID for suitable woman.

ALSO.

Man & Wife to run large boarding house, must have experience.

Apply to
DOMINION CARTRIDGE Co.
11-4 Brownsburg, Que

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office at St. Jerome, Que.," will be received at this office until Thursday, 15th December, for the several works required in connection of Post office at St. Jerome, Que.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. H. Lecler, surveyor, Mayor of St. Jerome on and after Monday, 5th November and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th Nov., 1887.

A GREAT SECRET,

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

But they failed to draw anything but inarticulate murmurings from the old peasant until a little black figure glided past the muscular young servant and kneeling down, slipped her arms around la mere Benoit's neck, and said in French, with a strong foreign accent:

"Tell me what thy grandson has done."

"He is lost; the wolf-devil has got him," sobbed the old woman, after staring dully at her interrogator until the sympathy in the big brown eyes moved her to speech.

"That is what she says, monsieur, mademoiselle; little Jules saw the wolf-devil a week ago, and you know that always brings misfortune; and now to-day he went across the dunes to Moreau's farm with a load of wood on his shoulders, and he has never come back. And la mere thinks he may have been robbed by the wolf-devil of the few sous he got for the wood, which we tell her is impossible, since it is only those who have something worth taking who get robbed. It is more possible that he may have lost the money and have returned to hunt for it; or perhaps he may have had his foot caught in a rabbit-hole and hurt himself. But anyway, as I tell her, it is useless to trouble monsieur—"

"No, it isn't," said Gerald promptly. "I will go at once to the dunes and look for Jules. Henri shall take la mere home to her cottage; and you Delphine, must go too, for Henri would never dare to come back alone while this stupid wolf story is about. Miss Beresford, you won't be frightened, will you? Marie the cook will be left in the house, and she has plenty of courage."

And without waiting for an answer, he dashed out of the room, and they heard him mounting the staircase. When he returned to the salon Miss Beresford had her hat on and Delphine was fastening the buttons of her ulster.

"I am going with you, Mr. Staunton," said she quietly. "Delphine has just told me the story, and it seems this wolf-creature attacks anybody who is not alone. No, I'm not tired; I can walk fast, and I shall not be in your way; but you shan't go alone."

He made a few objections; but as she scarcely paid civil attention to them, he contented himself with ascertaining that she was warmly wrapped up, and they left the house together. It was nearly eight o'clock and quite dark. As they passed Henri standing by the gig, Gerald told him to take it back into the stable until his return, and saying simply "Come along" to his companion, he and she walked the whole length of the long white house, over the square-paved courtyard; and then, passing a little pond on the left (which looked, with its background of trees, like a yawning black pit in the darkness), they walked on together along a rough grass-grown path between an ill-kept hedge on the one side and a tangled plantation on the other, followed by a potato-field, and then by more plantation.

"It's very dark; if I were alone I should be frightened," said Miss Beresford at last. In spite of the excitement of the strange place and the novel circumstances of the walk, she had become sleepy and tired again; and though she could walk on steadily at a good pace, her brain was in a sort of excited confusion, which made her glad that her companion did not seem to want entertainment from her.

"Hush!" said he softly "Look there!"

She tried to follow his glance into the tangle of the still almost leafless plantation; but she could see nothing.

"Are you afraid to stand here one moment alone?"

"No-o," doubtfully.

She had scarcely uttered the word when Gerald sprang away from her, and as he did so she heard the crackling of dry branches and the rustle of last summer's long dead grasses, and she knew that he was in pursuit of some one or something. The chase did not last long. In a few moments she heard a sort of squeaking cry and a whining boy's voice.

"O Monsieur Monnier, let me go—let me go! Indeed, I saw nothing—I saw nothing; and I swear I will never tell any one: I swear it, I swear it! Oh, my poor grandmother! Oh, don't kill me please!"

"Get up, Jules; what are you talking about? I don't want to kill you. Come here."

And Gerald dragged out on to the rough path where Miss Beresford was standing a dishevelled, ill-fed-looking boy of twelve, who had turned suddenly taciturn, and who refused to answer any questions as he stood trembling with cold and fright in the grasp of his captor, who led him back to "Les Bouleaux," restored him to his grandmother, who had not yet left the house, and gave orders that both should have supper in the kitchen before they returned home. Then Gerald went into the salon, to say good-bye to Miss Beresford, who had accompanied him and his prize home very quietly.

"Good-night, Miss Beresford; the gig is waiting to take me to Calais. Delphine and Marie will do all they can to make you comfortable. I shall see you to morrow; don't be dull. Good-night."

"Good-night," said she, giving him her hand and smiling. "Be sure you come early to-morrow—as early as ever you can; and don't forget to bring me some more chocolates."

So he left her and got into the gig. On the way to Calais he had plenty to think about; for besides that most intetesting discovery of a sweet little sister in the once dreaded Miss Beresford, the words that Jules had uttered in the belief that he was addressing Monnier the gamekeeper had roused some strange suspicions in his mind.

"I wish Mr. Beresford were here," thought he. "I think I shall write and tell him about this business; he will make Jules speak, if anybody can."

He went straight to the house of the Fourniers and announced Miss Beresford's arrival. Madame Fournier asked him to spend the night there; but he did not see Victor, who returned home long after the rest of the family were asleep. Next morning he was at the factory before Victor was up, but he found there a telegram which for several reasons gave him great relief.

"From M. Beresford, Normandy Hotel, Paris.

"To M. Staunton, Fabrique Fournier, Saint Pierre-les-Calais.

"Arrived here from Nice last night. Shall be at Calais at 12.53 to-night."

"Now everything will be all right again!" said Gerald to himself joyfully.

CHAPTER VI.

It was a quarter to six o'clock on the evening of Thursday, March 29th, that Mr. Beresford, of the firm of Fournier & Beresford, lace manufacturers, arrived in Paris on his way from Nice, and drove straight to the Hotel de Normandie, where rooms on the third floor had been engaged for him by telegraph some days before. He grumbled exceedingly on the way thither at the terrible inconvenience either alternative of staircase or lift would cause him, on account of the partial paralysis of his left side, which had for nearly five years made locomotion difficult for him. The little prim English lady, Miss M'Leod, who was his devoted nurse, secretary, companion, butt, and scapegoat, condoled with him on this misfortune with perfect sincerity, although she knew that it was parsimony and not poverty prevented him from installing himself in comfort and luxury on the first floor. She was a curious study, this small, spare, haughty, high-dried lady, by herself so insignificant that the handsome dresses in which she delighted to array her tiny person were quite without effect, and the height at which she carried her little pinched nose and shrivelled chin gave her, not the dignity she craved, but the stiff air of a doll of our grandmothers' time, which, after having been carefully packed away for half a century, has been discovered and repaired and decked out in clothes of modern fashion at a great sacrifice of congruity. But having had the luck to see, four years and a half ago, Mr. Beresford's advertisement for "an English lady of tact and refinement as companion housekeeper to a middle-aged invalid," Miss M'Leod, after quieting those maidenly scruples which are never so strong as at forty, had been interviewed, approved of, and installed in a position for which, by every little crook in her narrow mind, every little whim of her kind heart, she seemed peculiarly fitted. Away from Mr. Beresford she was nothing; as the right hand of the invalid oracle of "Les Bouleaux" she was quite a great lady. So in return for a courteous deference, in which she was not clever enough to discern "chaff," she yielded him a devotion more complete and absorbing than worshipper at altar ever paid, and was gradually becoming as necessary to him as he was to her.

As they were driving from the station to the hotel Mr. Beresford slowly drew his head far enough out of the multitude of wraps in which his neck was swathed to speak with sufficient clearness to be understood. The paralytic stroke which had deprived him of the free use of his right arm and leg had affected his speech in a curious manner producing the effect of his tongue being intractable, and apt to get in the way. Miss M'Leod, however, seldom failed to gather his meaning, and she now understood him to grumble at the amazing remissness of Mr. Smith in not turning up at the station to meet him. Miss M'Leod drew up her little person with an electric shock of dignified disgust, and Mr. Beresford gave a dry chuckle on noticing it.

"What has poor Smith done to offend you, that the very mention of his name is always enough to turn your smiles into frowns?" asked he.

But he knew; for the housekeeper was as jealous of her influence with her employer as ever fair lady was of her power over her lover, and "that Mr. Smith" ran her very close in Mr. Beresford's confidence, and was the thorn in the little lady's side. He was the cleverest of the travellers for the firm, and it was well understood that in that matter of predicting the coming fashions in lace, which had done so much for the firm's fortunes, Mr. Beresford never prophesied unless Mr. Smith knew. During the three months she had just spent at Nice, Miss M'Leod had been spared the sight of the hated one, though she had had to read aloud his business letters, and to affect admiration of their sagacity: but to hear his absence regretted in the very first minutes of their arrival in Paris was too much for her patience.

"Nothing, monsieur," said she in French, the language Mr. Beresford now habitually used; "but I think it would have been more courteous of him to meet you, since he knew at what time you would arrive."

"Well, well, it is the first time he has failed to do so, and some accident must have prevented his coming. Or perhaps he was at the station and we missed him."

"In that case he will certainly be at the hotel within a few minutes of your arrival there," said Miss M'Leod, sincerely hoping that the obnoxious clerk would fail to put in an appearance that evening, and thus give her a legitimate ground of complaint against him.

"Come, tell me the reason of your dislike to poor Smith; you are a lady of far too much sense to take an unreasonable prejudice, especially against a man who admires you so much as he does."

But the implied compliment left her frigid. She cast about for a reason, and found one that would serve.

"Mr. Smith takes too much credit to himself for the work he does for you, which is, after all, of quite a subordinate kind, and consists merely in following out your suggestions. He absolutely boasts of his authority with you; and I am sure I would not wish to say anything against a man behind his back, but I certainly do believe that, while working for you, he is working for himself too."

"Naturally. That is the secret of getting well served, to make your own interest that of your servants."

"But if those interests should happen to run different ways, the servant will follow his own," said Miss M'Leod, whose Christianity was apt to grow weak as she grew warm.

"How do you mean?" asked Mr. Beresford, indulgent and amused.

"Why, that I believe—not that I would for the world say anything against a person without proof—that Mr. Smith is more bent on making his own fortune than on making yours."

"I daresay he is human enough for that."

"And I have seen him, out of a packet of letters which he has taken from his pocket to read to you, slip back one or two, with a quick glance at you, as if afraid that you would see them. I believe he has secret communications with some one," she finished, with a romance-inspired air of mystery.

"Well, he may have communications from the Prince of Darkness himself, as long as the intelligence he obtains from him is accurate and useful."

And Miss M'Leod, to whom even profanity lost its wickedness coming from the lips of her employer, shut up her lips tightly, as if to force back any more disregarded revelations; and they reached the Hotel de Normandie in silence.

Mr. Smith was not there, had not even called there, did not arrive during dinner, at the end of which meal Miss M'Leod was secretly triumphant, Mr. Beresford evidently uneasy. He refused to go to bed, and insisted on sitting up, on the chance of his trusted clerk's arrival. At last she suggested that, if Mr. Beresford knew his address, he should be sent for at once. Pierre could go in a fiacre with the message. Now, Pierre was Mr. Beresford's valet, a faithful but incompetent old servitor, who had been engaged out of charity, or to illustrate Mr. Beresford's theory that fidelity and intelligence in any being except a dog are always found in inverse proportion. The journey from Nice having confused the old man's faculties more than ever, his master hesitated at Miss M'Leod's suggestion.

"I suppose it would be too much to ask you to be kind enough to drive as far as the Rue de la Bienfaisance to the Hotel Alexandra, where Smith is staying?" said he, with courtesy which did not hide the fact that the suggestion was a command. "If you would not mind seeing Smith if he is in, or waiting for him if he is out, I should be exceedingly indebted to you."

"Mr. Beresford was sitting by the low square fireplace, where a wood-fire was glowing. At the opposite side of the room, which was large and served as bed-and sitting-room, the old valet, who was scarcely less infirm than his master, was pottering about with an incapable air of being busy with his master's portmanteau. The white cloth and the dessert had been removed from the table, which was now covered by a mossy-looking, heavily-fringed, velvet cloth, to which a couple of wax candles, in tall plated candlesticks that stood upon it a yard apart, gave a lugubrious suggestion of a pall-covered coffin.

"Tell him, if you like to be severe," continued Mr. Beresford, "that it does not look well for an old cripple of fifty-two to be ready for business discussion after a tiring journey, while he, a mere lad of five-and-thirty, is sitting at ease over his claret and thinks that business will do in the morning. I shall expect him up to ten o'clock, and I hope to be in possession of all the intelligence he has to give me before midnight; and ask him to bring with him the letters from Madame d'Argentan, M. Bontaud, and M. de Breteuil on the subject of the orders we have had from them."

"What are the three names? I will write them down."

"No, no, it is not necessary. Say the three last orders we have just received. I am really much obliged to you for going, especially when you are so tired."

"Oh monsieur, if you can sit up to talk business, surely I—"

"The greed of gain would keep a dormouse awake. You need not come to me again to-night; you can go straight to your room and rest. Good-night."

He rose slowly and raised her small gloved hand to his lips; difficult as movement was to him, he never omitted this nightly ceremony, which was indeed but a small price to pay for the slavish devotion it did much toward purchasing. It was the signal for Pierre to take his stand behind his master's chair, ready to afford his pompous but hindering services in getting him to bed. Miss M'Leod, as usual, received this salute with downcast eyes, looked up with a gracious smile and a curtsey, and retired with a pleasant feeling of satisfaction with herself and her own position, from her employer's presence. Mr Beresford, though he was only of the middle height, with a round back and the awkward stoop of the short-sighted, had a dignity about his massive gray-haired, silver streaked beard, and dark eyes shining from under thick eyebrows that were almost white, which made it easy to do homage to him.

Almost reconciled to her disagreeable task, Miss M'Leod went down the wide shallow-stepped staircase, which she preferred to the lift, as she thought the sweep of her silk train behind her made her more impressive than the mere package one became when pulled up and down in that little square box. Then she sent for a *fiacre*, and gave the address of the Hotel Alexandra as she stepped in with a stately air. She was half-way there, when a voice shouting to the driver made her lower the window to see what was the matter. A commissionaire sitting beside the driver of another *fiacre*, which had apparently followed hers at full speed, was telling her own driver to stop, as he jumped down and came to the window.

"The gentleman of whom madame is in search has just arrived at the Hotel de Normandie," said the commissionaire, raising his cap politely.

She recognised the man as the one who had called her *fiacre*, and ordered the driver to return. She was congratulating herself that she should not have to see Mr. Smith at all, as she passed Mr. Beresford's door and heard the clerk's full, clear, rich voice on the other side, when the handle was turned, and a little fat man, with a black bullet head and twinkling clever black eyes—just such a man as the voice foretold—came out, and seizing her frigid reluctant hand, took it in both of his and shook it warmly.

"My dear, dear Miss M'Leod," as if bursting to express the enthusiasm he felt about her, "I am so sorry, so inexpressibly sorry that you should have had to turn out in the damp and the cold on my account. I've had to blow up dear old B. about it, I have really. He might have trusted me not to neglect my business," he went on, ignoring her evident disgust at his disrespectful mention of his employer. "When we poor working creatures get an order from a swell, you know, we must cool our hoofs in his ante-room at his own time; and M. de Breteuil—I daresay you've heard of him, he's one of the tip-top nobs here"—Miss M'Leod shuddered—"having done us the favor to order a lot of lace for which he wants special designs, sent for me just as I was starting to meet you and dear B. at the station. Then, after keeping me for two whole hours looking at two cursed bad pictures of dumpy Frenchwomen we wouldn't have for barmaids in London—no, don't go," said he, detaining her by the jetted sleeve of her mantle, obtusely failing or pretending to fail to understand her sudden turning away—"well, he had me in, looked down at me some miles, and told me to send one of the principals of the firm to him. I've just told old B., and he's nearly of his head about it," added he, jerking his round black head back in the direction of Mr. Beresford's room. "That just touches his dignity you know. So he's writing to my lord himself, and he vows he'll have the gentleman here himself to-morrow morning. Shouldn't wonder if he did. Old B. can do wonders when his back's up."

"Writing himself! He can't; you should have let him dictate the letter to you. I must go and do it myself." Her hand was already on the door

Mr. Smith did not attempt to stop her except by a shrug of the shoulders and a significant twitch of his eyebrows.

"Go in if you like, my dear lady, but he won't let you write that letter. He's in one of his black humors, and whatever sort of scrawl he manages to produce will be much to the point, I fancy."

Miss M'Leod's hand dropped. Mr. Beresford could make himself very unpleasant indeed when he was annoyed, and even devotion grew cooler at the thought of the look with which he would receive an unbidden intruder.

"If you do go in," continued Mr. Smith magnanimously, "say I sent you. My shoulders are broad enough to bear the blame, and my credit with him is good enough for him to forgive you if you use my authority."

Whether or not there was a touch of malice in this speech, it fired the lady at once. "I use no authority but that of Mr. Beresford himself, sir; and if it came to a question of your credit against mine, the balance would perhaps not be so much in your favor as you imagine."

She was turning away most haughtily to go to her room, when her enemy, with a chuckling good-humored laugh which exasperated her more than a chorus of blasphemies, seized her right hand, and insisted upon shaking it warmly, while he said in a tone in which even she could detect sly mockery: "Well, well, don't let such a trifle disturb the friendship of old pals like you and me. I'm afraid I shan't be able to go down to 'Les Bouleaux' with you to-morrow evening, but I promise you I'll come down on the following day without fail—and the hours between now and then will seem very long."

Sour-faced, indignant, she suffered the hand-pressure she could not escape, but made no attempt to echo his affectionate sentiments: the moment he let her hand fall she forgot her dignity, and scurried off to her own room like a mouse dropped from the jaws of a cat.

But the poor lady had not seen or heard the last of her tormentor. On the following morning, when, as usual at eleven o'clock, she went toward Mr. Beresford's room to offer her services to read or write for him, she caught the sound of the clerk's hated voice, and retreating hastily to her room, she put on her bonnet, determined to take the opportunity of a little shopping in Paris and to avoid her enemy at the same time. As she reached the entrance of the hotel on her way out, she noticed a little group of waiters, watching an arrival with unusual interest.

"C'est M. de Breteuil, le millionnaire galant," said one of the group to another who had just joined them.

Miss M'Leod was not very well versed in the scandals of Paris, less perhaps from lack of interest than of opportunity; but she had heard of this man and of the marvellous vitality of his notoriety, and she stood aside with some curiosity, on pretence of gathering up the train which no change of fashion could induce her to discard, to see the bold bad man pass. She saw him step out of his dainty little dark-colored *coupe*, which, with its pair of small, long-tailed, black horses and its pair of dark-liveried fur-caped servants, looked like the sombre freak of a blonde *demi-mondaine*. An Englishman would have looked upon the turn-out—from the showy high stepping horses, with their foam-covered bits and heads held tightly in with the bearing-rein, to the little black toy behind them with the coroneted gilt monogram L. B. on the panels—as he would have looked at the advertisement car of a circus: but in Paris it was the envy and admiration of men as well as women. The owner of the carriage bore the stamp of his reputation with gratifying clearness. Miss M'Leod felt her curiosity stimulated instead of lessened as she took a keen and comprehensive survey of the tall, slight, erect gentleman, better dressed than most fashionable Frenchmen, whose dark clear-cut face and easy bearing impressed her so much that she passed upon him the mental comment of the imaginative milliner: "He might be a prince!"

"Did you see him?" said in her ear the voice she loathed, as soon as M. de Breteuil had passed. "He wouldn't take any notice of me, though I came down on purpose to receive him. However, I'm going up again and he'll have to be civil to me in the guvnor's presence. I'm too useful to old B. for him to stand by and see me insulted by any popinjay foreigner."

"M. de Breteuil is every inch a gentleman; any one with any knowledge of good society can see that," said Miss M'Leod superciliously.

"O yes, he's as fine a gentleman as hair-dye and a good tailor can make him. You're mashed, I see. Well, well, I should be content to look as well at his age."

"His age!" echoed Miss M'Leod involuntarily. "Why, he can't be more than thirty!"

"He can, though; he can be more by a good ten years. Well, I must follow my lord up-stairs, I suppose, *Au revoir*, Miss M'Leod; if I don't see you again before you start I wish you a pleasant journey; you won't be so dull at 'Les Bouleaux' when young Miss Beresford arrives to keep you company." And with this artfully barbed speech, for the housekeeper was already madly jealous of her employer's daughter, the little man turned and trotted up-stairs.

When Miss M'Leod returned from her walk, she saw the little black *coupe* driving away; meeting Pierre outside his master's door, she learnt that both Mr. Smith and M. de Breteuil had gone, and she therefore hastened to present herself to Mr. Beresford. He was in one of his moods of almost absolute silence, as usual after a business talk with Mr. Smith. It was something to believe, however, that for the present her enemy was removed; and it was with no welcome in her eyes that she saw the clerk's fat, happy, good-humored face at the Gare du Nord that evening, when she and Mr. Beresford drove up on the way to continue their journey to "Les Bouleaux."

He raised his round hat to her, and gave a too familiar nod to his employer. "I couldn't get you a carriage to yourselves, in spite of the Baron's pass," said he, looking in cheerfully at the window of the *fiacre*. "The train is going to be very full, and these d—d Frenchmen just take your tips and then pack you in like sardines all the same. I could only get you one to yourselves by paying double fare for each unoccupied seat."

"No, no, you don't mean to say you've done that!" stammered Mr. Beresford.

"No, it's all right," laughed Smith, in mischievous delight at the fright he had given to his employer's parsimony. "I've arranged that you are not to have more than two other people with you, so you can both put your feet up and be comfortable. One must consider the lady, you know," he added politely.

"It was evident that the lady would rather have travelled in the luggage-van than be considered by him; but Mr. Smith was unctuously impervious to snubs. He led them, armed with the pass he had obtained from one of the directors who knew Mr. Beresford, to a compartment the further corners of which were already occupied by two gentlemen. The guard unlocked the door for them; Mr. Beresford was carefully helped in and seated in one corner, while Miss M'Leod took the fourth, which was opposite to him. Mr. Smith gave her a cheering assurance at parting, as he stood on the platform, beaming up at her with his twinkling black eyes through the spectacles he sometimes wore.

"It won't be long before I see you again, my dear lady. I have one more call to make on our estimable friend, the king of snobs, M. Louis de Breteuil, who has condescended to give me an audience at half-past eleven to-morrow morning; that done, the claims of duty will be satisfied, and I shall fly to your feet."

At the mention of M. de Breteuil's name both the strangers in the carriage turned their heads quickly toward the speaker. Mr. Beresford, who noticed everything, saw this, and frowned slightly at his clerk's indiscreet mention of such an important client. Mr. Smith, seeing nothing of all this, continued to babble happily on.

"You will have a little pleasant excitement at 'Les Bouleaux' now. Have you seen the account of old Dupont's being robbed the other day? It appears they've been having quite a gay old time about there with a mysterious robber, who is said to be a *loup-garou*, and to take a lot of killing. So you had better not go about after dark until I come down to take care of you, Miss M'Leod. Ah! you're off; good-bye, and a safe journey to you. The train gets in at Calais at 12.53; and I've telegraphed to Staunton this morning, and he'll be sure to meet you. Good-bye!"

Again, at the mention of the name Staunton, the two strangers looked round. Both men were past middle age; the elder, a short red-faced man with snow-white hair and moustache, wore a carefully brushed coat and hat of the fashion of some years ago, and bore himself with an old-fashioned affectation of military swagger which would have been altogether offensive had it not suggested to the shrewd, a spirited struggle against adverse fortune. The younger of the two by a few years was evidently a man of more assured position. He was tall and broad, with keen candid eyes and features still handsome, though his hair, moustache, and close-cut beard were iron-gray. Both men were evidently English.

"Curious coincidence the mention of both those names," suggested the former, in a voice meant only for his friend.

"Coincidence! Something more than that, perhaps," said the other thoughtfully; and he looked with much attention from the invalid gentleman to the little faded lady as the train steamed out of the station.

Mr. Beresford had already closed his eyes, not for sleep, but as an intimation that he did not wish to be disturbed. In a few minutes, however, he felt a touch upon his arm, and found that the housekeeper was sitting by his side.

"Mr. Beresford," she whispered very low in his ear, "please forgive me for disturbing you, but I must warn you against those two men. They keep watching us with their eyes half-closed in a way that makes me nervous. I believe they are"—she formed the last word with her mouth only—"thieves."

Mr. Beresford did not answer, but he glanced at the seat she had left as an intimation for her to return to it. She did so at once, snubbed, as she had expected to be. But her words, also as she had expected, had had their effect, and from under his travelling-cap the invalid took a very careful survey of the travellers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miles of Rope.

are being purchased by the hotel keepers of New York, to enable them to comply with a law passed at Albany last session. This law makes it a misdemeanor for hotel proprietors to neglect to place a rope or other fire escape convenient to each room above the ground floor. It will involve, it is estimated, the purchase of three hundred and fifty miles of rope and a total expense of many thousands of dollars in New York City. It cost the Stewart estate eight hundred dollars. The coils of rope will be near the windows, one end being spliced to a galvanized iron eye screw, which is fastened to the window frame above the sill. It is expected that by the end of this month every hotel in the city will have a rope in each room.

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A Sunday Riot in London.

An eye-witness of the scenes in Trafalgar square on Sunday cabled to the New York *Mail and Express:* "I have witnessed many remarkable demonstrations in the various cities of Europe, but since the career of the Paris Commune in 1871 I have seen nothing in the way of a popular demonstration that equals the extraordinary scene yesterday, when 20,000 men, without the least provocation, did their utmost to bring about a conflict with the very force which they themselves had appointed as guardians of the order of this community. Whoever arranged the defence against this riotous throng deserves great credit for the disposal of his men. My only surprise was that such a body of men could be kept standing so long without a commissariat. The crowd appeared to be of all classes, conditions and ages, from youths of sixteen to old men. Had they one leader of sufficient courage they could have overturned the vehicles in the streets and erected barricades; and a few minutes would have been sufficient to render the mounted police force useless. As it was, it looked at one time as though the mob had succeeded in breaking through the police. As night fell the sight was one of the most picturesque and singular I have ever seen. In the middle of a hollow square the fountains were playing, and all round this was the body of infantry in their dark dress. On the north line the red uniforms were confused by the light, and the Grenadiers' ranks were discernible only by the glitter of their bayonets under the lamps. Every now and then two troops of the Life Guards, in their bright cuirasses, crossed each other in front of Nelson's monument."

Stringing Barbed Wire.

Just how to string barbed wire for fence-making has always perplexed me. I have tried all sorts of plans, but now have hit on a method that works perfectly. The spool of wire is placed on end at the first post. The little end of a crowbar is put down through the centre holes of the spool and stuck into the ground far enough to hold. A horse is then hitched to the end of the wire, and pulls it along the line of the fence to the far end. It unwinds readily, and it is surprising what a long string of it a horse will pull without much exertion. The friction of the end of the spool on the ground keeps it from unwinding faster than the pulling of the wire demands, and there are none of the dangerous, unfriendly scratches of the wire that are encountered when the attempt is made to carry the spool by hand to string the wire. It beats the plan of putting the spool on a sled, to unreel, and does not require any mechanism to do it.—Sam, in Ohio Farmer.

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Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam,
And bright electricity's ray.

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When your golden locks are grey—
Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

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I see in the publication of TRUTH that you are soliciting testimonials for your Yeast. I keep a boarding house and usually have from four to eight boarders besides five in family. I have used your Breadmakers' Yeast for table buns and bread and think it makes the whitest and most palatable bread I have ever eaten. I remain, MRS. E. TINCK DUNDAS.

Having used your Yeast according to directions, I find it superior to any yeast that I have ever used before. The bread was the finest I have ever baked.—MRS. ALLEN WAGAR, Napanee, Ont.

I have made good bread for 45 years, but have tried your Yeast and have just lovely, white, light and flaky bread. The best yeast I have ever tried. I can truly recommend it to all bread makers.—MRS. ELIZA CRONE, St. Mary's P.O., Ont.

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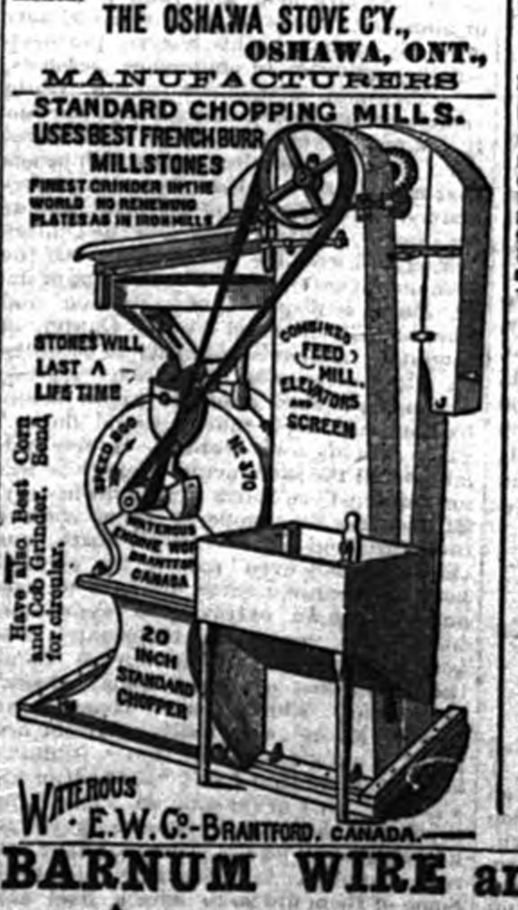
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THE WATCHMAN, And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

15

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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Some Aspects of London Labour.

Rise early and watch the crowd at the St. Katherine or the West and East India gates. The bell rings, the gate opens and the struggling mass surges into the docks. The foremen and contractors stand behind the chain or in the wooden boxes. The "ticket men" pass through, and those constantly preferred are taken on without dispute. Then the struggle for the last tickets. To watch it one would think it was life and death to those concerned. But Jack, having secured a ticket by savage fight, sells it to needier Tom for twopence, and goes off with the coppers to drink or to gamble. Or, if the flush of business forces the employers to "clear the gates," many of those who on a slack morning would be most desperate in their demand for work will "book off" after they have earned sufficient for a pint of beer and a pipe of tobacco and a night's lodging. Or take a day which offers no employment—watch the crowd as it disperses. The honest worker, not as yet attracted by the fascinations of East End social life, will return to his home with a heavy heart. There he will mind the baby while his wife seeks work; or, if not entirely hopeless, he trudges wearily along the street searching in vain for permanent work. But the greater part of the crowd will lounge down the waterside and stand outside the wharf and dock gates. As the day draws on, the more respectable element will disappear, while its place will be taken by the professional "cadger" and dock lounger. A gentleman who has lived and worked in this district for twenty years estimates the number of dock and waterside loungers at 2,000. These men would work at no price. They gain their livelihood by petty theft, by cadging the earnings of their working friends, through gambling or drink, and by charitable assistance. From all accounts I very much fear that these are the recipients of the free breakfasts with which the well-to do West End in times of social panic soothes its own conscience and calms its own fears. But, apart from this semi-criminal class, the staple of the dock and waterside population subsisting by means of the extreme fluctuation and irregularity of employment is made up of those who are mentally or physically unfit for worthful and persistent work. These men hang about for the "odd hour" or work one day in the seven. They live on stimulants and tobacco, varied with bread and tea and salt fish. Their passion is gambling. Sections of them are hereditary casuals; a larger portion drift from the country. They have a constitutional hatred to regularity and forethought, and a need for paltry excitement. They are late risers, sharp witted talkers, and, above all, they have that agreeable tolerance for their own and each other's vices which seems characteristic of a purely leisure class, whether it lies at the top or the bottom of society.—[The Nineteenth Century.

A Misunderstanding.

The Wallachian peasants are said to resemble those of Ireland, especially in their hospitality to pigs, and in their simplicity. As illustrative of the latter quality, a traveller relates the following anecdote, though without vouching for its truth:

Some peasants were one day working in a field near the banks of the Maros. Suddenly they saw a stranger rush frantically through the field, and plunge headlong into the river. They pursued, and dragged him out, dripping; he departed, they resumed their work. Shortly afterward he again appeared, and for the second time took a suicidal "header." Again the peasants snatched him from the raging torrent, and returned to their work.

Yet a third time they saw him enter the field; but on this occasion he did not make for the river, but climbing into a tree, deliberately proceeded to hang himself from one of the branches. This time his former preservers did not interfere, and he drained the cup of his fate to the last drop.

Presently a crowd of the relatives and friends of the deceased, from whose custody he had escaped, arrived, headed by the parish priest, and roundly abused the peasants for permitting the late lamented to kill himself.

The peasants naively replied that they had pulled him out of the river twice, and as he was dripping wet, they thought he had *hung himself up to dry*.

About Wrinkles.

Some scientific person has discovered that wrinkles are due to the gradual wearing away of the flesh underneath the skin, because it has too little or the wrong kind of exercise. Wrinkles of the face usually take a downward course, due to washing and wiping the face; therefore, wash and wipe upward. To fill out cheeks that are growing hollow this is recommended: Take a piece of soft leather—kid or chamois will do—and put the end of it between the teeth; then chew gently upon it for several minutes, taking care not to raise the teeth, from the leather. This exercise, it is claimed, will restore to youthful plumpness the most hollow cheeks.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The Government has decided to establish a custom house at Fort McLeod.

Ten thousand acres of the Bell farm in the North West has been sold to actual settlers.

A Chinaman named Ah Chow was hanged on Saturday at Lytton, B. C., for the murder of a fellow-countryman, one Ah Luc.

It is rumoured in Ottawa that the Imperial Government are negotiating for two hundred acres of land near Esquimalt for the purpose of establishing there a vast arsenal.

Of the eight or ten million bushels of wheat, the total crop of Manitoba and the North-West, only two million bushels have as yet been moved out of the country.

The North-West Council are asking for the establishment of a land board in the Territories, on account of the inconvenience of having to refer matters to Winnipeg.

The emigration of children from Great Britain to Canada is occupying the attention of Poor Law guardians at present, and means are being taken to assure only healthy children being sent out.

At the temperance convention held in Regina on Tuesday, a North-West Prohibition Alliance was formed, and it was decided to petition the Dominion Government to further restrict the issuance of permits and to have the prohibitory law carried out more energetically.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that the report of the discovery of a very rich gold mine in Arizona has been confirmed.

The forest and prairie fires in Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois are reported to be destroying property over a vast range of country. Farms have been devastated, and barns, fences and residences burned.

It is reported in New York that the Panama Canal Company are in financial difficulties, that no work of importance is now being done and that the lives of 40,000 laborers have already been lost in prosecuting the enterprise.

FOREIGN.

Russia has begun work with great vigour on her vast Siberian trunk railway scheme.

In recent raids upon Nihilists in the leading towns of Russia 180 persons were arrested.

The Rajah of Narbah has offered the Indian Government 400,000 rupees to strengthen the defences of the frontier.

Russian officers along the whole Austro-German frontier have been ordered to learn the German language by March next.

The steamer Wayhuen has been destroyed by fire in the Canton river and about 406 passengers are supposed to have been lost.

Mr. T. M. Healy has solemnly warned the Government that if O'Brien died in prison there would be blood for blood and life for life.

It is reported the Imperial Government have decided that all agrarian prisoners in Ireland shall be tried by special juries at the coming assizes.

Owing to the illness of the Crown Prince, Prince William, his son, by command of the Emperor, will represent his father at all future State ceremonies.

Mr Parnell has written a letter in which he states that his health is slowly improving, but that he will not risk exposure by speaking during the Parliamentry recess.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has quashed the verdict of the coroner's jury in Mitchellstown, finding the policemen who fired on the rioters on September 9 guilty of murder.

The Crown Prince confidently hopes that his good constitution and his unbroken physical health will be of more service to him than medical remedies or the knives of the surgeons.

It is reported the Pope entirely disapproves of the lawlessness in Ireland, and has sent instructions to the clegy with reference to their future attitude regarding the relations between landlord and tenant.

The London *Times* says its suspicions are confirmed that Mr. Parnell is really not the leader of the Irish party, but only an old parliamentary hand retained to manage the work of the party in the House of Commons.

Tippoo Tib failed to keep his promise to reinforce Stanley at Yambuya, whether from treachery or the opposition of neighbouring tribes is not known, and it is feared the explorer on his way to Emin Pasha is seriously embarrassed.

The steamer W. A. Scholten, which left Rotterdam on Saturday for New York, was sunk by a collision with the steamer Rosa Mary, of Hartlepool, in a fog at eleven o'clock the same night. She carried 230 passengers and crew, of whom only 90 are known to have been rescued.

Fighting for Liberty.

The English-speaking farmers in the Eastern Townships whose land by a decree of the Archbishop of Montreal has been incorporated into the parish of Ste. Barbe have declined to recognize the new municipality, and are seeking the assistance of their friends in an attempt to test the right of the hierarchy to form new municipalities and to re-arrange old municipalities throughout the townships. The Huntingdon Gleaner puts the other side of this case thus:

"To say that a man for no other reason than that he believes in a peculiar theology and has been appointed by the Pope to a certain office, should have jurisdiction over the properties of British subjects who do not believe in his theology and to whom his office has no significance, is touching a domain where no Government has the right to interfere. The Protestant farmers of Ste. Barbe justly say, 'We yield obedience to the Queen and to those who hold her delegated power, but we will not bend our necks to the yoke of Archbishop Fabre; we acknowledge as our ruler whoever holds the Queen's commission, but not he who holds the Pope's. If the legislature included our farms in a new municipality we would have submitted, but it is an invasion of the rights of conscience to have an ecclesiastic do so.' Not alone may the Protestants of Ste. Barbe use the language; it comes as fittingly from every Protestant in the country at large. By his decree the Catholic bishop of Montreal places at the Board of the Huntingdon Council a man to rule in municipal matters nigh ten thousand Protestants. If he can place one he can place half-a-dozen there, and so rob us of the power of self-government in our local affairs."

This is sound reasoning. It does seem outrageous that a dignitary of any Church should have the power to interfere with the local affairs of the people, and particularly of the people of other denominations. That the fight for freedom may result as it should do every friend of justice must hope.—*Mail.*

A little dog ran in front of a horse at Reading, Pa., the other day, and the horse stepped on it, hurting it severely. Immediately the horse stopped, and, bending his head, licked the suffering dog and neighed softly as though troubled at the accident.

FARM.

UTILIZING COARSE FODDER.

Corn fodder, straw, and even marsh hay at times, are the sole dependence for feeding. In such cases these inferior fodders may be made up by the addition of the richer foods which can be purchased and used at such a profit as will be satisfactory to the dairyman. And in feeding these coarser fodders, the use of roots with them will be found exceedingly valuable. The succulent roots being almost wholly digestible, aid very much in the digestion of the coarser fodder; and for winter feeding a supply of mangels or sugar beets will be indispensable for the most profit. In a similar way the use of malt sprouts steeped in water, which makes a sweet semi-liquid pulp of an agreeable odor and taste, mixed with cut straw and corn fodder, has been found to keep up the yield of milk; and with a slight increase in the mixed meal, or ground grain food, to prevent any deficiency in the yield of butter. Well cured corn fodder, or the stalks of the corn crop, cut before frost, or as soon as the grain has been glazed and stacked so as to preserve the greenness and sweetness of the leaves, has yielded, with the addition of a peck of sliced roots, as much and as good butter as that made from the best of clover hay.—[American Agriculturist for December.

PROFITS IN PREPARED FOOD.

Cutting the fodder has the effect of reducing the muscular work of the cow. Every movement of the cow's muscles, every motion of the lungs as the animal breathes, consumes some of the muscular tissue and requires some food to repair the waste. Every digestive function is also carried on at some cost of substance for the repair of which food is required. The proper preparation of the food, then, is a saving of labor for the cow, and a saving of food for the owner. Thus, the grain food should be ground as finely as possible, and being mixed with the cut and moistened fodder, is eaten with less exertion, and is digested with the greatest ease. More of it, too, is digested, because of the fine condition of it, by which it is more completely subjected to the action of the solvent fluids of the mouth (the saliva), stomach, and intestines. As the fat and oil of the food exist in exceedingly fine particles distributed in the cellular tissue, the thorough grinding and the perfect mastication of it tend to its most economical disposition in the body of the animal.

The results of feeding vary with circumstances. The character and quality of the herbage vary, and necessarily, as grass is the basis of a cow's feed, any variation in this will affect the results of the grain feeding and make some modification necessary. To observe the effect of feeding, some tests will be found useful. A dairyman should be very inquisitive and observant, for his profit depends upon it. He should count, measure or weigh everything; and the quantity of food given, its costs and its results, should all be carefully noted.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

An exchange informs us that an application of fresh cow dung to holes made by apple tree borers has proved effectual in removing these pests.

The only way that has met with general success in getting rid of Canada thistles is to prevent the tops from growing until the roots die of exhaustion, or in other words, until the plant dies from want of air and light.

Spinach is a winter plant, and provides early greens. The seed may be sown as late as November if the soil be warm. The ground should be rich and the seed sown rather thickly. A covering of leaves or straw during the winter would prove beneficial.—New Eng. Farmer.

It is very poor economy to allow neat stock and horses to run in the pasture until and after very cold weather arrives, when the feed is either exhausted or has lost its nutritive qualities. The animals may look well and appear to have lost nothing in condition, but in reality cold and lack of proper food always do their work.

Make farming pleasant, profitable and attractive, by introducing better stock, implements, seeds and the best literature on on this subject. I do not blame any intelligent farmer's son for deserting the old homestead, who is day after day driven to follow a single obstinate mule or scrub horse and bull-tongue plow.

An exchange says: "It is a great blunder to attempt to grow vegetable crops without the use of manures of the various kinds. I never yet saw soils of any kind that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the soil may be thought to be."

Two Pictures of Women.

Through all the oraterio of history we hear the voices of women, whom no man could compel to silence. We hear the sorrowful notes of the song of Jeptha's daughter, mingling with the tender voice of Ruth, "standing breast high amid the summer corn,"—tremulous with a woman's fear, but resolute with sublime purpose, comes the voice of Esther, carrying her life before the golden scepter for her people's sake; we hear Elizabeth speak with a loud voice and no man can silence her; women bring their little ones to the Saviour, in the face of his disciples' rebuke, and he does not censure them for "usurping authority over a man;" a woman washes his feet with her tears, Joanna, Mary, Susanna and many others "minister to him out of their substance," woman lingered near the cross when all men forsook him. Why then, be proud that you are a woman.... True, she cannot sharpen a pencil, and, outside of commercial circles she can t tie a package to make it look like anything save a crooked cross section of chaos; but, land of miracles! see what she can do with a pin! She cannot walk so many miles around a billiard table with nothing to eat, and nothing (to speak of) to drink, but she can walk the floor all night with a fretful baby. She can ride five hundred miles without going into the smoking-car to rest (and get away from the children). She can go to town and do a wearisome day's shopping and have a good time with three or four friends without drinking a keg of beer. She can enjoy an evening visit without smoking half a dozen cigars. She can endure the distraction of a house full of children all day, while her husband sends them all to bed before he has been home an hour. Every day she endures the torture of a dress that would make an athlete swoon. She possibly can not walk five hundred miles around a tan bark track in six days for five thousand dollars, but she can walk two hundred miles in ten hours up and down the crowded aisles of a dry-goods store when there is a reduction sale on. A boy with a sister is fortunate, a fellow with a cousin is to be envied, a young man with a sweetheart is happy, and a man with a good wife is thrice blessed more than they all.—*R. J. Burdette.*

"Robert, dear, how do you suppose these dozens and dozens of empty bottles ever got into our cellar?" "Why, I don't know, my dear, I never bought an empty bottle in my life!"

A Girl Crusoe.

Among the forthcoming fall publications of a well-known Eastern publishing house is a book entitled "Missionary Life and Labors in the South Sea Islands." It is the production of Miss Hannah Durston, a young lady who has spent her entire life among the scenes which she describes, and who is now actively engaged in the work of promulgating the Gospel among the idol worshippers and pagans of the faraway isles of the ocean. Miss Durston is now sojourning in San Francisco with friends. She has left her field of labor in the Fiji Islands to journey to New York and arrange for the early publication of her work, in which she takes much pride. In her island home Miss Durston is often familiarly called by her friends the "Young Crusoe Missionary."

The fair young authoress was born in the Tientsin District, China, in October, 1856. Her father was engaged in Gospel labours there at the time. The climate did not agree with Mrs. Durston, and while Hannah was yet very young the family moved to the Sandwich Islands, where Mr. Durston, in company with a family named Johnannson carried on mission work. The Durstons eventually, in 1874, settled in the group of Vita Levu, one of the Fiji group. "Up to this time, said Miss Durston, "I had been as happy as any child possibly could be. I was a great favorite with the natives wherever we went, and learned their language thoroughly. Besides, father and mother took great pains to teach me everything, so my education was not neglected. I was now old enough to realize the value of my parents' labours, and I began to take a great interest in religious matters. In as able a manner as I knew how I talked with the worshippers of idols and tried to impress upon them the teachings of Christianity.

"It was on a Christmas day that I remember so well my father telling mother that he had decided to change his residence to the Island of Kandavu, and there work in harmony with the Wesleyan ministers, who were numerous on that island. We made the change ere another month had gone by. I did not like Kandavu, although there is a pretty bay and some fine island scenery. We lived in a hut made of cane several miles from where the colony was located.

"It was very lonesome, and many of the natives had ugly dispositions. They professed disgust and contempt openly for missionaries. Mother's soft and kind ways seemed to have no effect upon them, and quite frequently they stole things from us. Theft, I will say though, is not a common practice among the Fijians. One day father reprimanded a sub-chief called Ko Ko for stealing a jack-knife, and in reply the chief threatened vengeance on us. Father had but little fear of him doing anything, but two days afterwards a friendly native came and told us that Ko Ko and some of his friends would pay us a visit that night and probably murder father and mother and carry me into captivity, for Ko-Ko had an evil and licentious disposition.

"Father became alarmed at this. As the beach was near by we resolved to take a few things and seek safety on the ocean in our large barque canoe until the next day, when we could reach the colony overland, as Ko Ko and his men would surely be on the lookout. From the door of our hut to the sandy beach was only a few steps. Here was our canoe, which father used in visiting adjacent islands. In the bow was a capacious locker, where food and a few other necessaries could be kept. Towards sunset we hastened to the beach, placed our things in the locker and father pushed the canoe into the water. It would seem that we were none too soon in getting away, for the canoe was barely a hundred feet from the beach when the treacherous Ko Ko and six other natives came bounding to the water's edge, brandishing their spears at us in a threatening fashion. They had visited the house and found that we had gone. Ko-Ko, with an imprecation, hurled a spear at us, but it fell short and dropped into the water. Father breathed a fervent prayer over our narrow escape and hoisted a sail upon the slender mast. Under the impetus of a gentle breeze the canoe soon left the shore far behind.

"Mother and I wrapped ourselves up in blankets at father's request, and lay down in the bottom of the canoe to rest while he watched. It was some time before the lapping of the water against the sides of the canoe lulled me to sleep. I do not know how long I slumbered, but I was roused by a sharp cry from father and a fearful tossing of the canoe. My mother was already sitting up. The stars which had studded the sky when I dozed off were obscured by black masses of clouds, gusts of winds were shrieking in a dismal way about us, and the waves were large and high, at times rolling into the canoe. We knew that one of those terrible storms which spring up so suddenly in the islands was about to break upon us.

"'God help us,'' murmured my father reverently, and he offered up a prayer for our deliverance. I shall never forget what followed. The black clouds seemed to open and belch out fire and let loose batteries of thunder. The shrieking wind had the velocity of a gale, and the canoe was tossed like a chip upon the tops of angry white waves that gleamed like the white fangs of a devouring monster. The sail was rent asunder and the rain began to pour down in torrents. Neither father nor mother lost their self-possession. They commenced to pray again and I joined in. It was all that could be done. We clasped hands and crouched down to await the inevitable.

Suddenly above the roar of the thunder, we could distinguish a continuous rumbling sound.

"'Those are breakers, and we shall soon be among them,' whispered father, adding words of comfort at the same time. It did not look as though our canoe would over reach the breakers, as it was in danger of upsetting each moment, the waves becoming wilder all the time. Our condition was truly miserable. Oh! I cannot dwell upon it! My dear mother's pale face rises before me as she leaned down and kissed me, but she said not a word. The next thing I remember is a deafening crash and a sharp cry from mother. I was struck by something and consciousness left me. I can recollect opening my eyes as if from a profound sleep. The sun was smiling down from a blue and cloudless sky. I raised myself and found the ocean at my feet. It was as placid as a lake. I was lying on the wet beach not three feet from where the waves were rippling on the sand. My clothes were dripping wet. The occurrences of the storm came to me like an electric shock. My first thoughts were regarding father and mother. Were they safe or—but I reached the horrible alternative! About thirty feet away I saw the canoe cast high and dry upon the beach. Its side was stove in where it had struck the rock. Running up to it I saw it was empty. Along the stretch of beach no other object was discernible.

"I eyed the expanse of water and perceived a dark object bobbing up and down in the surf. A closer view revealed what caused my blood to almost freeze in my veins. That which was the sport of the waves were the bodies of my parents. They were clasped together. Overcoming the feeling of horror and sickness that came over me I dashed into the water up to my waist, and, with almost superhuman strength, brought the bodies out of the water. Dragging them to a dry spot, I fell over the cold forms in a deathly faint. I recovered my senses only to faint again. I will not dwell upon what followed. I sobbed and moaned where I lay all day and night, and prayed that I might die beside my father and mother. The following day I was calmer, and using one of the broad-bladed oars of the canoe, which I found under one of the seats of the vessel, I dug a deep hole in the sand, and laid the bodies of my father and mother in the grave. I was so stunned and overcome with anguish that the occurrences of the two or three following days are dim in my memory. I know I found some water-soaked food in the locker of the canoe, and that I waded out to the reefs at low tide and gathered shellfish. In a grove of cocoanut trees near the shore I discovered a spring of fresh water. As strength returned to me I resolved to explore the vicinity and see if I could learn where I was. Being afraid of meeting hostile natives, I acted with great caution, moving stealthily through the palm groves.

"At night I laid down in some sheltered nook and used fern leaves as a protection against the damp dews. Four days passed and I learned that I was on a small island, which appeared to be uninhabited except by a nasty looking species of bat and small pigs and rats. The pigs were wild and savage, and I had to evade them to avoid being attacked. My only sustenance was cocoanuts and a species of wild berries. The nuts I found on the ground, where they had fallen during storms. According to my reckoning about three months of this monotonous existence passed away. My clothes were worn into tatters. Every morning I bathed in the sea and made a frugal meal on fruit. The rest of the day I spent in exercise and reading a stained copy of the Bible, which I found in the locker of the canoe. I did not fail to place fresh greens on my parent's grave. The canoe when turned over made a comfortable abiding place at night, I crawling into it through the hole in the side. There were three storms during my stay there. Of course I was drenched. I think that if my existence as a Crusoe had lasted much longer I would either have gone crazy or died. As it was, the consolation afforded me by reading the Bible gave me strength.

"One day I saw a party of natives land from a canoe. I hid and watched them, and soon recognized among them several friendly faces I had seen at the Wesleyan school at Kandavu. I called to them, and on coming up they knew me. I cannot tell how glad I was to be taken in their canoe to the colony at Kandavu, where I was heartily welcomed. The deepest regret was expressed over the death of my poor parents. This is all I have to say in relation to the subject. I determined to follow up the good work of my father, and I have been successful. The treacherous Ko Ko was banished from the island and died in a leprosy colony a year or so afterwards. I had my parents' remains moved from the lonely island and decently interred at Kandavu."

Juggernaut Doomed.

The announcement that the once famous festival of Juggernaut has so declined in popularity as to render it necessary for the priests to hire coolies to drag the car is a measure of the extent to which the destructive solvent of Western thought is being applied to Eastern creeds. The car of the great god of Pooree was one of the most sacred of Brahmanic "properties," and the Rath Jattra, a festival which, in importance, yielded to that of no other deity in the Hindoo pantheon. From every part of the vast empire of Hindostan pilgrims flocked to share in it, and when the car of Juggernaut was dragged once a year from the temple in order to bathe the gods in the cold water of the tank, a mile and a half distant, the wildest enthusiasm seized the vast multitude of devotees. Thousands rushed to seize the cables, and so eager were the volunteers for this holy service that the best and greatest men of Orissa struggled with each other to obtain a hold upon the ropes. To use the language of an old writer who witnessed the Rath Jattra in its palmy days, they are so greedy and eager to draw it that whosoever, by shouldering, crowding, shoving, heaving, thrusting or in any insolent way, can lay a hand upon the rope, they think themselves blessed and happy. And when it is going along the city there are many that will offer themselves as a sacrifice to the idol, and desperately lie down on the ground that the chariot wheels may run over them, whereby they are killed outright. Some get broken arms, some broken legs, so that many are destroyed and think to merit heaven. At even a later date, martyrs to Juggernaut, or Jugganna'th, as she is more correctly termed, were not infrequent. When Francis Buchanan was in Pooree early in this century he described the harsh grating of the gigantic car as it moved along, the obscene songs of the priests in honor of the god and the fierce glances which the fanatics bestowed upon the beef-eating Englishman as a pilgrim announced himself ready to become a sacrifice to the idol. No one daring or caring to prevent the self-immolation, the man prostrated himself in front of the tower as it moved along, lying on his face with his arms stretched forward. The multitude passed around him, leaving the space clear until he was crushed to death by the ponderous structure. Then a wild cry of praise was raised, and, as the god was seen to "smile" at the libation of spouting blood, the devotees threw cowries and pieces of money on the body of the victim in approbation of the holy deed by which he had won immortality in the Hindoo Walhalla.

It is, therefore, of a strange revolution in Hindoo opinion to hear that not only are victims lacking, but that, instead of thousands struggling for the honor of a place at the drag ropes, laboring men, at so many annas per diem, have to be hired to perform the scared function. The awe of the Indian people for "the lord of the world" has been declining. For many years past the fame of the great god of Orissa has been on the wane, and the time ,,when a human sacrifice was deliberatley offered up to the hideous idol is fast getton beyond the power of the very oldest of the old Indians to recall. Admitting that the number of devotees this year is smaller, owing to the loss of two pilgrim ships and the prophecy that a third will be wrecked before the year is out, it is undeniable that Jagganna'th is doomed, and wealth which it brought to the priests and the towns-people of Pooree is likely to vanish before many years elapse.—[London Standard.

Real Neighborly.

The family had just moved into the neighborhood, and their social status had not yet been defined, when a small boy appeared at the nearest house and politely said:

"Ma's complerments, an' ken yer loan her a fryin' yan!"

The frying pan was duly loaned, and in a few moments back came the boy.

"Ma's complerments—kin yer let her hev a pound of pork to grease the pan?"

After some deliberation the pork was given, and the neighbors were rehearsing the circumstance when again the small boy:

"Ma's complerments, an' hev yer a sup of tea to wash down the pork?"

HISTORICAL.

THE FIRST NIHILIST.

Tschoglokoff, the first Nihilist, was a member of a secret society which succeeded the famous society of the "*Benimenjs*" or "*Anonymes*," which was formed in the reign of Peter III. of Russia. This emperor was an ardent admirer of Frederick the Great of Prussia and was hated by many of his subjects, not only on account of his incompetency as a ruler, but chiefly because of his efforts to introduce, especially into the army, German officers and customs. Although entrance into the society could only be obtained by enduring the severest proofs and by taking a terrible oath, it speedily became very large, numbering among its members persons from every rank. Finally the wife of the ill-fated Peter himself was won, through the influence of the beautiful Princess Daschkoff, and the conspirators felt themselves strong enough to attempt a revolution.

In 1762, the emperor was seized and strangled, and his faithless wife was seated upon the throne as the Empress Catharine II.

Although this remarkable woman, a born ruler, attempted honestly to carry out the wishes of the society of the "*Anonymes,*" which had given her the crown, and some of whose members she appointed to high positions, she did not satisfy the awakened hopes of very many among the more enlightened of her subjects.

They wanted far more than she was ready to grant, the abolition of serfdom, the community of goods, communal self-government and the free toleration of all religions—in a word, a Slav republic. To accomplish these ends a new secret society was formed, chiefly of learned men, doctors, government officials and army officers.

A young lieutenant of the Imperial Guard, Tschoglokoff, was one of its most prominent members. Animated with a fervent patriotic spirt, energetic and courageous, with a fine personal appearance and endowed with a high degree of natural eloquence, he was eminently fitted to be a popular agitator.

He wrote a Memoir on the Situation in Russia, viewed from his standpoint, and managed to have a copy put under a cushion on a sofa in the saloon of the empress. When this seemed to have no effort, he determined to kill Catharine, whose tyranny he detested. It should be said, however, that it is by no means impossible that he was acting in obedience to a command issued by his society.

One night, when it was his duty to watch in the ante-chamber of the empress's sleeping apartments, he entered her bedroom. It was Catharine's frequent habit to read in bed and fortunately for herself she was doing so at that time and her room was fully lighted.

Seeing the young man enter and draw his sword, she instantly divined his purpose, sprang to her feet, warded off the blow which he aimed at her, seized and held him until assistance came.

When put to the torture, Tschoglokoff showed an indomitable fortitude and refused to reveal the names of any of the accomplices. On his way to the place of execution he called upon the people to revolt, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step and unclouded face.

From the time of this attempt of the first Nihilist, Catharine II. was the prey of constant fears. Wisely, however, she endeavored seriously to accomplish some of the reforms which Tschoglokoff in his Memoir had advocated, although her efforts were utterly unsuccessful through the passive resistance of the nobility and high officials.

She took measures to free the serfs. She summoned a kind of Parliament, chosen from the people, to meet at Moscow, "that ancient city with a thousand and one domes," to propose and discuss the needed reforms. Although all the schemes failed, yet Catharine did what no man who ever sat on the Russian throne, before or since, has ever dared to do. Apparently, the blood of Tschoglokoff, the first Nihilist, was not shed in vain.

JOHN BUNYAN'S ARREST WARRANT.

A most interesting document has very recently been discovered in England: namely, the warrant by authority of which "John Bunnyon, Tynker," was sent to prison, where he wrote *Pilgrim's Progress.* The following is a literal copy of the warrant:

To the Constables of Bedford and to every of them

Whereas information and complaint is made unto us that (notwithstanding the Kings Majties late Act of most gracious good will and free pardon to all his subjects for past misdemeanors that by his said clementie and indulgent guard and favor they might bee mooved and induced for the time to come more carefully to observe his Highness lawes and Statutes and to continue in theire loyall and due obedience to his Majtie) Yett one John Bunnyon of ye said Towne Tynker hath divers times within one month last past in contempt of his Majtie good Lawes preached or teached at a Conventicle Meeting or Assembly under color or ptence of exercise of Religion in other manner than according to the Liturgie or practise of the Church of England. These are therefore in his Majties name to command you forthwith to apprehend and bring the Body of the said John Bunnion before us or any of us or other his Majties Justice of Peace within the said County to answer the premisses and further to doo and receave as to Law and Justice shall appertaine and hereof you are not to faile. Given under our handes and seales this ffourth day of March in the seven and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of our most gracious Soveraigne Lord King Charles the Second A° que Dne juxta gr 1674

J. Napier
W Beecher
G Blundell
Hum: Monoux
Will Franklin
John Ventris
Will Spencer
Will Gerry St Jo Chernocke
Wm Daniels T Browne
W Foster
Gaius Squire

The document is so little thumbed or soiled that it cannot have been long in a constable's horny palm. The sufferer was not far to seek. He may even have done now as he did on his first arrest—gone to the constable's house to surrender. With him it was but simple duty. He did not dream of the great and noble use to which he was to turn his captivity, nor that he himself would live to see some of the gain to religion and literature to ensue from it.

Young Housewife—What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell the farmer, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer.

Don't Talk Too Much.

A member of the Irish House of Commons, who was a fluent but vapid talker, was making an interminable speech against a bill which Curran defended. The Speaker at last reminded him that his time had expired.

"Time, Mr. Speaker!" exclaimed Curran. "He has long since done with Time. He is now trenching on eternity!"

John Randolph, of Roanoke, give a still more biting rebuke to a wordy speaker. A young man, newly elected to Congress, ambitious of distinction, attacked the great Virginian in a speech of two hours' length, which he emphasized by an incessant, ludicrous tossing of both his arms heavenward.

When he had at last ended, the House turned eagerly to Randolph, to hear how he would answer the attack. He rose, stood motionless for a minute, then, with profound gravity, repeated the absurd gesture of his opponent, bowed, and sat down, implying that there was nothing else in the speech worth reply.

The House broke into deafening peals of laughter, and the young man was annihilated

The man who talks much has been the butt for the ridicule of every nation since the days of Euripides.

"He speaks much, but says nothing," sneers the witty Frenchman. In the Spanish legend the garrulous man has no soul to last after death; he turns into wind, and is happy in making, throughout eternity, a noise which nobody can answer.

The Arab proverb compares men who talk much to mills. "We hear their perpetual clatter, but they give us no flour."

In every language there is a word to describe the insignificance and worthlessness of the babbler.

However, there is room to doubt whether this universal verdict against Mr. Talkative is always just.

Boys and girls who have been unwisely made the constant centre of attention in their childhood by their families are apt to acquire the habit of incessant chatter, which remains with them even after friction with the world has subdued their self-conceit, and taught them common-sense.

Men of a lively fancy, too, are apt to exaggerate trifles, and give them a wordy prominence in their talk.

Garrulity, in a word, is a bad habit as often as it is a sign of a weak brain; but it is a habit which invariably damages its possessor in the opinion of others.

"Red Boots."

Among the Tartars of the Ukraine boots made of red leather are generally worn. This fact gave rise to a form of torture practised, as an act of revenge, by the banditti who formerly infested that region. The victim's skin was cut round the upper part of his legs, and then torn off by the feet.

Some years ago the chief of a desperate gang of robbers became so troublesome that a large reward was offered for his capture. A Russian soldier managed to secure the robber and to hand him over to his commander.

Instead of being executed, the robber was set at liberty. He had amassed wealth and was able to pay the commander a large sum to release him.

One day, shortly after the capture, the soldier was surprised to receive a visit from the robber chief.

"You caught me once," said he to the soldier, "but before you set out upon another expedition in search of me, I will give you a pair of *red boots* for the journey."

Having uttered this terrible threat, the robber escaped. The soldier, knowing if he gave a chance the threat would be executed, and having no confidence in his commander's honesty, determined to take the administration of justice in his own hands.

He pursued the robber, and after several days tracked him to a cave. Entering with cocked pistols in his hands, he found the robber.

"You promised me," said he, "a pair of red boots; I am come to be measured for them!" and then shot the chief dead on the spot.

Women as Burden-Bearers.

In Stockholm woman is almost exclusively employed as a hod-carrier and bricklayer's assistant. She carries brick, mixes mortar, and does all the hardest work about a building. She is paid for a day's work, which is fully twelve hours, the sum of one kroener (equivalent to one shilling and three pence). The women do all the street-cleaning, hauling the rubbish in hand-carts over the cobble-stones and out upon the hills, unload the boats at the quays, do the gardening, and run the ferries. They take the places of horses and dogs in much of the carrying business, bringing the large and heavy milk cans from the dairies and distributing the milk. In many other parts of Europe it is scarcely better. You can see women in highly civilized England employed day by day in the coal-pit, at the forge, and in brickyards. In France she fills furnaces, and tends great coke ovens, and does the greater part of the market gardening, besides tending a large part of the shops. In Germany she is often hitched with a dog to draw a heavy cart, and this is also done in other European countries. In Germany she does more agricultural labor than in almost any other land; but this is not quite so hard and debasing as work in mines and coal-pits, although sufficiently destructive of all the finer qualities of womanhood. In Belgium young women and even little girls work continuously in the coal-pits, and there are bent and crippled old women about these pits who have worked in them since early childhood. In Holland they work on the canals with a rope over their shoulder, and do a large part of the work on the dikes which hold the sea at bay. In all other laborious occupations they also take a large part, and their coarse and sun-burned faces retain hardly a trace of womanly softness, nor their broad and muscular forms a trace of womanly lightness or grace.

Russia Steps Backwards.

Russia's step in the matter of the children of the poor and the public schools is not one in the spirit of advance that has characterized that nation of late years: in fact it is a gigantic stride backwards. Heretofore Russia has thought to counteract the growing disaffection of the upper classes—which furnish the Nihilists and other conspirators—by the better education of the lower. But increased education has fastened even upon the lowest classes, who are the most devout Czar worshippers, an increased dislike of absolutism, so that Russia's difficulties are multiplied. Hence the Minister of Education has issued a circular which seems to limit the good work of instruction that has been going forward. The fees for the secondary schools are to be raised; and local managers are bidden to refuse, unless on some extraordinary ground, to enter the children of the poor in the school books. Of course some better reason than that of mere political repression has to be put forth in justification of this step; and it has been found in the pretence that the home surroundings of poor children are such as to preclude them from reaping the benefit of the teaching they receive at the secondary schools. The whole procedure, however, is clearly degrading. Knowledge is indeed the great enemy of tyranny; but the Czar, if he were wise, would also recognize that it is the best friend of enlightened and benevolent representative government.

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of his landlady one day, during a conversation about the old saints and apostles. "Ah, he was a good, clever old soul, I know—for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

Nasby says that "nothing pulls a man down like whisky." We have also been told that nothing "elevates" a man like whisky.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1887.

ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.

Two weeks ago we announced to our readers the result of an interview between a deputation from this county and the managers of the G. T. R. concerning the building of a loup line through St. Eustache, St. Andrews, Carillon and Grenville. There is no reason to suppose that any efforts now made to obtain a road for St. Andrews has anything to do with elections or politics. In all probability four years will elapse before another election can take place, and consequently any agitation at present would be of but little service, politically, to any one. The facts are these: At the present time there is great strife between the C. P. R. and G. T.R. The only competition which the C. P. R. has between Ottawa and Montreal is the Canada Atlantic. It is said that this loup line coming by way of St. Eustache to St. Andrews, Carillon, and utilizing the C. and G. Railway to Grenville, crossing the Ottawa and going up the other side would be several miles shorter than either C. A. R. or C. P. R. Several lumber firms on the Upper Ottawa bring down their lumber to Papineauville where it is shipped on the C. P. R. trains to Quebec. By the new line, the Grand Trunk could compete very easily in the timber trade with the Canadian Pacific, by shipping timber at Grenville instead of Papineauville. Carillon, without doubt, has the greatest water privileges in this section of our Dominion, and the only reason why they have not been utilized is absence of winter communication. Our readers will notice that all these sources of traffic are entirely independent of the local trade It has been said that the road would pay even with the local traffic along the line. If that be so, and probably it is, how much more are the chances that these other advantages named, when combined with the local traffic will not only make the road pay, but pay well, and reduce the C. P. R. rates at several points. From what has been said our readers can see that there are strong arguments in favor of the road, and when the Grand Trunk Company see the scheme to be a paying one they will carry it through Last week Mr. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk, waited on the Minister of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, and held out assurances that if the plans of the road were submitted to him he would take up the matter and consider the advisability of building the road at once. Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P., our representative, who has been exerting himself faithfully on behalf of the inhabitants in the front of the county, obtained the plans and specifications and presented them to Mr. Wainwright on Tuesday last, and the subject is under the serious consideration of the authorities at present. In what has been said, strict attention has been paid to accuracy, and we confidentally affirm that we believe the advantages to be derived from such a road will be seized upon by the Grand Trunk and that ere long St. Andrews will have what, inevitably, she must have sooner or later. The inducements to the Grand Trunk are, the subsidies already noted by both parliaments and the parish of St. Andrews, a short line to Ottawa thereby competing successfully with the C. P. R., the local traffic, which is large and increasing, the timber trade and the developing of the magnificent water privileges of Carillon. Many railways have been built with fewer chances of success.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

The term labour cannot be used in the restricted sense that some people are accustomed to use it. The Judge on the bench who dispenses the law receives a salary as a compensation for his labour just as much as the wood cutter or the carpenter or any other individual engaged in manual labour. The causes which regulate the wages of the judge, regulate those of the artisan. There should be, in order to have perfect prosperity, an equilibrium between the demand and supply of labour, that is, just as much labour as capital can hire, and just as much capital as labour requires. Very often artificial hindrances disturb this equilibrium and hence society feels a depression. The definition of wages might be given as the cost involved in the production of labour. In looking at the question of labor and wages from the stand point of the political economist, man should be considered as a machine capable of producing certain articles of commerce. There is capital invested in him. From the moment he came into the world money has been expended in procuring food, clothing, education, etc., for qualifying him as a producer. It is true the capital thus invested cannot be sold or transferred, but in the days of slavery the identity between man as capital and an inanimate machine, was almost perfect, because even babies had their price and were bought and sold. The value of a machine depends on its strength and capacity for doing work quickly, so with the child or man, but with the addition, perhaps of intelligence. Every laborer by his or her existence, represents a certain amount of capital expended. Now, capital is expended with a view to profit, and if we spend our capital it must be reproduced. What is commonly known as wear and tear of machinery, is part of capital which must be replaced, or in a few years the whole capital would be gone. As a man advances in years he is not able to produce the same amount of labour as formerly, and the time will approach when he is no longer able to produce labour at all. Consequently it is necessary for the labourer to receive more than the amount required to support him. The cost of labour also depends on the food required for the maintenance of the labourer. Just as an engine requires coal or wood to maintain its strength and produce labour, so does the man require food to maintain his bodily strength. The cost of food therefore is another influence on wages. If coal costs $5 per ton, the same amount of labour from an engine will cost more than when coal is $4 per ton. If food is costly man's wages should be proportionate insofar as they relate to his necessary expenditure for subsistence. The cost of labour or wages is influenced, therefore, 1st, by the capital expended, 2nd, ly, by the amount required to provide for wear and tear, or expenditure of capital, and thirdly, by the cost of food. But over all these influences, the great regulator of wages is the law of supply and demand. The demand cannot be fixed nor can the supply, and consequently wages cannot be fixed, but fluctuate just as any other commodity.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[All matter intended for this column must be addressed to J. W. McOuat, Box 122, Lachute, Que.]

Queries for self-examination of teachers.

1. Do you love your work and take a genuine interest in it?
2. Are your pupils happy in their school life?
3. Do you do all in your power to make the school-room attractive?
4. Are you cheerful, enthusiastic, methodical in your work?
5. Are you always at your post on time?
6. Do you give your undivided attention to school duties during school hours?
7. Do you habitually read educational books and journals?
8. Do you make special and adequate preparation for each day's work?
9. Do you endeavour to have each child feel that you are personally interested in him?
10. Do you keep parents fully informed of the doings and progress of the children?

—*The School Teacher.*

Educational Thought.

Their (the teachers') vocation in the country, is more noble than that of the statesman, and demands higher powers, great judgment, and a capacity of comprehending the laws of thought and moral action, and the various springs and motives by which the child may be roused to the more vigorous use of all its faculties.—*Channing.*

It is a conceded fact that no individual can *learn* for *another*; each must learn *for himself. Assistance* may be given by one person to another in learning, and often should be given. But how? Not by doing his thinking for him, for this is impossible. Not by doing the work or formulating the results for him, for this is vicious; but by using such means as will arouse the mental powers of the learner to do the necessary or desired work for himself. This is the true work and the only work of *teaching*: to arouse conscious mental action and direct it to correct expression.—*Col Parker.*

Educational Notes and News.

Eighty years ago, society in Turkey forbade women to learn to read. The sultan has now started schools for women. The spread of Christian civilization has wrought the change.

In an address before the Wenworth teachers, the Rev. Dr. Burns, who contested Hamilton in the recent Dominion elections, deplored the general ignorance of young men regarding even the most fundamental principles of government, and the lack of ordinary understanding of political economy. He would make way for the study of the principles of government and political economy by the exclusion of technical grammar. He held that studying rules of grammar cannot make a man a correct speaker. At the same meeting Dr. McLellan emphatically condemned diagrams for grammatical analysis.—*Southern Counties Journal.*

The following letter on "Normal Schools" by Mr. F. Topp was promised in last issue:

Normal Schools and their Advantages

All our Academies send yearly a number of pupils as candidates to be examined as teachers. These pupils during the school session are submitted to a certain course of study embracing that of the art of teaching. In the Academy proper there are some pupils preparing for the University or the learned professions and some again for nothing in particular but sufficient education to fulfil the obligations and duties of citizens in an intelligent manner. One teacher is obliged to impart instruction in these miscellaneous subjects. By extraordinary exertion and diligence a teacher may, in a sort of a way, overtake them all provided he be a universal genius, but in most instances some of the subjects, if not altogether passed over, will receive far from adequate attention. A teacher before entering the profession ought to have more than an ordinary education besides a practical training in teaching. The want of training has been so marked that the Council of Public Instruction, during the past few years, has felt it necessary to introduce a system of Normal Institutes which are far from adequate to fulfil the function for which they are intended. A number of excellent lectures are delivered and the teachers assemble in large numbers to attend them, but what can be expected from teachers, brain weary with the care and worry of the school-room, during the hot and sultry days of July and August? Indeed a great advantage is gained by these Institutes from the social time enjoyed amongst the teachers themselves—by no means insignificant—and the generous sympathy aroused by contact with their co-workers is transmitted to their pupils when they return to the monotony of the school, but the training received from the lectures is comparatively valueless. The Normal School is admirably adapted to supply the deficiency both in preliminary education and training. The educational faculties are altogether superior to that of the Academy where one teacher has the entire supervision of the several subjects taught. Each teacher or professor is a specialist in his particular branch and devotes his whole time and talent to the preparation and teaching of that alone. Thus the pupils derive the whole benifit of a life-long study in a few months. In connection with the Normal School proper there are two or three Model Schools each having an efficient staff of experienced teachers and supplied with all modern appliances for school work. In the Normal School the students from the county are brought into a comparatively new and untried arena. The Academy and its associations so dear to the heart of the pupil, sink into a secondary position. The kind, gentle teacher, to the sorrow of the pupil, is seen to have been unable with all his noble generous exertions, to keep abreast of his more favored associates who have devoted their lives to that for which they had most taste and in which he has acquired almost perfection.

Apart from the actual instruction or even practical training offered, the Normal School places the pupil under a still more potent influence—the influence of the association of numbers so extolled by psychologists. As pupils in the Academy or High School in the cities and villages throughout the province they have been without compeers; in a measure unapproachable, they have learned to consider the world as made for them and that nothing was worth knowing which they did not know. In the Normal School like the University, they meet and are brought to actual competition with those who like themselves have always crowned the list. Each begins to realize that the world is wider and more comprehensive than was deemed possible, each feels himself or herself, if not surpassed at least equalled; and for a time this causes depression of spirits, which soon gives place to a generous sympathy with those who share the world and its honours with them: and their hearts become more warm, their minds more expanded. They thus become not only to a certain extent book learned but in the widest and truest sense educated and that, too, to a great extent not from the instruction of learned professors but from contact and associating with their fellow-students

It may be well to state in connection with the above letter, that the present aim of those interested in educational affairs in this Province, is to have the literary education of teachers completed in our High Schools and Academies, and thus relieve the Normal School of all teaching, excepting what was of a purely professional kind. To accomplish this only requires a little more harmony in the work prescribed for the Academy courses and that required for Teachers' Diplomas. Since both courses are prescribed by the Department of Education at Quebec, it is to be hoped that such a change will be made to the benefit, not only of the Academies and Normal School, but of the teachers teaching and the teachers taught.] —Ed. Educ. Col

School Wit.

A teacher having askad his class to write an essay on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.

Once a teacher said to a pupil: "Who finds something for idle hands to do?" And the boy replied: "You Sir."

"Countless Millions."

Dear Sir,—Mr. Ireland thinks the expression "countless thousands" too strong, but I will make a little stronger. Stevens' history of Methodism is an accepted authority by the Methodists of the Old World and the New, and as they number so many millions it is not easy to count them. My copy of Watson's Life of Wesley, is published at the W. M. Book Room, London, City Road. It may be a condensed edition though there is no indication of it that I can see. The only reference to Moore that I find in it, is on page 361, where Watson quotes him as an authority. Will Mr. Ireland kindly send me a copy of the book with the passage he refers to, marked? I will return it at once, paying postage both ways. If Dr. Bunting always had a crow to pick with Moore when he met him it does not prove that Moore was a scoundrel. I find that Mr. Ireland *does consider Moore to have been a clever rascal.* This is a shocking outrage on the memory of a good man. I defy Mr. Ireland to prove from Moore's writings that he ever claimed any other date for his ordination them that mentioned in the certificate. I am well aware that another date is given by some writers but that is no proof that Moore was wrong. I defy Mr. Ireland to prove that Benson, Cooke, Smith or any other Methodist historian ever wrote a line to cast a shadow of doubt on the fact of Moore's ordination by Wesley, and I say again that Mr Ireland is the first writer I have ever known to dispute it. If Mr. Wesley ever had said "I never ordained any man to the office of the ministry," I would be proud to believe that he was sincere, however much facts might appear to be against him, but Mr. Wesley never said any such thing. It is impossible he could have said it because he *does* mention his acts of ordination over and over again. Mr. Wesley, so far as I know, never used the first personal pronoun, plural number, when speaking of of himself only. The "we" must refer to some others with him. If he refers to his brother, it is well known that Charles never ordained any one, and opposed John's ordinations. If he refers to the Conference, they certainly did not ordain by imposition of hands, although it was held very early that admission into full connection was equivalent to ordination. Mr. Wesley's ordinations were his own acts, for which he alone was responsible. It is quite true that, so far as the great mass of his preachers in England were concerned, he had no thought of making them presbyters. I have written to Dr. Stevens, but as he is now preaching in Japan, it is doubtful it my letter will ever reach him. The old gentleman would no doubt feel bad if he should ever know that Mr. Ireland disputes his veracity as a historian. Mr. Ireland thinks the ordination of Moore is disposed of, but he has not advanced a single argument to to disprove it. Now, I propose that Mr. Ireland name a gentleman in London, and I will name another, these two shall name a third; the only conditions being that none of them be Methodists. Let these three gentlemen examine the document in Mr. Stevenson's possession and give their views as to it its authenticity. They can compare the signature with others written at the same period of Wesley's life. I name for my expert Rev. L. B. White, D. D., a minister of the Church of England, with whom I have had business correspondence for some years. Richard Watson appears to be a writer for whom Mr. Ireland has som regard. In his life of Wesley, page 360, he says, speaking of Wesley's appointments: "That they were ordinations to the work and office of the ministry, cannot be reasonably and scripturally doubted." On page 363, Mr. Highfield in England and Mr. Myles in Dublin, assisted him (Wesley) in giving the sacrament; on page 362, so little difference did his (Wesley's) ordination by imposition of hands make." In the table of contents Chap. 13, ordination of Superintendants and Elders for the American Societies. Ordinations for Scotland on page 329, thus Charles Wesley gave up as hopeless *the return to the Church*, on page 354, the true anomaly was that a clergymen of the Church of England should ordain in any form without separating from that Church * * * denying the figment of the uninterrupted succession * * * I firmly believe that I am a Scriptural *Episcopos*, as much as any man in England. On page 441, "he (Wesley) raised up a people who, in his lifetime, formed a religious body, *independent of the Church*, though not *nominally* separated from it," and that is just what I say, that the separation was virtual though not openly declared. On page 444, "the (the Methodists have no respect at all to her (the church), exclusive claims of of divine right, or her three orders of ministers. We wish her prosperity. * * * if churchmen think this feeling of any importance *let the reciprocate it.*"

I have before me "The Relations of John Wesley to the Church of England," by James H. Rigg, D. D., London, 1886. Dr. Rigg is still living I heard from a few days ago. On page 49 of his book he says: "Wesley was obliged, however reluctantly, to *ordain* some of his preachers." We have seen what the case of America was; that of Scotland was scarcely less clear. In parts of England when crowds of Methodists found only profane, often insulting clergymen, it is possible—it would have been monstrous—continually to withstand their demand (for the sacraments). It is quite certain that, but for the sacramental ministration of the Wesleys, of the few clergymen who assisted them, as Grimshaw, Fletcher and Dickenson, and of the few preachers *whom he ordained*, the number of Independent churches formed out of Methodist Churches would have been much greater." How is that for Methodist history?

Yours truly,
E. S. Orr.

P. S.—That is a big difficulty about Moore having a tin case made, say in December, 1788, in which to preserve a document which he had been expecting for some time to receive, and which he actually did receive the following February. Give us a harder one next time, sir, Ireland. E. S. O.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DIED.

McGIBBON.—Fell asleep in Jesus on Wednesday 30 November 1887, Elizabeth Maud (Daisy) aged 20 years and 4 mo ths, daughter of Peter McGibbon Brownsburg P. Q.

CHRISTIE.—At his residence Morin Flats on the 24th Sept. 18-7 after a lingering illness borne with Christian fortitude, David third son of Wm. J. Christie esq. aged 40 years 11 months and 21 days. Deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Lo! the prisoner is released,
Lightened of his fleshly load;
Where the weary are at rest,
He is gath-red unto God.
Lo! the pain of life is past,
All his warfare now is o'er,
Death and hell behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more.
Yes our David's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife,
Fought the fight the work is done,
Death is swallowed up of life;
Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth his spirit flies,
Finds his God and sits and sings,
Triumphing in Paradise

Nil Disperandum.

"Never dispair," is a good motto for all If afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope!" Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

The run on the Darwin biography has been phenomenal The entire edition of 4,000 is exhausted, and still there is a big demand.

A Permenant Cure.

Under date of Aug. 21, 1887, we received a letter from Mr. W. H. Shaw, Clifton House, St. John, N. B., for many years a highly respected resident of Carleton, N. B. This gentleman (now 80 years of age,) was for many years afflicted with *Catarrh*. It extended to his throat causing *Loss of Voice* for two years, until he tried Graham's Resolvent Powders. A single package of these restored his voice, and a box of Graham's Catarrhine, effectually cured the Catarrh. This was five years ago. Mr. Shaw writes that he would not be without the Catarrhine for any money, for, on taking cold in his head, he simply uses a pinch or two before retiring, sleeps soundly, and rises all right in the morning. Price 25 cents per box. Orders taken at Watchman office. Sent by mail at the above price.

Prepared by T. GRAHAM & SON, Prescott, Ont.

Phillippe Rosseau, the well-known still life painter, died on Sunday at his country place at Acquigny, near Eughien, France.

A Matter Of Economy.

As a matter of economy B. B. B. is the cheapest medicine to use for it takes less to cure chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. B. B. B. is only One Dollar a bottle.

Kindon's extensive floor cloth factory in Bermondsey, London, has been destroyed by fire. Loss £50,000.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanaugh, postmaster, of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

The Prince of Wales has been re-elected grand master of the Mark Masons.

A Claim Verified.

B. B. B. claims to cure all curable diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. That it actually performs all its claims, proven by testimonials from parties which none can dispute. Send for testimonials of remarkable cures.

Most Rev. John Power, Catholic bishop of Waterford and Lismore, is dead.

A Hint To Housekeepers.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenlla, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyards Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot and can highly recommend it to everybody.

Phillippe Rousseau, the French painter, died yesterday, aged 79

In Dreadful Condition.

Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says, "My cough was dreadful, I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I had rest and was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy.

Prof. Galbraith has joined the Irish National league.

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.

LOST.

Between Summerby's Mills and Lachute a rug, black on one side and yellow on the other. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office or to

JNO. NEWTON,
14-2in Lachute Mills

The Montreal Business College.

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(Established 1864.)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses. —La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. * * * * The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian, Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address
DAVIS & RUIE.
Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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.

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.

Christmas & New Year's Cards
—AT THE—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE
—IN GREAT VARIETY—

The richest and most varied ever offered to the public in Lachute. Call and examine them.

—{MUSIC BOXES.}—

A large assortment of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. —Childrens in great variety, consisting of Picture Books, &c., Dolls Whistles, Necklaces, Wax Beads, Drums, Tambourenes, Pile up Blocks, Tin Rattles, Wood Horns, Metallophons, Bellows, Toys, Wood Shovels, Pointers, Sleds, &c., &c., Cups and Saucers, Vauces, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS.

Photograph and Autograph Albums—very rich.

MUSIC BOOKS.

"Sing Out," White Brothers. Songs & Solos. "The Canadian Reviva Singer." Sheet Music. Miller's Farmer's Almanac for 1888. Red and black sealing wax, &c.

R. W. KERR.

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.

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

WANTED!

1000 Bushels OATS
AND
100 Bushels BEANS

FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have received a very fine assortment of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Ahead of anything we ever had before.

Highest market prices paid for
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
DUCKS,
CHICKENS,
PORK,
BUTTER
and WHITE BEANS.

HUGH FRASER, Jr,

Lachute, Nov. 30th, 1887. 12-1y

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

St Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

GO TO
HOPE'S

For self rising Flour, pastry Flour, Bread Flour.

GO TO HOPE'S for Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, Scons.

GO TO HOPE'S for Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, new Dates, new Figs, Spanish Grapes, (very fine) Spanish Onions.

GO TO HOPE'S for new Grenoble Walnuts, new Almonds, new Brazil Nuts, fresh roasted Pea Nuts, every day.

GO TO HOPE'S for choice pure, Candy, fresh and of first quality.

GO TO HOPE'S for Sultanna Raisins, seedless and the proper cake Raisin, all clean ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for fresh Currants, clean and ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for Cake Supplies.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.
BRANCH STORE, WEST END, 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

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.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

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

THOMAS ORAGNS!

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.

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

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 proportious 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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
IN LARGE VARIETY at
T. JOUSS'S
JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

Now Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
hatham, July 22nd 1887

CARTER'S



ADVERTISEMENT.

EVERYTHING FRESH, EVERYTHING NEW IN FOOT WEAR.

No Pre-Adamite Job Lot Purchases AT CARTER'S SHOE STORE, MEIKLES BLOCK.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife or any of the members of my family after this date.

[Signed] JNO. McDONALD,
Brownsburg, Que.
10-3in.

FARM for SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM in River Rouge containing VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS. For particulars apply to
JOHN McGREGOR,
River Rouge, St. Andrews, Que



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

T. Jousse.—Christmas presants.
Bazaar —Grenville.
R. T. Manley.—Christmas cards.
S. Carsley.—Christmas goods.
R. W. Kerr.—Christmas cards.
G. W. Sangster.—Pianos & Organs.
C. Panet —Sealed Tenders

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute six days each month, from the 8th to the 15th.

Railway Time-Table.

GOING WEST.—Trains leave at 10.15 a.m, 6.11 p.m., 9.42 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 6.37p. m. The 11.08 train, is the only one stopping atall stations.

Yesterday afternoon snow fell heavily in Lachute making the sleighing much better.

Hon. Mr. Lacoste, who conducted the case of Mr. Abbott when his election was contested, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

Be sure to read the advertisement of Messrs. G. Wales & Co. in this issue, then call upon them and be satisfied that the place to purchase your goods is from them.

The Ladies' Aid of St Simeon's Church have commenced their sewing for the winter and intend having a sale on the 24th May.

Mr. Jamieson M. P., for North Renfrew the great temperance advocate in the House of Commons, passed through Lachute Wednesday evening last.

Mr. A. Chisholm of Montreal, has been in Lachute during the past few days buying potatoes. He expressed himself as well satisfied with their quality.

We draw attention to the advertisement of Mr. G. W. Sangster, in another column. If any person can give a better puff than his, let him try.

Mr. Frank Weir is agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company in Lachute. This company has a surplus of $108,000,000 the largest surplus of any company in the world.

On Wednesday last Mr. Baillargé, Deputy Minister of Public Works, signed the deeds for the purchase of a lot of land in Alymer, on which to erect a new post office. The building will be of cut stone and cost $5,000. Lachute's turn will soon come.

The Young Women's Sewing Society of Henry's Church, purpose having a social and sale of useful and fancy articles on Thursday, 22nd inst. The *locale* will be given later.

It may be interesting to know that there is a Bible class for young people held in St. Simeon's Church every Sunday afternoon, at half past two. All are cordially invited. There is also one on Wednesday evenings at half past seven, conducted by Revd. W. Sanders.

We would call attention to the proposed Bazaar to be held in Grenville on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st December. The programme which is in preparation and the zeal of those engaged in the work guarantee the success of the entertainment.

A Tea and Literary entertainment will be given in Olivet Hall on Monday evening next, under the auspices of Olivet Hall Sunday School. As they always give a first class Tea and Entertainment the hall should be filled. Admission only 25 cents.

Frauds are bad things. First, because they steal one's time and money, and secondly they cause the public to miss a really good concert when one does come. The Stevenson Company which gave two entertainments in the Court House last week are to be congratulated as being the best troupe of its kind which has visited Lachute for some time. The music, recitations, songs etc. were all first class and are worthy of special notice, because of their purity and absence of vulgarity. We hope the company will visit us again, now that they have established their reputation.

The concert given Thursday evening of last week in aid of the R. C. Church, was quite a success both in point of numbers and also as to the quality of the programme. Mr. A. Berthelet presided, and among those present were noticed the Mayor, Rev. Father Deseme and several other clergymen, Sheriff Roussille, Deputy Prothonotary Raby, Mr. Girouard of St. Benoit. The overture by the Band was well executed and received deserved applause. The palm goes however, to Miss E. Tessier of Montreal, who held the breathless attention of the audience while her sweet clear notes penetrated the ears and touched the heart. Miss Tessier is blind and consequently could not see the delight expressed on the faces of those before her, but the thundering applause and repeated calls of *encore* brought her back to sing the "Three old maids of Lee." Towards the close by special request she sang "Annie Laurie," which brought the hearts of many Scotchmen present in close proximity to their mouths. Mrs. Roussille was scarcely behind in the impression made upon the audience and was repeatedly *encored*. We hope Lachute will be favored ere long by another visit from Mrs. Roussille. The concert concluded by a comic opera in French which created no end of fun for those well versed in *la belle langue*. The promoters of the concert, (Mr. Dastous and Miss Groulx) are to be congratulated on its success.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—Being one of an orange delegation appointed for the purpose of visiting Hill Head Orange Lodge, and as I am in possession of the fact that the columns of the WATCHMAN are open to all irrespective of creed or nation, with your permission I write to say that at 6 o'clock P. M., of the 30th ult the delegation left the hall of Lieut. William Pollock town of Lachute, and with a gay team the above named locality was soon in view. A number of the boys in connection with the order, were at the reception of the approaching delegation.

After a fraternal welcome had passed around, the members of the Lodge and the delegation proceeded to the place of sitting where every point was taken into consideration in connection with the Lodge and the order generally in this district and county. The business of the meeting being brought to a close the Master Mr. Alx. Lister invited the members of his Lodge and the delegation to his domicile, where we found a table loaded with many luxuries to satisfy the inner man, got up by Mrs. Alex. Lister and her daughter Miss M. S. Lister.

Con.

The bonds were signed by the Mayor and Secretary last Friday and the money paid over on Saturday. Since that time the Secretary has been busy paying claims.

Work for Ladies.

In January, 1886 there met in the house of Mrs. F. Bottome, 18 Washington Place, New York City, a company of women moving in the best society, who having leisure and wishing to occupy themselves for the good of others organized under the name of "Kings Daughters," a society for that purpose. The society consists of bands of ten, who each undertake some special work, all classes included, as there is work for each and every one. For instance, there are "Ministering Tens," who undertake to see to the wants of those they know, or can find out are in need of goods, clothes or medicine. The "Comforting Ten" visit those who are alone and in sorrow. The "Reading Tens" read to those, who either cannot through defective sight, or ignorance, read for themselves. "The Flower Tens" collect flowers from their friends, weekly, and send them to hospitals and the sick poor. The "Singing Tens" sing for those who are not able to go out, such as the sick and helpless. The "Letter Tens" write letters for those unable from any cause to do so for themselves, and also write special season letters to friendless people. And so I might write a column of different branches each one with its special work. The most comprehensive are the "Whatsoever Tens." They take as their special motto "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." The watchword of the society is "In His Name," and this is a pledge that what they can be asked to do in His name, they cannot and will not refuse to do. The society now numbers thousands of Tens and is increasing very rapidly. The originators are known as the "Central Ten" simply.

The idea originated from the reading of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "In His Name," a story of the Waldenses seven hundred years ago. Mrs. Bottome one of the originators of the society is a lady who is well known in the best New York circles, and it is she who has so successfully carried on Bible readings amongst her own class.

The secretary Mrs. M. I. Dickenson, 230 West 59th Street, New York City. The manager is Miss G. H. Libby, 18 Washington Place, New York.

For forty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been demonstrated to be the most reliable remedy in use, for colds coughs and lung diseases. Slight colds should not be not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming chronic.

Chatboro.

Alex. from Dakota, paid us a visit in company with his bride. I foresaw that those ere bells would soon be a ringin', and I hope that this is only the inauguration of a continuous ringing. We cordially extend our congratulation to Alex and his fair bride, and hapes he must be when grace has been given unto him.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFadyen, from Manister, Michigan, are going to spend the winter among their friends in Chatham, and it reminds one of old times to see his genial phiz among the few of his old associates who are left.

Miss Flora Brodie paid her friends a flying visit week, but alas! Miss Flora no more, for she came under her new name of Mrs. John McDowell, and brought with her the sharer of her joys, and dispensed some of the wedding cake. And now she has dropped out of the arena of the unmated and goes to swell the population of Montreal.

A few old bachelors will sigh,
And think of times gone by,
As they gazed in the light
Of her laughing brown eye.

We have not sufficient of the "beautiful" to make good sleighing, but when it does come there will be some sport among horse racers, for I overheard two or three small stakes laid, to be decided when the roads get good. Dandy and Dunky will be the first to take the course.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousand have found health, and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means failed.

FOR SALE.—A good Piano and Coal stove belonging to the estate of the late Capt. John Dixon, terms moderate and to suit purchaser apply to David Ratt. Lachute. 13 4in

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.*

Give them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

GRAND BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of St. Matthew's Ladies Guild of Grenville to be held in

GRENVILLE TOWN HALL,

lasting two days, beginning
TUESDAY, 20th, & WEDNESDAY 21st
DECEMBER.

Sales beginning at 10 A. M. each day. The stock consisting of the works of the Ladies of St Matthew Ladies Guild. Toys, Dolls, useful and fancy articles, suitable for Xmas presents. Refreshment table in the hall each day.

On the evening of 21st a closing entertainment will be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of St. Mathew's congregation, consisting of the following:

Tableaux, Charades, Songs and Instrumental Music.

ADMISSION 10c. Children half price.

Grenville, Dec, 8th, 1887.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A SENSATION!

Opinion of a Fashionable Woman of the World.

"Do you expect to win in your dress reform movement," was asked of Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, 19 E. 14th St., New York editor of *Dress*.

"I hope to!"

"Why do you object to the present style?"

"It is ungraceful, deforming and injurious."

"Do ladies generally support the reform?"

"Yes, very generally. My correspondence is very heavy. Next to Mrs. Cleveland's mine is said to be the largest daily mail of any woman's in the United States, and from not only every state in the Union but from almost every country in Europe."

"Is the magazine, *Dress*, succeeding?"

"Very handsomely, indeed. *Dress* has been published less than a year, and I am gratified with reports from all over the world of the acceptance by ladies in the very high est rank, of the reform which *Dress* advocates."

Mrs. Miller is a comely woman in appearance, and is very enthusiastic in her dress reform agitation. As the New York *Graphic* says: "She herself is young and attractive with a figure so harmoniously developed as to suggest strength, power and beauty."

The reform which she is urging with so much eloquence and grace seems to be the coming one. Mrs. Jenness-Miller has the advantage of high social position, being of the same family with the late Wendell Phillips, and the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"It is in the fashionable world, of course, where all the styles are determined, and where *the change must begin*," she says.

"How do you endure so much work and keep so well?"

"I dress myself according to my own ideas and furthermore, I give myself the best of care and treatment. Six yea s ago, I was nearly exhausted from my work of lecturing writing, etc.'

"Indeed, you do not look like it now!"

"No? I am not now. I am now a perfectly well woman and intend to remain so. You see I understand the laws of life too well to be or remain ill, but strange as it may seem for one to say who is opposed to medicines on general principles, if I find myself tired or feeling ill I fly to the one single remedy which I do endorse, and that is Warner's safe cure, which gives new energy and vitality to all my powers. It is indeed what I sometimes call my "stand-by." I have many opportunities to recommend it, and embrace them gladly, because I know that it is thoroughly reliable, and for women *especially effective*. Indeed, I often find myself recommending it to my friends as warmly as I do my magazine, or indeed my improved garments, and this I would not do did I not personally know of its virtues!"

Mrs. Miller insists that all women can and must be beautiful, and will be so if they follow her style of dress and self treatment.

"Will you not state, briefly, in just what your reform consists?

"Oh, with pleasure! I propose a jersey fitting garment to be worn next to the body, making of woman a vision of loveliness!

II. "Over this I put a cotton or linen garment, of one piece, without bands or binding, covering the entire body also.

III. "In place of the petticoats, I propose one complete body covering garment called 'legletts.'

IV. "We abandon the corset entirely as totally unfit for use, in its common form, and we substitute therefor a supple supporting waist, and then we make the outside gown as beautiful as artistic skill and common sense can design."

Mrs. Miller's words of counsel, which every woman should heed, will undoubtedly give to the women of America some new ideas upon a subject so very near to each of them.

Front of Chatham.

The main road here which was flooded last spring by the extra high water caused by the Carillon Dam, has been raised to a height of about three feet, and put in first class condition. Much credit is due our esteemed member Mr. J. C. Wilson in having pressed the Government in the matter to have the work completed.

Rev. Mr. McIntyre the evangelist is expected to hold services in St. Mungoe's Church here, commencing Sunday the 11th inst.

Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott and Mrs Tamblyn and child left Wednesday morning 30th ult for Serra City Cal. Several of their friends were at the depot to see them off and wish them *bon voyage*.

Mr. James Nichols has built a splendid brick residence on his property near Cushing and expects to occupy it by spring. This adds another to the list of improvements on the front.

Call and see Miss McGillvery's Xmas Cards before purchasing elsewhere.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

FANCY GOODS
FANCY GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

In Plush, Silk, Brass, Silver, Gold, China, Steel, Leather and Glassware.

at S. CARSLEY'S

HIGH CLASS BEADED TRIMMINGS
HIGH CLASS BEADED TRIMMINGS
FOR EVENING WEAR
FOR EVNEING WEAR
BLACK AND COLOERD
BLACK AND COLORED

A very fine lot of Black and Colored, Jet and Pearl Ornaments.

at S. CARSLEY'S

NEW SASH RIBBONS
NEW SASH RIBBONS
FOR EVENING WEAR
FOR EVNEING WEAR
IN SILK, SATIN AND MOIRE
IN SILL, SATIN AND MOIRE

at S. CARSLEYS.

FUR TRIMMINGS
FUR TRIMMINGS
IN ALL WIDTHS
IN ALL WIDTHS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES

This departme crowded daily with well satisfied pur ers.

S. CARSLEY

'The Cup that Cheers but not Inebriates,'

WALES' TEAS at 35 cents.

CHOICE GROCERIES for the Holiday trade. 6 lb new Valencia Raisins for 50c.

A lot of pretty articles opened out, suitable for Christmas Presents. Call early for choice.

Highest prices paid for Dressed Poultry.

C. T. WALES & Co.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 9th, 1887.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

AYER'S 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.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A supply of fine fresh Oysters has arrived at L. P. P. Rodrigue's, near C. P. R. station Lachute, Que.

MARKET!!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the

Public Market

is now open in LACHUTE TOWN in accordance with By-Law No. 28, in the building known as

Larmonth's Implement Building,

situated on Foundry street.

MARKET DAYS.—MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, from the hours of 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

For Market fees and all information required apply to the Market Clerk, or the undersigned,

F. X. BERTRAND,
Chairman Market Com

☞ On days other than Market days the fees shall be paid at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, WATCHMAN Office, next door to the Market.

Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1887.

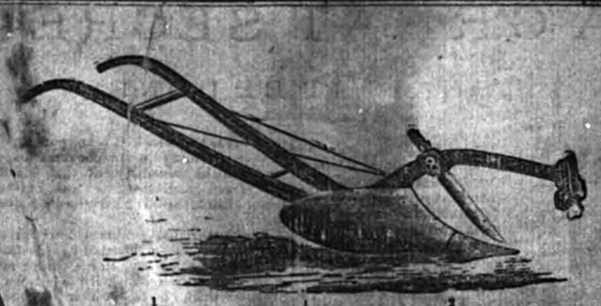
JOB LOT

Overcoats (small sizes)	$6.00
Pea Jackets (large and small)	5.00
Under Coats	3.00
Fine do	5.00
Persian Lamb Caps	3.50
do do	6.00
do do	7.50

Turkeys, Geese and Chickens wanted—soon as weather is hard enough—The highest prices will be paid.

W. BANFORD.





—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.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

TO AGENTS

THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto set up the Neatest, most complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 2 Cents for sample of New No. 6, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

NOTICE.

As I purpose residing in Montreal during the present winter, I give notice to parties wishing to see me in this vicinity that I will be at my residence in Lachute on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that time.

Lachute, 14th Nov. 1887. P. LANE, 12-

HELP WANTED

AT THE NEW SANATORUM, a large Health Institution at Dansville, Livingston County, New York, from fifteen to thirty strong, healthy girls, for the bath and other working departments. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of St. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Hibbard, St. Andrews, Mrs Robert Meikle, Lachute, Miss J. Barclay, Carillon Hill. For particulars, as to wages, &c., apply, with references, to H. C. Davis, Cashier.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON, Co. N. Y



Everybody tells me so.
Tells you what?
That the undersigned is selling Pianos and Organs lower than any other person in the trade. If you do not believe this, call and be convinced.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, Dec. 8th, 1887.

MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, "tenders for Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries," addressed to the Honorable the Minister Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon on Monday, 19th December.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where, also, sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz.: The offices of Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department.

The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and of Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel.
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, 25th November, 1887. 15

FOR SALE

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
18-t.f. Advocate.

NOTICE

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (castrating Colts, a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a special 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 her Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & Co

Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

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

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A large stock of the above at R. T. MANLEY'S, all the newest varieties.

FURNITURE FURNITURE!

R. T. MANLEY has now a large stock of CHAIRS and ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at particularly low prices.

GROCERIES.
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
TEA SETS.
GLASSWARE.
BEDROOM SETS now on hand in great variety.

Highest prices given for farm produce.

R. T. Manley's.

LACHUTE MILLS.
(Post Office).

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.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

LACHUTE, P. Q.,
CONDUCTED BY
PROF. SMITH.

This School is for the study of Music only.—ORGAN, VIOLIN, and PIANOFORTE taught in all its different branches, enabling the student to get a thorough knowledge of Music.

12 Lessons a Week.

Terms $6.00.—Will commence on

Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1887.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
BOA'S NEW BLOCK,
Lachute.

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.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handls
Hearse $10.00.

CHAS. GEIGER'S

Funeral Director, Lachute.

Robert Stevenson,

IMPORTER & DEALER
IN
PIANOS & ORGANS.
Sole Agent for
Mason & Hamlin
and other celebrated makers.

Lachute, Aug. 1887.

PAINTING.

Jos. St Quintin, & Son,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address
P.O. BOX 100, LACHUTE.
391

Business Card.

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

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

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

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

STOVE COAL. BLACKSMITH' COAL. PRESSED HAY LAND PLASTER PLASTER OF PARIS, HULL CEMENT LATHS SHINGLES SALT.

FEED of all kinds. FLOUR of best quality.

R. CRESWELL.

MILK! MILK!

All parties wishing MILK, apply to

L. C. BARRON,
Lachute,
10-6m. Que.

WANTED

FIRST CLASS COOK for family of six. HIGHEST WAGES PAID for suitable woman.

ALSO.

Man & Wife to run large boarding house, must have experience.

Apply to
DOMINION CARTRIDGE Co.
11-4 Brownsburg, Que

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office at St. Jerome, Que." will be received at this office until Thursd y 15th December, for the several works required in the erection of Post Offices at St. Jerome, Que.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. H. Leclair, surveyor, at St. Jerome on and after Monday, 5th November and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 25th Nov., 1887.

A GREAT SECRET.

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER VII.

To a person who travels but seldom, a night-journey in an express train is of itself exciting; but when that person's only companions are two powerful-looking strangers of suspicious manners, and a paralyzed friend, too sleepy even to listen to a whisper of warning, the excitement grows too strong to be pleasant. So, during the whole of the fifty minutes' run between Paris and Creil, the first stopping-place, Miss M'Leod sat upright, keeping strict surveillance on the two unknown Englishmen, and debated with herself whether, in case of attack, she should first make a run for the communicator, and then show fight with her umbrella, or make play with the latter trusty weapon on the first sign of danger. When the train stopped at Creil, however, and the strangers both thrust their heads out of the window, on the principle of making the most of their opportunities of seeing France, the paralytic found a chance of assuring his companion that her anxiety was thrown away.

"What you think suspicious in them is probably suspicion of us," said he. "They are both the rawest of Englishmen, old as they are; hearing us talk French, they believe us to be French; believing that, conscience shows them in us a pair of detectives, told off specially to pounce upon the bundle of bad cigars and the bottle of cognac, which will be smashed before they get to London, on which England expects every man to evade the duty."

She looked only half convinced; so he added: "I'll prove to you they are harmless before we go another mile."

No sooner had the train started again than Mr Beresford asked, courteously in English, if they would forgive the fussiness of an invalid, and shut the window at their end of the compartment. The taller of the two complied at once, and instantly seized the opportunity of c... ing conversation with the heaven-sent stranger who, in this wild land, had perfect command of the British tongue.

"I hope you will pardon the question, but are you not a fellow-countryman of ours? I thought you were French as long as you spoke French; but you speak English so well that I can hardly believe you are not an Englishman.'

The most formal stiffness could scarcely have been proof against the genial straightforwardness of the gentleman's manner, and Mr. Beresford answered at once: "You are right in both guesses; I was wholly an Englishman up to the age of forty-six; but for the last six years I have been a naturalized Frenchman. I need not say that my French I had picked up some time before then."

The other had taken a seat nearer to the paralyzed man, whose impeded speech was rather difficult for a stranger to understand. After a few general remarks, the taller of the two asked Mr. Beresford if he had been to the great sale which had taken place a few days before in the hotel of the Parisian millionaire, M. de Breteuil.

"No," answered the other; "I only arrived in Paris from Nice last night, although, as it happened, it was chiefly business with this very M. de Breteuil which forced me to break my journey to my own home."

"Ah! then he is a friend of yours?"

"No, a client. M. de Breteuil would be extremely indignant to hear those terms confounded. I am afraid you must have heard my clerk, at the station, claim acquaintance with him in rather indiscreet language; but I have myself little to find fault with in the gentleman's dealings with me."

"To tell the truth, my friend and I are a good deal interested and puzzled about him." The other stranger was listening with deep attention. "We were both at this sale on Tuesday; he on business, I on pleasure. We had heard a great deal about a famous Murillo of his, which was to be sold, as we hear all this extravagant gentleman's things get sold sooner or later, because the owner was tired of it. But on examination this masterpiece proved to be nothing but a copy of a picture in a church at Seville, a copy so flagrant—not that I could have detected it myself, for I know little or nothing about pictures—that my friend here declares it is almost incredible that a connoisseur could be taken in by it."

"It is doubtful whether M. de Breteuil is a connoisseur. It is the *metier* of such men as he to get all out of life that is to be got; art must yield its pleasures as well as sport and the ballet, though all those tastes don't get equally well cultivated, and it is perhaps easier to pass judgment on the turn of an ankle or the points of a horse than on the merits of a picture."

Both the other men laughed, and the white-haired one broke into the conversation with a voice in which a shade of unnecessary familiarity took the place of the ease which a more assured social position gave to his friend.

"I went myself to Paris expressly to see the picture, and I can tell you I was disappointed. And if a swell can't choose his own picture he ought at least to choose his picture-buyers, and not trust his reputation in the hands of some swindling thief who is a better judge of the canvas than he is of the painting."

From the warm personal interest with which he said this, it was easy to guess that the speaker thought he could have fulfilled the commission better himself.

"I am sorry your journey should have been without result," said Mr. Beresford to the other stranger.

"Oh, my visit to Paris was merely for pleasure," he answered, "with the exception of some fruitless inquiries about the son of a man who was once a friend of mine, who has now been lost sight of for some years."

"Indeed! An Englishman?"

"Yes, he was a lad of eighteen when he disappeared. Six years ago he threw up a situation he had in London in order to come to France to make inquiries about—about some family affairs, and he has never been heard of in England from that day to this."

"And the young fellow's name?"

"Staunton, Gerald Staunton."

"I think I can help you," said he quietly.

"To tell you the truth I have been hoping that you might, for I heard the gentleman who saw you off at the station mention the name of Staunton; and I, superstitiously perhaps, took it for a good omen. Is the man to whom you referred—"

"Gerald Staunton? Yes. He is a clerk in my employment. I met the lad in Paris when he was in a sad strait, and took him up."

"A very generous act."

"Not quite that. I am not a philanthropist. But a man whom you pluck from the mire will usually turn out either a very good servant or a very bad one, and I can generally trust my judgment upon the material in my hand."

"And you are satisfied in this case?"

"Perfectly. If you are going as far as Calais you will see him. I hope you will do me the honor to accept such poor hospitality as I can offer you for the night. I live three miles out of Calais, and Staunton lives with me."

"Oh, you are too kind; I could not think of—"

"You will be conferring a great favor upon me if you will come; I am, as you see, a cripple, forced to lead the life of a hermit, and grateful for any echoes from the outer world. Besides, I shall be very glad of some conversation with a gentleman who knew Staunton's father; and I am—as my nurse opposite is trying to make me understand—not fit to talk any more just now."

His voice had been growing weaker and weaker, and he gave his name almost in a whisper to the stranger, who in turn introduced himself as Mr. Albert Shaw of the London Stock exchange, And the white-haired man, who was at least as talkative as his friend, and who had been panting for a chance of joining in the conversation, here thrust in the announcement that his name was Blair, and that he was extremely honored to make Mr. Beresford's acquaintance.

The latter hardly seemed reciprocally overwhelmed, as, exhausted by the fatigue of talking, he lay back in his corner again, with closed eyes and with a drawn expression upon his face, which alarmed his faithful companion, who propped him up and dosed him with brandy-and-water and smelling-salts, until he begged her to leave him alone; and at Amiens, where the train stopped for twelve minutes and the two Englishmen rushed out for coffee and cognac, she insisted on running to the buffet to get him some chocolate, which Mr. Beresford could always eat, and in the sustaining power of which she had great faith.

It was seven minutes past ten when the train went on again; by this time there had come upon all the travellers a wish to get what sleep they could, and within ten minutes of leaving Amiens each corner of the carriage held a silent and torpid human being in some unlovely attitude of disturbed and disturbing slumber. But they one and all settled gradually into stillness and quietness as the train went on, until not a limb moved, not a head stirred except to fall forward heavily as sleep took a stronger hold upon them. Miss M'Leod held out the longest with the dutiful watchfulness of the nurse. But as she saw Mr. Beresford's eyes close and heard his regular breathing grow deep in sleep, she felt that she might safely indulge the craving for slumber that was becoming indeed too strong to be resisted. It seemed to her, as she made one last languid effort to sit up and keep awake, that the air was becoming strangely heavy and oppressive. She glanced up at the ventilator over the door next to which she sat, and saw that it was shut. Turning her tired eyes toward the opposite one, she found that shut also, and the next moment her flagging senses were stimulated into sudden liveliness by the horrible appearance of the man who had given his name as Blair. His head was hanging down, his mouth was wide open, his travelling-cap had fallen off, his wavy white hair fell disordered about a face the color of which had changed from red to purple, while his difficult, stertorious breathing gave her what seemed a convincing proof that he was in an apoplexy.

She started up and raised her hand towards the ventilator, but fell staggering back into her seat, sick, giddy, and somnolent. Again she tried to rouse her failing senses, and after endeavoring in vain to wake Mr. Beresford, who sat opposite to her, by pulling the sleeve of his left arm, she called to him and said: "Wake up! do wake up! Something will happen to us, something has happened to—us—all! Wake up!"

But her voice sounded weak and thin in her own dull ears, and Mr Beresford, whose head had sunk deep into the comforter round his neck, remained deaf and inert. She had just sense enough left to know that they were all in some great danger, and to feel despair at her own powerlessness to avert it, when the gradual slackening of the train told her that they were coming into a station. A great throb of thankfulness lifted her heart, and then she sank into unconsciousness.

The station into which they were running was Abbeville, but neither the stopping nor the starting of the train disturbed the four travellers. The guard had looked in at the window but as Mr. Blair sat at the end of the carriage, and the little blind was drawn down behind him, the guard did not see enough of his figure to guess that anythin was wrong. So on they went through the darkness and neither the shriek of the engine nor the rumble of the wheels, nor the wind which began to howl as they drew northward and to drive sheets of pattering rain against the windows, disturbed any of the slumbering occupants of the carriage, until all at once the violent slamming of one of the doors roused Mr. Shaw and Mr. Beresford into partial consciousness. The former raised his head, muttered an indistinct question, and grew drowsy again for a few moments, until the feeble voice of the paralyzed man calling to him, and a gust of cold air and rain coming in through the door, made him open his eyes, this time more intelligently. For some seconds he still sat blinking before him without much sense of what he saw or of what he heard, when a second loud noise like that which had first aroused him startled him into full wakefulness, and he suddenly became aware at the same moment of two facts: the first, that his companion in the opposite corner was ill; the second, that the door by which he was sitting had in some unaccountable manner got open, and that it was the noise made by its banging which had woke him up. It was open again at the moment of his discovery, and the wind was driving the rain in upon his rug and upon that of his friend, which had fallen to the floor.

He at once shut the door and turned the handle securely, and then, placing himself beside his friend Blair, he tried to rouse the still unconscious man, whose breathing was heavier and his appearance more alarming than when he had frightened Miss M'Leod. Mr. Shaw himself felt curiously heavy and stupid, and thankful for the windy gusts of air coming through the window, the glass of which he had let down, in spite of the rain, to revive his companion. He was at first too much absorbed to pay any but the most monosyllabic attention to the weak queries of the paralytic in the corner, who, philosopher as he liked to be considered, grew as effeminate and querulous as other invalids in moments of excitement, and kept up an intermittent fire of questions as to what the matter was, who it was that had opened the door, and what the station was they had stopped at last. He also was too sleepy at first to wait for answers or to understand them when they were given; but he went on asking all the same, until the movement and the cold wind and the voice had in turn roused Miss M'Leod, who started to her feet in fright as soon as she woke up, and called shrilly: "What's the matter? What has happened?"

"I don't know, I don't know; do sit down," quavered Mr. Beresford testily. "And I feel quite sick with the noise and the cold, and I want you to give me my flask."

She found it for him, and filled the little silver cup rather clumsily, for her head ached, and her hands were shaking; and then, the invalid's wants being satisfied when she had pulled up his rug round him, and drawn his cap over his ears and his comforter over his chin, she turned her ministering attentions to the white-haired Englishman, who, supported by the arms of his friend, was slowly recovering consciousness.

"Is he ill?" asked Mr. Beresford, becoming at last aware that some one in the carriage was more in need of attention than himself.

"Yes, very ill, I am afraid; I can't think what is the matter with him."

"Something seems to me to be the matter with us all," said Mr. Beresford, after a short pause, during which, curiosity getting the better of his fear of the draught, he had cautiously withdrawn his face far enough out of the ramparts of cap and comforter to note the pallid faces and heavy eyes of his companions. Mr. Shaw started and glanced over his shoulder at him; and the eyes of both men, as they exchanged long, scrutinizing looks, read in those of the other a chilling, bewildering suspicion.

"You don't think, do you—" began Mr. Shaw, and hesitated.

But the paralysis which had effected the other's limbs had left his head clear enough, and thought shaped itself quickly in his brain.

"Miss M'Leod," he called sharply though still feebly, "come here." She came obediently. He gave her some directions in a low tone of voice, and she took down his bag, turned over the contents under his orders until she came upon a little common tin cash-box, which he himself examined and found untouched, and then took his purse from the pocket he directed. He looked through that also, and these movements, although carried out very quietly, did not escape the notice of Mr. Shaw.

"I hope to Heaven," he said, in a low voice, "that it's all right. For robbery would mean ruin to one of us. Here, Blair, my man, wake up. Ah, that's better! Drink a little, of this; the stuffy carriage has nearly poisoned all of us."

"Poisoned!" cried the little housekeeper shrilly. "Oh, don't say that, it frightens me! I can't understand it all. I believe there is something wrong—some one must have got in."

"Got in!" echoed suddenly the voice of Mr. Blair, who had not yet spoken. "Who's got in?"

He sat up and looked about him; the deep color of his face had faded a little, but was still some shades darker than his naturally florid complexion; his silver-white hair, which he wore rather long, was tossed wildly about, and his blue eyes were dilated and bloodshot.

"What did you say about some one getting in?" he asked, turning hazily towards the lady.

"Why, we are all so stupid and heavy, and—and the door was open just now, and—and I thought that—that something must—might—have happened," said the little woman, stammering in some confusion as she observed the intentness with which the little man's eyes were fixed upon her, and semmed to grow rounder and more prominent as he bent further forward, as if trying hard to take in every word that she was saying.

His manner frightened her; she began to think he must be mad, and could scarcely restrain a shriek, nervous and excited as she was, when, still leaning on the right elbow, by which he supported himself upon the seat, he raised his right hand slowly and waveringly toward his breast, and thrust it into his coat. She thought he was going to pull out a revolver, and she was sliding in terror on to her trembling knees, when Mr. Shaw's genial voice attracted his friend's attention, and reassured her.

"Come, come, Blair it's all right. At least, I hope so. There's nothing like being woke up by a noise in the night for giving one the jumps. We'd better make sure that we haven't let our purses with our tickets fall into the mud when the door flew open, and then pull ourselves together and get another nap. It's only twenty past eleven; we have another hour and a half of it," said he pulling out his watch.

But even as he spoke his face was less cheerful than his words, and his eyes followed carefully every movement of Blair's shaking fingers, as they fumbled with the buttons of his coat, and dallied nervously about them.

"It's all right. I—I needn't look," murmured the white-haired man, with faltering lips; and he let his hand fall down by his side again.

"Well, yes, yes, of course it's all right. Still, I think I'd make sure," whispered the other, earnestly.

It was impossible for the other two people in the carriage not to have their attention riveted, in spite of themselves, upon the hurried words, the nervous movements, which told them something serious was at stake. No invalid's selfishness could have been proof against the anguish of fear which was driving the ruddy color from Blair's face and causing his limbs to shake as with palsy; and Mr. Beresford watched him with interest as keen as that of sympathetic little Miss M'Leod, who could scarcely keep her lips from begging the unhappy man to end suspense which had become her own.

At last, with one quick, desperate movement, he tore open his coat, and, not caring who saw him, drew out from his inner breast-pocket a large, dark-leather pocket-book, and opened it upon his knees. One glance told him the worst, With a long moan, he let his hands fall to his sides, and his white head fall upon his breast. A shiver ran through every one in the compartment; for that one sound told a story of ruin and misery that needed no comment.

Mr. Shaw, after a pause of utter silence in the carriage, took the open pocket-book in his hands; with the exception of a couple of visiting-cards and an unreceipted bill, it was empty.

"The notes were in it, you are sure?" said he, energetically.

At that moment, a tiny dark object fell from one of the folds of Blair's coat on to the crumpled rug at his feet. Mr. Shaw saw it fall, looked for, found it, and put it in his pocket without remark, as he waited for his friend's answer.

"Certain; I swear," said Blair hoarsely.

"When did you look at them last?"

"At the hotel, two minutes before we started. I counted them."

"You have the numbers?"

"Yes."

"Then it's all right. We can telegraph from the very next station to stop them."

"It's no use. The man who stole them must be the devil himself. Why, I've never been alone, and nobody in this country but you and M. de Breteuil knew that I had so much as a five-pound note about me. Do I look like a man who would be expected to carry about with him £12,000?"

The mention of the amount caused a sensation in the carriage. Mr. Beresford's head twitched, Miss M'Leod uttered a cry of horror.

"You have been followed from London and watched," said Mr. Shaw decisively. "If Lord Keighley hadn't been such a confounded doddering old idiot, he would have given you a blank cheque."

"He wouldn't trust anybody with a blank cheque; he always gives me notes for his commissions."

"More fool he. See the result in the fright this has given us."

"Fright! By Heaven, it's ruin!"

"No, no; we will telegraph at Boulogne. Dictate the numbers to me—quick."

The unhappy man felt in his outer pocket for his purse, but his face grew livid when, on opening it, he found that the paper on which he had written down the numbers of the notes had disappeared. With a cry like a maniac, he sprang up, and would have opened the door to fling himself out, had not Mr. Shaw, by the muscular force of a stronger body, held him back.

The voice of the paralytic in the corner, weak still, but in tones so firm, so clear, as to enforce attention, broke in upon the struggling men.

"Forgive me for making a suggestion, but in such a terrible emergency help is the only courtesy. I understand the notes were confided to Mr. Blair by some one who probably kept a copy of the numbers. In two minutes we shall be at Verton. Write out a telegram to him, telling your loss both of notes and numbers, and he will be able to stop them as quickly as you could yourselves."

The train was already slackening into Verton as Mr. Shaw scribbled the last word of the telegram. They called the station-master into the compartment, and Mr. Beresford gave him the despatch, and, coming to the assistance of the two Englishmen with their halting French, explained that a serious robbery had been committed, and requested him to telegraph along the line, and especially to Boulogne and Calais, that a look-out might be kept for any suspicious-looking person who might be crossing to England that night. The compartment had been entered while they were all asleep, he said, and they had been roused by the noise made by the banging of the door which the thief had not shut behind him on quitting the carriage. The official, dying to take an important position in this affair and to have his name mentioned in the papers, was attentive, effusive, and fussy, and left the compartment with the air of a person who could lay his fingers within half an hour upon the very man, stolen notes and all.

"But," suggested Mr. Shaw, when the station-master had left the carriage, and the train was once more on its way, "I did not understand you to say anything about the very extraordinary circumstance of our all being so soundly asleep."

"Because that was a matter in which he could not help us. We must find out that mystery for ourselves; but if you will follow my directions I fancy we shall not have far to seek."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Corn Sowing.

Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round. Corn reaping is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pop corn cure. Putnam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

STATISTICS.

The artificial hatching of eggs appears to be no new thing. In his late report Mr. Cardwell, American Consul-general in Egypt, says that it is one of the oldest of the industries of that old land, and is engaged in principally by Copts. There are 700 hatching establishments in Egypt, and they turn out from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 chicks every year.

The mortuary statistics for the month of October, issued by the Department of Agriculture, give the total number of deaths in the large cities as follows:—Montreal, 479; Toronto, 178; Quebec, 143; Hamilton, 54; Halifax, 64; Ottawa, 64; St. John, N. B., 38; London, 32; Winnipeg, 32; Kingston (no figures furnished); Charlottetown, 7; Brantford, 14; Hull, 39; Guelph, 10; Belleville, 16; St. Thomas, 13; Three Rivers, 20; Chatham, 6; Sherbrooke, 16; Peterboro', 11; Victoria, B. C., 20; Fredericton, 5; Sorel, 16; Woodstock, Ont. 11; St. Hyacinthe, 16; Galt, 8.

The annual report of Mr. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States, just published, shows that the revenues of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1887, amounted to $371,493,277, and the ordinary expenditures to $267,932,179, leaving a balance of $103,471,097 available for the reduction of the public debt. The receipts were larger than those of the previous year by nearly $35,000,000, an increase being found in every item of revenue, the largest of which was in the receipts from customs. The increase in the expenditures was about 25,500,000, the largest items being those on account of Indians and pensions.

It requires no argument to show that England is very seriously over populated. The increase in the last fifty years is under estimated at 8,000,000, and the £159 value per head calculated by the late Dr. Farr, who died in 1883, is converted into a debit factor. Human over-production is evident in every profession and trade, and while the duration of life has risen nineteen years, the population goes on increasing at an alarming rate of compound interest. Between 1861 and 1871 in round numbers our population increased 3,000,000; between 1871 and 1881, 3,400,000, and between 1881 and 1891 it will be found to stand at nearer 4,000,000. When a community is obliged to take up stock of any kind (but especially live stock) at the rate of 400,000 to 500,000 a year beyond its requirements, the stock becomes a curse and not a blessing.

One result of the enormous immigration into the United States during the past quarter of a century is that in all the great cities a very large proportion is composed of foreigners or children of foreigners. It is estimated that out of every 100 residents of Baltimore no fewer than 35 are foreigners or children of foreigners; in Brooklyn, 67; Boston, 63; Buffalo, 71; Chicago, 87; Cincinnati, 60; Cleveland, 80; Detroit, 84; Jersey City, 70; Louisville, 53; Milwaukee, 84; Newark, 63; New Orleans, 51; New York, 80; Philadelphia, 51; Pittsburg, 61; Providence, 52; St. Louis, 78; San Francisco, 78; Washington, 75. These figures are somewhat startling, and they at once suggest the question, what will the American type of the future be? It may be that at no distant day the Brother Jonathan of the cartoonist will no longer represent the characteristics of the race.

Italy has 114,410 square miles of territory, with a population of 28,259,628. Of the total area 73,227,400 acres, eight-seven per cent. is productive, and 28,000,000 are in crops, agriculture being the chief industry, though in a primitive condition. Nevertheless this does not prevent large average yields, since the work is principally done by manual labor, and of a most painstaking kind. The following figures show some interesting matter in relation to products: Wheat, 12,000,000 acres, producing 140,000,000 bushels. Vineyards, 5,000,000 acres, yielding 605,000,000 gallons of wine. Olive groves, 2,200,000 acres. Chestnuts, 1,225,000 acres. In 1881 the number of cattle was 4,783,232; sheep, 8,596,108; goats, 2,016,307. In 1883 the product of cocoons was 92,886,200 pounds, valued at $26,491,995. The annual value of the agricultural products (average of five years) was $940,000,000.

It appears that four fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last 25 years. France owns 49,590 stationary or locomotive boilers, 7,000 locomotives and 1,860 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 representing—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 and in Austria 1,500,000. In these figures the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000, representing a total of 3,000,000 horse power. A steam horse power is equal to 3 actual horses' power, and a living horse is equal to 7 men. The steam engines of the world represent, therefore approximately the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the earth, whose total population amounts to 1,456,923,000 inhabitants.

Asking the Echo.

The ignorant and practical man is sometimes inclined to scoff at the apparently purposeless grubbing of the scientist, but, should he find himself in a tight place, he might discover that the studious theorist could easily extricate him from it. A scientific man, while out in a boat one night on a river in Florida, was caught in a fog so dense that it was impossible to see twetny feet ahead.

The boatmen stopped rowing, saying that they must wait for daylight, or, at least, until the fog should clear away, as they did not know in what direction to steer. Their passenger then showed them what benefit could be reaped in an emergency, from a knowledge of certain natural laws. He says:

"I at once stood up in the boat and shouted. Soon an echo came back. Pointing in the direction from which it proceeded, I said, 'There is the nearest land.' Rowing half a mile in the specified direction, we soon reached the shore.

"The boatman expressed great surprise that, although they had been on the river all their lives, so simple a plan for finding their way in a fog had never occurred to them. The fact upon which I acted was this: Air saturated with moisture during a fog is a much better conductor of sound than when dry. Two results follow: Sound travels faster, and hence the echo returns more speedily, and the sound is heard more distinctly."

Remembering these facts, a person can, with a little practice, soon determine the approximate distance of the nearest land or woods.

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Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
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I see in the publication of TRUTH that you are soliciting testimonials for your Yeast. I keep a boarding house and usually have from four to eight boarders besides five in family. I have used your Breadmakers' Yeast for table buns and bread and think it makes the whitest and most palatable bread I have ever eaten. I remain, MRS. E. TINCK DUNDAS.

Having used your Yeast according to directions, I find it superior to any yeast that I have ever used before. The bread was the finest I have ever baked.—MRS. ALLEN WAGAR, Napanee, Ont.

I have made good bread for 45 years, but have tried your Yeast and have just lovely, white, light and flaky bread. The best yeast I have ever tried. I can truly recommend it to all bread makers.—MRS. ELIZA CRONE, St. Mary's P.O., Ont.

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The National Christian Temperance Union closed its fourteenth annual session at Nashville, Tenn., last week. It was a large, enthusiastic gathering. Some 400 delegates from all parts of the world were present. In her opening address, Miss Willard, who was subsequently re elected president, said: "I believe that the Prohibition party should strongly state as its ultimate aim the amendments to the national constitution. The first, calling for universal prohibition; the second enfranchising the women that it should carefully study the platforms of the labor reformers, both knights of labor and grangers, that it may incorporate the principles of arbitration and co-operation into its own with any others that seem to be based upon Christian ethics and Christian brotherhood. Among these is most assuredly involved equal wages as well as equal moral standards for women and men; heavier penalties for crimes against women, and the raising of the age of protection to eighteen years. Resolutions were passed supporting the Blair education bill; a protest against personalities in politics; urging a temperance attorney at Washington to look after the body's interests; vigilance in the preservation of the Christian Sabbath, and urging men to sustain such laws by their votes; equal suffrages; scientific temperance instruction and indorsement of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt; work among colored people, and the reaffirmation of the former resolutions regarding the Prohibition party.

LORD R. CHURCHILL FAVORS TEMPERANCE

In a recent speech Lord Randolph Churchill said: I frankly say that I am in favor of legislation in the direction of temperance. There can be no doubt whatever that an enormous amount of the crime in the United Kingdom springs from the sale of liquor. I was talking the other day to a magistrate of a police court in a very crowded and poor part of London, and he told me that at least three-fourths of all the crime that came before him arose from the sale of drink, and what I may call a vital recourse to the public house. So we have to maintain a large criminal population in our prisons, and we have to maintain them while the community has not the benefit of their labour. Let the capital now spent in drink flow to other industries. All trades would be benefited, more food would be purchased, more clothing, more furniture, the children would be educated; and so in every way in which the money could be diverted from the liquor trade, so would the other trades be benefited. I hope I shall not get into hot water with my Tory friends for these views. I believe they are not unwise opinions. I believe they are practical and safe opinions.

Illustrious Dunces.

Isaac Newton, when a boy at the bottom of his class, was kicked by the boy above him. He fought the bully and beat him, out of which victory arose the thought that as he had beaten him with his fists he might also do it with his brains. And he did. Isaac Barrow, the divine, was a quarrelsome, idle boy. His father said of him that "If it pleased God to take away any of his children that it might be Isaac." Adam Clark was pronounced by his father to be "a grievous dunce;" but it is recorded of him that he "could roll large stones about." Take note, writes Edward Butler, of boys who can and do roll stones about. They may take to rolling great ideas about. Dr. Chalmers was expelled from the parish church of St. Andrews as "an incorrigible dunce." Walter Scott, at Edinburgh University, was labelled by Professor Dalzell, "Dunce he is, and dunce he will remain." John Howard was an illustrious dunce, "learning nothing in seven years." And then Napoleon and Wellington were dull boys at school.

"I have ventured," he said, "to buy this diamond ring, hoping that you would allow me to slip it on your finger as a token of our engagement." "I am very sorry, she said, "but you are too late. I am already engaged; but if you will have it altered to fit my little finger I will shower upon you the wealth of a sister's affection."

New Zealand has never enjoyed the fame of the Australian continent for its gold produce, but nevertheless since 1857 the goldfields of New Zealand have produced about £54,000,000. The gold exported reached its highest point in 1866, when 735,376 ounces, at £2,844,517, were exported. The present production is valued at nearly £1,000,000 sterling. A total area of 21,000 square miles of gold and silver bearing lands is already known, both metals having been found over that area at numerous localities.

A would-be masher accosted a factory girl on the streets of Augusta, Me., the other evening and wanted to go home with her. She said that he might, and then carefully led her escort into a water tank that was sunk in the ground. She stood and laughed at him as he crawled out, wet as a drowned rat, and sneaked off.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Arrangements are being made to settle a number of Crofters' families near Wollsey, N. W. T., next spring.

The vessel seized at Rimouski a few weeks ago for smuggling liquor has been ordered to be confiscated with all her cargo.

Mayor Howland, of Toronto, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in Steinway hall, New York, on December 13th, on the Sabbath and temperance.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence is about closed for the season. Ice is forming fast in the harbour at Quebec, and the last steamer will leave that port on Friday.

Diphtheria is alarmingly and fatally prevalent in Montreal. Last week thirty-two deaths from that disease occurred, and the death rate shows no signs of decreasing.

During the ten months of the current year 16,286 immigrants have arrived in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, 6,222 more t an the total immigration for the whole of last year.

Five applications for divorce are already in for next session of the Senate. Twenty-two divorces have been granted since confederation, sixteen from Ontario and six from Quebec.

At a meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, held in London, Eng., the finances of the company were declared to be in a very satisfactory condition, and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

It is announced that Lord Lansdowne will be succeeded as Governor-General by Lord Stanley of Preston, now President, of the Board of Trade, and that Baron Henry de Worms will take his place with Cabinet rank.

During the past season a total of 365,000,000 feet of lumber has been cut by the different firms at the Chaudiere, about fifteen per cent. less than the cut of 1886, which, however, was the largest for twenty years previous.

During October goods to the value of $10,841,511 were exported from the Dominion. The total value of the goods imported during the same month was $8,465,706, of which $5,253,150 were dutiable goods for home consumption, the duty collected amounting to $1,700,000.

AMERICAN.

A rabid circular urging preparations for "the revolution" has been prepared by the Anarchists of Chicago for distribution among the workingmen of that city.

It is estimated that 9,400 miles of railway have been built in the United States during the ten months ending October 31, and that the capital involved in the work has been $200,000,000. The greater proportion of this new mileage is located in the West. Dakota, for example, has 689 miles and Kansas, 1,691.

FOREIGN.

It is stated that Queen Sophia of Sweden, who is fifty-one years of age, is insane.

The Government have decided to prosecute Messrs. Mayne and Sheehy, Nationalist members of Parliament.

Lord Mayor Sullivan has received seven summonses for publishing in the *Nation* the proceedings of suppressed branches of the league.

The feeling between Russia and Germany is very strained, and it is reported Russia is massing large bodies of troops on the German frontier.

One hundred and thirty of the Gweedore tenants have been reinstated. Their arrears of rent have been reduced £2,500. There is great rejoicing among the tenantry.

The Crofter movement for the extermination of deer on the Isle of Lewis collapsed on the appearance of a force of police, and troops have been sent to prevent a renewal of the trouble.

At a military banquet in Warsaw General Gourko said unless the Almighty had allotted him a very brief span of life he would again lead his officers to the field as he did a decade ago.

A resident of Breslau has written to the Emperor offering his own larynx as a substitute for the Crown Prince's, if the the surgeons are willing to perform the operation of transplanting it.

A writ has been sworn out by Mr. Mandeville against the governor of Tullamore prison for assault, the charge being based upon the treatment he received at the time his clothes were taken from him.

An explosion took place in a colliery in Aberdare, South Wales, Tuesday morning while 560 men were in the pit. Of this number 220 escaped through an old working, and though the others have not yet been rescued it is hoped they are still alive.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in a speech at Carlisle declared that the Irish alone could settle the land question with the landlords. He hoped support would be withheld from any Land Purchase scheme proposed in England, even if suggested by Mr. Gladstone himself.

D. McNamara, a shopkeeper at Ennis, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for selling copies of *United Ireland*, of which Mr. Wm. O'Brien is editor, and the selling of which has been proclaimed. This is the first instance in which a person has been prosecuted for selling newspapers.

Early Winter Millinery.

As the cold weather approaches, the female mind naturally turns to the consideration of that most important part of her costume, the hat, or bonnet, and well may the modern woman be bewildered by the variety of shapes displayed for her to select from. If she is young and partial to the English style of dressing, she will likely select a stiff, moderately high crowned shape of the glossy beaver or hatters' plush, as milliners term it, which was worn somewhat last winter, and will be still more in favor this, as it now comes in a variety of colors as well as in black.

In felts, the low crowned English turbans are still worn by conservative people, and some of these have the crown indented toward the front; indeed the leading features of the newest round hats are lower crowns and projecting brims. These brims, however, are most eccentric, and it is in this the variety exists. Some extend from the crown far out in front, some are wide on one side, some turn up in a point at the back of the hat, and others roll toward the front, and become gradually narrower on the right side, while still, another style rolls up on both sides close to the crown. These are often stylishly trimmed with a long, rich plume extending over the crown towards the back.

Another odd conceit is a pinked edging of felt around the rim of both hats and bonnets, while other felts are embroidered in small leaf and flower patterns. A new gray-blue shade known as "Gobelin blue" is fashionable for millinery, as well as walking suits, replacing "heliotrope," which has had its day; but the useful browns and navy blues will, as ever, be the most popular, next to blacks.

The New York *Sun* speaks bitterly of a fellow-editor as the "omnisciolistical princox who daubs darkness over the vast editorial page of the Brooklyn *Eagle*."

FARM.

DOING CHORES.

Chores are those small jobs or feeding, chopping wood, building fires, etc., which recur, at intervals a certain number of times every day. Small jobs, of irregular occurrence, usually deferred to a wet day or odd spells of time, such as the mending of gates, or fences, the nailing on of a board, etc., are not properly chores, but come under the heading of what a western man would denominate "tinkering."

A certain amount of choring is insepara ble from every well kept farm. As a general thing, chores denote an advancing civilization; but the farmer should strenuously resist a too great absorption of his time in this small puddering, and assert for himself time and freedom for better work with newspapers, books, etc.

I lost several months, if not years, out of my younger life by being compelled to go three times around a barn instead of twice to do my morning and evening chores. It is this mean, small slavery, everlastingly repeated, which will drag a man down to an agricultural Gradgrind, and make him a cart-horse. By all means fasten the hinge on the gate as soon as you see it is loose; but do not go four times to the hog-pen with two bucketfuls of slop each time, when it could be taken at one trip in a barrel on wheels. But even the barrel will freeze in the winter and require much breaking on ice and thawing of slop over the fire. It a great waste of time to allow this to happen. In the coldest weather hogs will be grateful for warm slop, and will do enough better on it to pay for the labor of preparing it. In fact, I never could induce swine to eat wheat bran to any amount unless it was scalded; and bran is the most available divisor of corn and laxative for the digestive organs that the average farmer has at command. I think it is the principle reason why most farmers condemn brain, saying they can not force their hogs to eat it, because they offer it to them raw. A warm bran mash is also very acceptable to the cows and horses in winter.

Now, most of the slop thrown out from the kitchen is fit only to be poured on the ground in the garden, and this ought to be done to prevent it from seeping down and contaminating the well. This part of the slop should be thrown in the barrel on wheels, to be rolled away when necessary; and it does not much matter if this gets frozen a little. The richer slop should not allowed to freeze, as it takes so long to thaw it out. The barrel containing it may be set in a large box, surrounded with saw dust or chaff and thickly covered with old carpets or something similar. Just across the alley from my hog-pen there is an out-house containing a steamer, in which a bran mash can be quickly heated up, or a mess of pumpkin boiled or small potatoes, cooked, as the case may be. With this the house-slop can be mixed, making a mess not too hot, just about the right temperature.—[Ohio Farmer.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

It is better to spend food liberally now and so prevent loss of condition than to lavish it in the spring in the vain endeavor to bring up poor animals and regain what is lost.

Rye straw cut and moistened and mixed with bran and cornmeal makes excellent feed for horses when hay is scarce; or it may be mixed half-and-half with hay, even when this is plenty.

A horse naturally morose, gloomy, stubborn, or vicious, produces foals of the same disposition, and should therefore never be used for breeding purposes, no matter how handsome he may be.

Wintering hogs in straw stacks, from the warm nests of which they must come into the intense cold of mid-winter for food, is not and never will be a speedy or economical method of pork-making.

Sheep manure contains from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen in an available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter in the hill for corn and potatoes.

"Stripping" the cow of the last milk in the udder is better than to allow her to retain a portion. She remains in service longer, while the last milk is said to be the richest. It frequently happens that a cow dries off sooner when not completely milked than would have been the case had it been stripped.

The nearer the grapes are to the ground the nearer they are to the rot spores, and a free circulation of air is a partial preventive.

A Wonderful Mare.

"The following," writes a correspondent from Colombo, Ceylon, "is probably a unique case. A bay mare, Berlina, granddaughter of Stockwell, aged 3 years, was brought up here from Australia in March last. She won two races on the hills in April, and was trained for the chief events at our annual meeting in August. She was galloped, sweated and physicked more than any horse in training, and yet the fat didn't come off. On Aug. 15, carrying ten stone nine pounds, she won the Government Cup, one mile, in a common canter, beating a large field. On Aug. 17 she started for the Turf Club Plate, two miles, got off with a bad start, and went round all the way, finishing nowhere, in evident distress. The following morning she was found to be 'in pains,' and died undelivered on the Friday, three days after. I fancy this is the first time it has ever been recorded that a mare carrying an 8 months' foal won a race in good time."

The church of Hucknal Torkard, Notts, England, in which is the tomb of Byron, is being rebuilt, but it is said that not a stone of Byron's tomb will be disturbed, and the block of marble sent for the purpose by the King of Greece, and embellished with a laurel wreath wrought in brass by Mr. Richard Belt, which marked the poet's grave, as well as the tablet to his memory, and the mural monument in memory of his daughter, Lady Lovelace, will, after the restoration occupy the same positions relatively to the grave as now.

Woman is a subject never mentioned in Morocco, and it would be an enormous breach of etiquette to ask a man after his wife or wives. However, there is one story with regard to the harem of the Sultan that is worth repeating whether it is true or not. His Majesty some few years back had a present made him by the French Government of a bicycle. Now, no one could for a moment imagine an Emperor learning to ride such a machine, so he turned it to a far more useful purpose. When there was a row in the harem the delinquents were brought before the Sultan and the case heard. For punishment the ladies were made to ride the bicycle round the court yard in the presence of the Emperor. The punishment varied in severity. A lady who had slightly erred had to ride till she had fallen off five times, whereas an old offender had five and-twenty falls to make. Meanwhile the Emperor was immensely tickled at watching their exertions.

Dangers of Land Monopoly.

At a Baptist Congress recently held in Indianapolis Ex-Senator Doolittle gave an address on this subject.

Mr. Doolittle, in brief words, spoke of the "Land Question," as it was met and answered by the great law-givers of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman civilizations. He showed in what manner they sought to guard their people against the evils of land monopoly. The laws of Moses provided for the division of lands, *first*, among the twelve tribes; and, *second*, the division of the lands of the tribes equally among the families of the tribe. Moses especially provided (except within walled cities), that no sale, lease or mortgage of the land could be made to extend beyond the year of jubilee;—which came once in fifty years.

During all that time a right of redemption was always reserved to the family. But whether redeemed or not, the jubilee of itself restored every man to his possessions It proclaimed anew "liberty throughout all the land." In the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, their law-givers made an equal partition of lands and fixed a limit upon the amount of land which any one citizen could hold, as the very basis upon which alone a republic can be maintained. When all these limits were broken down, and immense domains were held by the rich and cultivated by slaves, the republics perished. The empire came, one military master, all the rest slaves.

He then passed rapidly to the fuedal system of the dark ages, which followed the overthrow of the Roman empire by the Teutonic lords of Germany; and which gives shape to a great extent to the land tenures of Europe down to this day, He then passed to the land question in England, and the land question in Ireland, as the most vital and paramount of all questions at this time. He then came to that great question, as one of transcedendant importance in our own country, in the view of all who would maintain our Republican institutions.

This part of his address is too important to attempt a synopsis. It is too brief and too concise for abridgement. It must speak for itself, as follows:

A deep sense of the dangers of land monopoly to our republican institutions, and to the welfare of the country, led, I doubt not, to the request that I should speak on that subject on this occasion, and give my opinion as to the wisest, simplest, and most practical solution of the land question for the people of the United States.

In a few words my opinion is:

1. In the first place, no revolutionary method is necessary or should be proposed. Whatever is done should conform to the theory of our system, which is, progress under law;—peaceful revolution, by framing wiser laws, and better constitutions, in order to conform to a more enlightened public judgment.

2. In the second place, no confiscation of any property, real or personal, of any person, is necessary at all, or should be proposed. Whatever law is enacted bearing upon the land question should recognize that among the foundations of human liberty, none are more important than that portion of the Bill of Rights which denies the right of the government to take away any man's property, even for public use, without just compensation; and this applies to property in land as well as to all property.

3 The idea of some, that a law or constitution may declare private property in land void, or confiscate its value, by taxing that alone, can never find support in reason; nor, can it ever receive the practical support of a civilized people; because the strongest natural instinct, and most earnest desire of every man is to assume all the duties of manhood;—to found a family, to have a home for his wife and children; and to crown all, to have a homestead of his own, in which to live and rear up that family. It is as natural for man to seek and to have his own home as that a bird should seek and have its own nest.

It is only in a free, separate and independent home that he becomes a full man. There alone is he prophet, priest and king. There alone is every wife a queen. And there alone are the children reared up to manhood and to womanhood, who are themselves to be the future republic. Among the greatest of the blessings of that promised happy state, when the reign of universal peace on earth and good will to men shall come, is that every man shall have his own homestead; shall "sit down under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid."

4. The idea that all taxes should be abolished, except direct taxes upon land to support the federal, state and municipal governments, would result in great injustice and inequality.

Besides, it would require fundamental or radical changes in the federal constitution, and in the constitutions of all the states—such radical changes as could hardly be brought about in a century.

5. But what then should be done to prevent the future growth of land monopoly? and what should be done to relieve us from the evils of such land monopoly as already exists? The answer is very simple: "Prevent its future growth; and what now exists will disappear of itself."

To prevent its growth in the territories, no amendment to the constitution is necessary. Congress has full power now. But to prevent it in the states, an amendment to their constitution, I suppose, would be necessary. Such amendment should provide that the legislature, at stated periods, say once every twenty years, or more, for every new generation, should fix a limit to the amount of agricultural land, the amount of land in villages, and the amount of land in cities, which any one person could thereafter take, hold or acquire, by gift, grant, purchase, devise or inheritance, with power to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

What would be the proper limit for agricultural holdings, for holdings in villages, and for holdings in cities, would be fixed upon by the legislature of the state at these stated periods, and each state would determine for itself. This would act, not upon present, but upon future acquisitions only. It would take from no man any portion of his property. It would only prevent in future the growth of, land monopoly. What the legislature of each state, in view of its population, soil and climate, would regard as a proper limitation upon farms, upon villages, and upon city property, would be controlled by the enlightened judgment of the people of the state represented.

But, it may be said, this would give the legislature power to prevent the rich man from controlling his property after his death, and making his children a landed aristocracy. That is true. He would not be able to devise to any one land in excess of the limitation. But that does not take away his property. It is death which takes him and severs him from the control of his property. A dead man has no right to control his property, beyond what the law especially gives him. There is nothing in the Bill of Rights or Declaration of Independence which gives to a dead man the right to control his property in this world after he leaves it. The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead, and the law is to provide for the living and not for the dead. Our ancestors declared against the law of primogeniture which exists in England, in order that great estates might be sub divided by death. This proposed law of land limitation upon gifts and inheritances is in the same direction. It looks to the same end,—the prevention of land monopoly and land aristocracy; and this should apply to citizens as well as to aliens. Some men now-a-days think themselves very brave and very patriotic in denouncing a foreign-landed aristocracy; while a home-landed aristocracy is equally dangerous to the republic; perhaps even more so. Such, in brief, is my opinion of a true, wise, and practical mode of securing ourselves against the danger of land monopoly.

But as intimately connected with this subject, after thus fixing a system of land limitation which would prevent the monopoly of land by the few and would thereby give to every honest, frugal, and industrious man, who has capacity to govern himself, an opportunity to become a landholder, and to purchase and pay for a homestead for his family, I would go a step further. In order to favor and induce, and to some extent to aid him to do so, I would favor also a further amendment to the constitutions of the several states, which besides exempting homesteads from forced sale for debt should also, within certain limits, exempt that homestead and necessary furniture from all taxation whatever; and, further, that in assessment of all farms and homesteads, only their value over and above the amount fixed for homestead exemption from taxation, should be assessed at all.

And, what is equally important, the constitution of each state should provide that every householder, and head of a family who should live with and support his family in such separate homestead for such time as the legislature shall prescribe, in addition to the one vote, to which he is now entitled at any election, should have an additional vote to represent his family; so that every such permanent householder occupying a homestead, shall have two votes—one to represent his family and household. This is a most important matter, which I have discussed elsewhere, but cannot now enlarge upon. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that the man who takes upon himself the responsibility, of founding and rearing a family, has a double responsibility, compared with the single and unmarried man, and should have a double vote.

Should either of the present political parties, or better still, if both of them should take hold of these questions, of land limitation, homestead exemption from taxes, as well as from forced sale or debt, and homestead suffrage, there is no doubt, after a fair discussion, they would command the judgment and support of the great majority of thoughtful Americans. They certainly would prevent all future land monopoly. In the course of one generation, those estates now existing which tend to build up landed aristocracy, would quietly disappear under the operation of natural laws. The household and homestead suffrage would place the voting power in our Republic where it was in the beginning, and where it should forever remain—not in the floating vote of homeless, houseless, unmarried men, crowded in great cities and towns, but in those men who are the "heads of families" and who reside and preside in the millions of happy, free and independent homes all over this broad land.

No better measure can be conceived to allay all the causes, and all the elements of that unrest, discontent, anarchy, and corruption which exists in the larger cities. If they did not disappear altogether, they would certainly be rendered harmless for generations to come.

Chinese Enterprise.

The Chinese, it is said, are showing themselves a little more friendly to railroads than they have in the past. Consequently the English, and others who make rails and machinery, have some hope that a market will be opened before long in the great Celestial Empire for their wares. That this would mean a business of enormous proportions, may be seen from the fact that the populations of all the railway-using nations do not amount to much more than half that of the Chinese Empire.

To show how hostile John Chinaman has been to railroad building, the history of one experimental line may be quoted. It was a road of two-feet guage, constructed from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of nine and a half miles. Much trouble was had in purchasing the right of way, as the Chinese are superstitious about permitting traveling over the graves of their ancestors. It was found necessary to pay off two hundred and thirty-seven different proprietors, for the people all along the line began to discover graves of ancestors as soon as the road was projected. One thrifty proprietor insisted that he had five mothers-in-law interred in a small strip which was needed.

But the railway was completed at last, and ran with great success for fifteen months. Finally the Imperial Government raised an objection to having railway property owned by foreigners. They, however, offered to purchase this line, and did so. Then they turned about and sold it to the Governor of Formosa, pulled up the rails and packed the entire plant for shipment. The material was handsomely insured and shipped to Formosa. Meanwhile the wily Viceroy had removed the Governor of Formosa from his post. So there was nobody to receive the material; the ships went to wreck, and the locomotives were tumbled into the mud of Formosa, where they remain to this day. That is a fair sample of Chinese enterprise.

The facts about the punishment of a Mounted policemen for declining to polish his officer's boots are thus given by the North-West press:—"An officer in 'K' division was, by some means or other, left without that very necessary adjunct to an officer's life, a servant. On each particular morning, when the fatigue party had fallen in, one man was detailed to work at the said officer's house. On the day in question, the officer asked the constable to blacken his boots. The latter seems to have been a man of considerable spirit, and refused to do so. He was thereupon placed under arrest, taken before the commanding officer, and sentenced to six months with hard labor for disobedience of orders." The conduct of the officer seems to have been arbitrary. Policemen are paid by the country to perform police duty and not to be servants to the officers. It is stated that under Colonel French no officer could compel a constable to be his servant, and that for whatever personal or unofficial service a constable performed he had to be paid by the officer employing. This was a reasonable rule. If constables can now be imprisoned for six months for refusing to work gratuitously, it is easy to understand why there is dissatisfaction in the force.

Most riders would consider a run of 70 miles over rough roads for two consecutive days rather punishing, especially at this time of year. A lady of our acquaintance lately accomplished this distance, and without considering it anything remarkable, or being fatigued either. Starting from beyond Oldcastle she rode to Dalkey, and next day went on to a friend's residence, situated between Wexford and Gorey, and returned to town some days later. She was alone during the entire journey.—[Irish Cyclist.

Found in His Pockets.

If I'd told Mr. Copper, or if he'd told me; but you see we didn't, and that's how it came about. I was just peeping about, looking into his old trousers, his coats and jackets and to see what could be mended and what could be sold to a tin-peddler, or an old clothes man, when I found in one of 'em a $20 bill.

You see I was a little put out with Copper for telling me I was extravagant; and says I to myself, here he is throwing his $20 bills about and never knowing it. So I just put it in my pocket and said nothing. 'Twasn't stealing, anyhow. At tea time I said to him, "Mr. Copper, lost any money lately?"

"Haven't had any to lose," he says; and then I says to myself, "I'll buy that shawl I've wanted so long, and then I'll tell him."

I set off next morning for the city, laughing in my sleeve to think of the good joke I should have on him. I went to the store where I had seen the shawl, and there it was, handsome as ever. "What is the price?" says I.

"We've marked everything down. It's $18."

Out I took my $20 bill and handed it over. "Two dollars change," said I.

Away he goes and back he comes. "We can't change that bill, ma'am. Have you any other money?"

"Can't change it! Why, you've only $2 to give me."

"Perhaps you've got the exact change," says he.

"No, I haven't. I never heard of a store being so short of change before."

"Well, ma'am, we can't change that bill," and he handed it back to me and took up the shawl.

I walked out of the store as angry as I could be. I walked into another; there was none to my mind, and I went into another. There I found a very nice German, who showed me so many shawls, and was so polite, and I found a nice red and yellow with a blue centre and a palm-leaf border, and I made up my mind to take it. It was only $16. I handed over the money.

"Here, mum," said he, "we can't change dis bill."

"Not change that bill?" says I.

"No," says he; "giff me some oder moneys."

"I haven't any more," says I. "Give me back the bill. I won't buy the shawl."

"Haffent you?" says he. Then he snatched up the shawl and caught me by the arm. "Hans, Hans, run fer der boiice."

While I was screaming and trying to get my bill back, and to shake his hand off my arm, in comes a policeman.

"Dis vomans is passing counterfeit moneys on me," says he. "I dink she is de same vomans dat cheated Mr. Moses last week out of ten dollars."

"I'm not," said I. "I don't believe its counterfeit. Give it back." But I might as well have talked to the winds. In a minute more there was I, being dragged down the street by two policemen, and all the boys in the town at my heels, the German following on with my bill, and people from all the stores where I tried to buy shawls joining in, and I was just going to drop down dead, when who should come around the corner but my husband himself. I knew he was in the city, but it was only heaven's mercy that brought him there that minute. "Oh, Mr. Copper!" cries I, "Mr. Copper!"

And he hears my voice, and up he walks. "What are you doing with my wife?" says he.

"Arresting her for passing counterfeit money," says the policeman.

"I found it in your pocket," said I. "It's a twenty-dollar bill."

"Oh?" said he. "Well, I suppose you've got to see it through now. Just let my wife catch hold of me, Mr. Policeman, and I'll go along, too."

So they let go, and me and my old man, that never was disrespected before, went along to the station-house; me crying, he a-saying things under his breath, sich as "darn it," "consarn it," "massy sakes alive," and "Jerusalem," and other pious kinds 'o swearin'. We went into a room where there was a fat gentleman that called me prisoner and told the German to make his charge.

"Dis woman is pass a gounterfeit moneys on me," said the man.

"I didn't," says I.

"Yes, you did," says my husband: "the worst bill I ever saw in my life. And, judge, jest look onto the back and you'll see 'This money is bad' writ on it. I writ it there, anyhow."

"So it is," said the judge. "Where did you get the bill, madam?"

"Out of his pocket," said I, looking at my husband.

"Stole it!" said the judge.

"Are you in the habit of having counterfeit money in your old pants, sir?" said the judge to Mr. Copper.

"No, I hain't: but I'll tell you how this happened. Me and my wife belong to the church, and I am one of the deacons. About six months ago we had a revival. One Friday night I says to my wife: 'Mary, goin' to meetin'?' Says she: 'No, I reckon not; I'm goin' to do up some chores I've neglected. Go along and take Ann Jane.' That's our girl."

"Stick to the point, sir."

"So I be," said my husband. "So I went. We heard the usual preachin' and prayin', and it come time for me to rise along o' Mr. Yooler and hand round the plate. He went down the right, me down the left. At last I came to a stranger, a rough fellow, we'd never seen before. He spoke to me.

"'How much have you collected, sir?' says he.

"'About $10,' says I.

"'I've been amazingly impressed by the prayin', and I'd like to make an offering' but I've only got $20. I can't afford $20, but I'll give you $10. You can change it.'

"'Certainly,' says I. And I counts he collection—$10.02—and takes his money. Before I got up the aisle again he's up and gone; then young Davis—he's in a bank—he says, 'Let's see it,' and the minute he looked at it, says he, 'Counterfeit.' That rascal had tricked us, and, of course, I made up the ten he got, and I was too ashamed to tell wife when I got home. I jest writ 'this is bad' on it, so's it mightn't ever be mistook. You can inquire of our church folks if you don't believe me."

"It seems a plausible story," said the judge, "and if you'll pay Mr. Cohen for the shawl, doubtless he will withdraw the charge."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Cohen.

So Adeniram paid for the shawl, and we went home. 'Twasn't a very pleasant journey, and I never took any comfort in the shawl.

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house all marble and de back gate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

Mrs. High (very English):—"Bridget, see if the brougham (broom) is at the door? Bridget—"An' what would ye be wantin' wid the broom, mum?" Mrs. H.—"I am going out to ride." Bridget—Och, murther, it's a witch she is, to be ridin' out on a broom! I'll be after lavin' at once for service wid a dacent family."

HISTORICAL.

THE BRITISH LION.

The Lion in the British coat of arms was the symbol of Duke Rollo of Normandy, and came in with William the Conqueror. On the other side was formerly the red dragon of Wales, placed there by Henry VII. For that James the II substituted the unicorn, from the Royal arms of Scotland.

WHY THEY CAME TO CHURCH.

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV, His Majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only him and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the King. "I caused it to be given out, Sire," replied Fenelon, "that Your Majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you may know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the king."

LINCOLN'S CAR.

There is still running in good condition on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad the car in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Buffalo to Albany on his way to Washington for his first inauguration. The ceiling is decorated with the national flag, and at one end is a portrait of Lincoln and at the other one of Washington. The car, now known as No, 540, was new in February, 1861, and was decorated for the purpose of carrying the President.

A NUISANCE WORTH MILLIONS.

The Pittsburg Times has the following story of an early discovery of natural gas in that region, and its reception by an unappreciative public. In 1827 there lived in Washington county, Pa., a farmer by the name of McCook. McCook's farm was situated on the old National pike, eight or ten miles out of Brownsville. In attempting to dig a well a short distance back from the pike he struck a large flow of natural gas. This by accident became ignited, and the flame it gave forth scared the horses passing on the pike, and many runaways occurred. This went on for some time, until the authorities in that section passed an ordinance stigmatizing it as a nuisance, and compelling McCook to suppress it as such, which he did. Thus what the citizens of Pittsburg now consider the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, over half a century ago the citizens of Washington county considered the greatest nuisance.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTE'S CRIB.

Among a large number of original papers relating to this probably self-deluded woman some of the oddest are those which describe the gifts made to her by her followers in anticipation of the promised birth. The value of these amounted, according to the calculations of some, to several thousand pounds; but of all, the most conspicuous must have been the superb crib, of which an illustration was published at the time. It was actually exhibited for some days at the warehouse of an eminent upholsterer in Aldersgate Street, and inspected by "hundreds of genteel persons of both sexes." On the rim of the canopy was inscribed the words, "A Free-Will Offering by Faith to the Promised Seed." Whether Joanna was a hysterical enthusiast or an artful impostor, she must have made a pretty good thing of her malady from first to last. In a broadside published in 1814, dedicated "to les Gobbes mouches Anglois," we were informed that it is computed that the number of persons who received seals up to 1808 amounted to upward of 6,400. Each of these considered that seal as a passport to heaven. The sealing was stopped, for some unknown reason, in 1808. The price of the seal was originally a guinea, and was subsequently reduced to 12s.

In the Way.

We were driving past a Dakota settler's house, when he came out and said:—

"Surveying' 'nother railroad?"

"No."

"Ain't? I sw'ar I told the old woman we got to move the house again."

"Had trouble with the railroad surveyors?"

"Yes—been shakin' my house 'round all summer. First some men come along in a buggy, set up some long, slim, barber-pole-lockin' sticks, 'stuck up a three-legged dufunny, humped it down and squinted through it, an' then says they: 'Old hoss, you got to move your house 'bout four rods, 'cause we're going to lay the track of the Dakota and Gum-Weed Fork railroad right through here!'"

"So you moved it?"

"Pulled her right out o' the way. I ain't the man to hinder no public improvements. Then some more come along an' squinted an' peeked around, an' says they: 'Mister Granger, we're sorry; but we'll have to trouble you to yank your house round 'bout six rods to the south.' I made a bee line an' we yanked her."

"Didn't that settle it?"

"No. In 'bout a week I caught some men a squintin' an' I called the boys an' we put jackscrews under the house, an' then a asked the fellers where we should go. 'Jes' haul her 'bout a quarter of a mile due west, old man,' says they, an' 'fore night me'n' the boys had her hauled. I left the wheels right under it that time, an' told Ike not to unyoke the oxen."

"You didn't have to move again?"

"Yes, but I did. Next mornin' 'fore we was up 'long come a committee from town an' condemned the house an' ordered me to move it inside of ten minutes to make room for the Great Dakota an' North Pole Route. We hooked up an' was snakin' it along while my wife got breakfast, when, down come a big fat man with half a dozen double chains an' begun givin' me hail Columbia for drivin' 'crost the right o' way of the Great Dakota and Oshkosh Road, an' while I was poundin' the oxen the sheriff threatened to arrest me for obstructin' the depot grounds of the Great Dakota Open-Air Blizzard Line. I jes' managed to git my house off onto a piece o' Gover'ment land an' then set an' watched the surveyors comin' on the run for the next week."

"Didn't any of the roads build?"

"Oh, no, no; they tell me down town that they all got their stocks sold to Eastern speculators, so there ain't no need o' buildin'. Whew, but you orter see the little pine stakes stuck in my place; you can't walk 'crost it in the night 'thout fallin' down faster'n you can get up!"

The Whole Story.

Ben Jonson lived in the time when poets were not only expected to write all sorts of rhymes for pay, but were generally very glad to get such jobs as composing epitaphs for rich men's tombstones, and versified compliments for popular coffee-houses.

No doubt, if Longfellow had lived in that day, he would not have had occasion to be angry with the man who should have called upon him, as a certain salve peddler once did, with a request to write a poem in praise of his salve, which he would have printed on slips and circulated in advance, to advertise his wares.

But even Ben Jonson was sometimes put to his wits' end to get up rhymes in praise of his rich patrons. He was once requested by a young man to write the epitaph of a man who had died and left him, the young man, a large estate. The poet wanted to know what the dead man had done, what he was remarkable for.

"Well," said the young man, "I can't say that he ever did anything."

"Did he ever give away money in charity?"

"N-no," said the young man; "not that I ever heard of."

"Was he reputed to have done any kind acts?"

"No."

"Just lived, and kept his money, and died in the same place, eh?"

"That was about all."

"How old was he when he died?"

"Forty-six," said the young man."

"Well, that's something. I suppose there must be an epitaph. Let me see."

Jonson paused and wrote a moment.

"How will this serve?" he asked.

The young man took the bit of paper on which Jonson had written:

"Here lies a man was born and cried,
Told six and forty years, and died!"

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1887.

A CONTRAST.

An assertion without foundation, if made repeatedly and not as often refuted, will, through time, become as effective as if it were true. During the last general election, grave charges were made against almost every Conservative candidate brought out in the various constituencies. If certain of our contemporaries were to be believed every constituency in the Province and Dominion was corrupted and bought by the Conservative party. We do not intend to proclaim the Conservatives utterly free from illegal practices during elections, but would desire to call attention the result of two election trials which have been before the courts of late. In Kingston the election of Sir Jno. MacDonald was contested on the grounds of bribery and corruption, and in Laprairie the return of Mr. Goyette a supporter of the Mercier Government, has been protested. What we wish to call particular attention to is the fact that a Cabinet Minister was concerned in both trials, the premier of the Dominion and the Hon. James McShane, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Quebec. As to the relative purity of the two parties, hear what the courts say:

KINGSTON, December 8.—The election petition against the return of Sir John A. McDonald as member for Kingston was abandoned this morning and the Liberals will meet the costs. The Judge said the election was an exceptionably pure one, that both parties acted nobly and that some disreputable characters had endeavoured to sell their franchise, but he did not think they were successful. The county attorney was advised to prosecute Dogherty and Smith, who claimed to have been bribed and then for a reward turned informers, for perjury or obtaining money under false pretences, both of which were made out of their evidence.

So much for the purity of the premier's actions and election. Mr. McShane's turn comes now. Mr. Aimie Bourassa, of Laprairie, took a very active part in the Laprairie election and in his evidence said:

Mr. McShane told the carter to stop at Damase Emond's house, and we were there some time. I asked him if he was for us and he replied: "Even if you were to give me $100 I would not vote for you."

Q Did you give him any money?

WITNESS.—Yes. I gave him $10.—two $5 bills. This money had been given me to pay him.

Q. By whom was this money given to you?

A. By Hon. Mr. McShane, who accompanied me. He gave it to me without saying why. He got out alone and left me in the carriage, but a few minutes afterwards he came out and told me to go in. Then he gave me the money and said to me, "Give that to the father." I went in and said to the father, "Are you for us?" We took a drink together and on shaking hands to go away I left the money in his hand without saying anything. I do not know if he understood me. After that we went to different places places in the village. We went into a field where Leon Dupuis and Alphonse Fourcatult were working. On seeing them we said: "Let us pay these men their day's work and send them to vote." I asked them if they were going to vote. Dupuis said they were not going as they had work to do. I offered him $1 saying, "go and vote. We will pay your way and we will not hurt your conscience." Dupuis refused, although I insisted and I tried to put the money in his purse. I believe in the end I put the money in my pocket."

Further comment is unnecessary.

Since writing the above we notice that in consequence of the foregoing evidence, Mr. Goyette has resigned and the petitioners have made application for the disqualification of the Hon. Jas. McShane and Mr. Bourassa, which if granted will deprive them of any poltical rights for a period of seven years.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

While much is being said concerning Commercial Union by press and public, very few can give a satisfactory definition of the term, not because of any difficulty in finding language to express it, but simply because of ignorance as to what is involved in the name. This ignorance is not confined to the unintelligent, nor is it the fault of the public, for the reason that in all its promoters have said, no distinct conception can be gained of what they propose in reference to a change in our trade relations with United States. The Montreal *Gazette* at the request of many inquirers has compiled from the different supporters of Commercial Union, a definition which seems to be the nearest approach to correctness. It means that Canada and United States shall adopt the same customs tariff, to be fixed by the United States, shall inforce it against the productions of all the rest of the world and that between the two countries there shall be neither custom houses nor customs duties. Mr. Wiman has said in a speech at Detroit that as against all the rest of the world the same rates of duty should be collected by Canada as are now levied by the United States, While between these two countries of North America the customs lines should be completely obliterated. If the English language does not deceive, the meaning of these words are plain. The whole control of our revenue laws are to be handed over to the United States. They will fix our tariffs, they shall receive, without a struggle, one of those privileges of free government that Canada struggled for years to obtain. To understand the position thoroughly, let no see what the Americans think about it themselves. The Chicago *Times* said:

If the Dominion will take our tariff laws as they are, and as Congress may choose to modify them, and as our Treasury department and courts may construe them, well and good. This country may agree to such an arrangement as that, but it will never agree to accept the Dominion laws, or to put the whole business of tariff making out of Congress or into the hands of some joint high commission. * * * Unless, therefore, the Dominion is prepared to make a *complete and unconditional surrender of all control over its tariff*, and accept whatever tariff our Congress may choose to enact from time to time, the scheme of commercial union, in the sense in which that phrase is used, is entirely out of the question.

And what benefits is Canada likely to receive for the unconditional surrender of its own tariff? The admission of certain of our products free of duty into United States. The price of dairy produce would certainly not be influnced in one way or another, because the great market for our dairy produce is not in the United States but in England. The cheese market of this country is not affected by the market of the States. So with grain and most of our cattle and sheep trade. Free admission into the United States would not add the fraction of a cent to the general price of any of these great items of farm exports. A simple reciprocity treaty is one thing, commercial union is another. Reciprocity means free exchange of goods between the two countries, each retaining her rights as a self governing body. Commercial union is a free exchange of goods between the two countries, but Canada must surrender her rights as a self governing, body insofar as her tariffs are concerned, abdicate her control over her fiscal arrangements and place herself at the mercy of another power.

THE COUNTY vs. LACHUTE TOWN.

The relations between the county of Argenteuil and the Town of Lachute, which were about to be amicable, have been strained by the foolish, uncalled for and useless action of the County Council at the meeting on Wednesday last. Here are the facts. Without the knowledge of the town, an amendment was passed to the civil code whereby Lachute is compelled to pay for the erection of the Court House. By the unfair and in fact criminal valuation of the other townships, the town is brought in to pay more than its share towards the erection of the said building. This cannot be disputed, for here are the figures: Lachute Town valued at $129,735.50, while the whole township of Chatham containing some of the best property of the county, is only valued at $335,700. We ask our readers whether the whole township of Chatham, reaching from the Grenville line on one side to Lachute on the other and extending from the Ottawa River ten or eleven miles north, is not of more value than Lachute Town, which is contained within an area of about 2 miles square. However, Lachute town is asked to pay $2,814.76, while Chatham is asked to pay only $2,198.33. We do not take Chatham as a special example, St. Andrews and other municipalities are likewise under valued. After being asked to pay the largest portion, and more than their rightful share, the town has never been consulted, nor has it had any voice whatsoever, either in choosing a site, selecting the plans and style of building or the material used. Not that we have any doubts as to the quality of the work being done, as Mr. Dunbar has made a very careful supervision ot it, but no doubt the town, while acknowledging the capacity of the county to spend the town's money to good advantage, considers itself old enough at least, to give some little advice as to such expenditure. These are hardships under which the town has been suffering. However, our opinion and desire, together with the majority of the rate payers of the town, was to pay the tax and settle the matter amicably. But in order that they might establish their position and protect themselves from suits of their own rate payers the Town Council acted perfectly right in taking advice as to their responsibility. After such consultation and in accordance with the general wish of the rate payers, a resolution was passed and the following copy transferred to the Secretary of the County Council and was read at the Council on Wednesday:—

LACHUTE, 9th Dec.

To the Warden and Councillors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMAN.—At a general session of the Lachute Town Council held on the seventh instant it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary-Treasurer proceed to the levying of the tax for the new Court House and registry office now being erected and that the Secretary-Treasurer notify the Warden and Secretary of the County Council that the Council is now proceeding to collect the tax.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. SIMPSON.
Secretary-Treasurer.

The County Council instead of congratulating themselves on the possibilities of collecting from Lachute without going to law, passed the following resolution and forwarded it to the Secretary of Lachute Town which must be taken as a reply:—

Extract from the minutes of session of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil of date of 14th December 1887.

"Moved by Councillors Mayor Brown seconded by Councillor Mayor Strong and unanimously resolved that the arrears of taxes due this County Council by the Municipality of Lachute Town in this County be at once collected and that the Secretary-Treasurer of this Council be instructed to write to the said Town Corporation notifying them to that effect, and that unless the said Taxes are immediately paid, that the said Secretary-Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to place the account of said arrears of taxes into the hands of J. A. N. McKay Esq. the attorney of the County for him to take the necessary steps for the recovery of same by a suit before the proper tribunal.

[Certified to be a true extract.]
G. J. WALKER,
Secy-Treas. Mun. Council,
County of Argenteuil.

By the above it will be seen that Lachute Town is not desirous of law, but it is the County Council, for by their resolution they have not given the Town two days to prove their good faith, but have instructed their Attorney to proceed *immediately* against the town. There could be only two reasons for such action: 1st, to establish their right to collect; 2ndly, to hasten payment. There was no need to establish their right to collect, for the town, by their letter, virtually acknowledged that their right was not disputed, and that they were willing to pay. And as to the payment, the county is in a much worse position than before, because as the Secretary of the Town collected the taxes he would pay them over, but now the case may remain in court for two or more years at the will of the attorneys. Why then did the council hand over such arbitrary powers to their attorney? Why did they not authorize their attorney to proceed against the two other municipalities, of whose assessment not one cent has been paid? Why single out Lachute after they had expressed their willingness to pay? The Council are not requiring the money at present as they have sufficient funds to pay the estimate for the month of January. Why not give the town 20 days to prove their good faith, as they have done with the other municipalities? These are questions which the rate payers will ask the members of the County Council. While Lachute Town had resolved to waive the possibilities of contesting successfully the tax, and had agreed to pay rather than put the county to trouble, yet, when they seem so anxious to enter into the courts, the town is quite prepared to contest the case. The responsibility of the law suit, however, rests entirely with the County Council.

IT is said the Fishery Commission have reached no settlement of the difficulty, owing to the fact that Sir Charles Tupper will not allow Canada's rights to be overlooked in any way whatever.

THE Session of Dominion Parliament is called for January 11th, but it is expected the house will not meet before February 1st.

AT a meeting of the Town Council held on Wednesday Dec. 7th, it was resolved that the Secretary Treasurer is hereby authorized to proceed at once to levy the assesment for our share of the tax for the building of the Court House.

THE Dominion expenditure for November and October was $12,820,768, while the revenue was $14,589,840, showing a surplus of $1,769,073. During the first five months of the fiscal year the revenue has increased $409,932 and the expenditure has decreased $262,379.

The most thrilling tale of Montreal robberies has just been made known by the arrest of Detectives Fahey and Naegele of Montreal, for the commission of several robberies. For a number of years past several very important robberies have taken place and these men engaged to track the robbers, or in other words to track themselves. So it would seem at least.

PROPOSED NEW LINE TO OTTAWA.

The Member for Argenteuil Urges Its Construction Upon the Officials of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P, for Argenteuil, having been furnished with the plans and data in connection with the proposed new line to Ottawa via Ste. Eustache, St. Andrew's and Carillon, that gentleman waited upon Mr. W. Wainwright, assistant manager of the Grand Trunk railway, and urged upon him the construction of the line, pointing out its many advantages, including the splendid facilities at Grenville Bay for the loading and unloading of lumber. Mr. Wainwright, in the course of the interview, showed that he appreciated the advantages offered. Besides the federal and provincial subsidies, a number of the parishes have offered liberal bonuses.—*Gazette.*

Bear It In Mind.

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health no one can deny. Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[*All matter intended for this column must addressed to J. W. McOuat, Box 122, Lachute, Que.*]

What Lachute requires as much as anything is a greater interest in the public.

Lachute has lately had a grand religious revival, and let us labor still, that lasting good may come from such an arousing in spiritual things. Are there not other matters in which we are dying if not already dead? It would seem as though there were. Twenty years ago our town was very small, yet, at that time, it could boast a public Library, a Mechanics' Institute; but to-day there are no books to which access may be had, no place in which an hour may be spent in public, except it be in a public house or place of business. We do not say *there are no books*, because there are many valuable books, the remnant of a former Mechanics' Institute and Lending Library. These books are at present beneficial to no one. Young people are becoming men and women and valuable reading is being denied them, simply by the lack of public energy to resuscitate a most useful institution. We are informed that considerable Government aid was given to assist the Institute in former years and why should we not do something to secure the privileges then enjoyed. One citizen has expressed a liberal willingness to aid financially in any movement for a public library and no doubt there are others who will do the same.

Huntingdon has erected a new Academy much to its credit. The old building is not to be discarded, but is to be still used as a part of the school. We are glad to see such progress and only wish that other schools could be induced to follow such a noble example, in procuring suitable buildings for High School work.

Iroquois, Ontario, has invested $16,000 in a beautiful High School building. We hope for something of the same in Lachute.

Christmas Examinations occupy now the minds of our pupils throughout the county. We wish them all success in their endeavours.

In Brief, And To The Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy, food bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work ik reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy five cents.

XMAS HYMN.

8664884
Tine-Ecce Agnus.

Behold, our Saviour Christ!
No room for Him found,
In all the earth around,
Save cattle shed.
And these, the Incarnate Son of God,
Was born, to shed for us His blood,
Our Saviour Christ.

Behold, our Saviour Christ!
Low in a manger bed
Reclines His holy head,
In calm repose,
For us He came in lowly guise,
For us He made the sacrifice,
Our Saviour Christ.

Behold, our Saviour Christ!
The angels hymn His birth,
Peace and goodwill on earth
To men be known.
And as they sing the happy song,
The Shepherds see the glorious throng,
Of Angel host.

Behold, our Saviour Christ!
The Shepherds haste to see,
The babe on Mary's knee,
And worship Him.
Then wondering, go away, to tell,
The advent of Emmanuel,
Our Saviour Christ.

Behold, our Saviour Christ!
Angels attend His birth,
Proclaim through all the earth
That He has come.
And they, who on His word believe,
Shall everlasting life receive,
Through Jesus Christ.

KATE S. MASSIAH,
Lachute.

Chief of Police Paradis, of Montreal, is seriously ill.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Grant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound an for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results.

The annual meeting of the Domion Commercial Travellors' association was held in Montreal on Saturday evening.

Kept In Good Humor.

This injunction applies not only to the mental but the physical welfare. Salt rheum erysipelas, and all obstinate humors of the blood are perfectly curable by Burdock Blood Bitters.

The old man Fortier, who for the murder of Michael Keenan, at St. Sylvestre, was in April at Quebec, sentenced to three years, imprisonment, has been pardoned. Fortier is 83 years of age and is suffering from a combination of diseases, which would have ended his life in prison.

A Quarter Of A Century.

For more than twenty-five years has Hagyard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

On The Platform.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

A Frequent Annoyance.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headache? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters sold by all dealers in medicine,

---

The rector of St. Patrick's school Quebec Brother John nee Thos. O'Brien, dropped dead in St. Patrick's church while attending service. Heart disease was the cause.

Scrofulous humors, erysipelas, canker, and catarrh, can be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "I have used this medicine in my family, for scrofula, and know, if it is taken persistently, it will eradicate this terrible disease."—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Grenville, Tenn.

The corporation of Quebec are to pay all costs of the present test case of this Salvation army, but will not carry it to any higher court or pay further expenses.

A clear head is indictive of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor.

A Permenant Cure.

Under date of Aug. 21, 1887, we received a letter from Mr. W. H. SHAW, Clifton House, St. John, N. B., for many years a highly respected resident of Carleton, N. B. This gentleman (now 80 years of age,) was for many years afflicted with *Catarrh*. It extended to his throat causing *Loss of Voice* for two years, until he tried Grahm's Resolvent Powders. A single package of these restored his voice, and a box of Grahm's Catarrhine, effectually cured the Catarrh. This was five years ago. Mr. Shaw writes that he would not be without the Catarrhine for any money, for, on taking cold in his head, he simply uses a pinch or two before retiring, sleeps soundly, and rises all right in the morning. Price 25 cents r box. Orders taken at WATCAMAN office. Sent by mail at the above price.

Prepared by T. GRAHAM & SON, Prescott, Ont.

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,

Montreal Business College.

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses.—La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. * * * * The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star.

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address
DAVIS & BUIE,
Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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

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.

Christmas & New Year's Cards
—AT THE—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE
—IN GREAT VARIETY—

The richest and most varied ever offered to the public in Lachute. Call and examine them.

—{MUSIC BOXES.}—

A large assortment of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. —Childrens in great variety, consisting of Picture Books, &c., Dolls, Whistles, Necklaces, Wax Beads, Drums, Tambourcines, Pile up Blocks, Tin Rattles, Wood Horns, Metallophons, Bellows, Toys, Wood Shovels, Pointers, Sleds, &c., &c., Cups and Saucers, Vauces, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS.

Photograph and Autograph Albums—very rich.

MUSIC BOOKS.

"Sing Out," White Brothers. Songs & Solos. "The Canadian Reviva Singer." Sheet Music. Miller's Farmer's Almanac for 1888. Red and black sealing wax, &c.

R. W. KERR.

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.

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

WANTED!

1000 Bushels OATS AND 100 Bushels BEANS

FRASER Bros.
Lachute.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have received a very fine assortment of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Ahead of anything we ever had before.

Highest market prices paid for
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
DUCKS,
CHICKENS,
PORK,
BUTTER
and WHITE BEANS.

HUGH FRASER, Jr,

Lachute, Nov. 30th, 1887. 12-ly

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

St. Andrews, Oct. 6th, 1884.

GO TO
HOPE'S

For self rising Flour, pastry Flour, Bread Flour.

GO TO HOPE'S for Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, Scons.

GO TO HOPE'S for Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, new Dates, new Figs, Spanish Grapes, (very fine) Spanish Onions.

GO TO HOPE'S for new Grenoble Walnuts, new Almonds, new Brazil Nuts, fresh roasted Pea Nuts, every day.

GO TO HOPE'S for choice pure, Candy, fresh and of first quality.

GO TO HOPE'S for Sultanna Raisins, seedless and the proper cake Raisin, all clean ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for fresh Currants, clean and ready for use.

GO TO HOPE'S for Cake Supplies.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.
BRANCH STORE, WEST END, 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

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.

LACHUTE
Flour Mills.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OCILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT 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.

THOMAS ORAGNS!

—: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.

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.

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.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
IN LARGE VARIETY at
T. JOUSSE'S
JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES

Chatham, July 22nd 1887

CARTER'S



ADVERTISEMENT.

EVERYTHING FRESH,
EVERYTHING NEW
IN
FOOT WEAR.

No Pre-Adamite Job Lot Purchases
AT
CARTER'S
SHOE STORE,
MEIKLES BLOCK.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife or any of the members of my family after this date.

[Signed] JNO. McDONALD,
Brownsburg, Que.
16-3in.

FARM for SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM in River Rouge containing VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS. For particulars apply to
JOHN McGREGOR.
River Rouge, St. Andrews, Que.



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Stoves.—McOuat & McRae.
Pianos & Organs.—Prof. Smith.
Dry Lumber for Sale.—Mathew J. Strong.
Gloves.—S. Carsley.
Change of Time—A. Gobeil.
Notice—Z. Roussille.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute eight days each month, from the 8th to the 15th.

Argenteuil Lodge, A. F. & A. M., intend giving a social to their friends in Mr. A. Boa's new building on the evening of St. John's day, the 27th December instant.

The annual meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society will be held at Wilson's Hotel, St. Philippe on the 21st instant.

Mr. Hibbard will preach in Olivet Hall both morning and evening of Sabbath first.

NEW BRIDGE AT BROWNSBURG.—A sale of the construction of a new bridge will be held in Brownsburg to-morrow at 10 a. m. The bridge is commonly known as "Stalker's Bridge," and is situated over the West River near the Dominion Cartridge Factory. The new bridge will be a long needed improvement.

The sale of fancy and useful articles and social to be given by the Young Women's Sewing Society of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday, 22nd inst., at Mrs. Weir's house. Sale commencing at 1 p. m., and social at 7 p. m. As the object of the society is a laudable one and the fancy work, etc. are unusually attractive a good attendance is desired. Admission to social 15c.

On Friday evening last a Court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted by Mr. Jones D. H. C. R., in Olivet Hall.

The following officers were elected and immediately installed:

W. C. R.—W. J. Simpson.
W. V. R.—G. F. Calder.
W. R. S.—J. S. Riddell.
W. F. S.—G. L. Moir.
W. T.—T. Jousse.
S. W.—R. T. Manley.
J. W.—Duncan Joss.
S. B.—James Marshall.
J. B.—John Mitchell.
P. C. R.—J. R. McOuat.
Chaplain—G. Bishop.
Physician—Wm. Smith, M. D.
Court Deputy—A. Boa.

TOWN COUNCIL.—At a meeting held last Friday night, there were present the Mayor, Couns. Hope, Bedard, Bertrand, Patenaude and Rodrigue. The market committee recommended that the Council purchase a hay scale and grant no license to any person in town to weigh hay. It was also recommended that the Town Officer be instructed to take the names of all persons not paying their market fees, and that such persons be prosecuted. The Chairman of the Road Committee was instructed to inform those whose tenders for cleaning sidewalks have been accepted, to stop work. Several amendments to the Market By-law was proposed, one of which imposes a penalty on the buyer of any goods on which the market fee has not been paid.

At a meeting on Wednesday night last it was resolved not to enforce the By-law.

TEA IN OLIVET HALL.—The Union Sabbath School of the West End, gave a tea meeting in Olivet Hall on Monday evening last and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, quite a large number attended. The programme was very well executed, (not changed), and the tables well served by an excellent staff of young ladies, under the superintendence of Mrs. Fish. Olivet Hall generally ranks first in preparing "good things" for children, but a new feature and one that will add lustre to its name was the introduction of what might be termed "Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas Cake." The musical and literary part of the programme was as usual, about perfection, consisting of addresses from the chairman, Mr. Fish, who should have been a school teacher, because of his successful management of the little folk. Messrs Armstrong, McPhail and Hiscock also gave short addresses. There were besides, songs, recitations etc.,

Personal.

Mrs. T. Patterson and Miss Hayes, of Troy, N. Y., are in Lachute on a visit to Mr. R. Patterson.

Mr. Frank Weir has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the school Board caused by the retirement of F. C. Ireland, Esq.

Mr. Frank MacKelcan and wife Q. C. of Hamilton and Miss Dunlop are visiting at Rev. Mr. Mackie's. Mr. McKelcan is a lawyer of superior standing in Ontario.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, B. A., who has been in Ottawa employed on the staff of the *Evening Journal* goes to Toronto to assume a position on the *Empire*.

Mr. G. W. Cornwall Manager of the Huntingdon Organ Company, was in Lachute this week doing quite a lively business, with the local agent Mr. G. W. Sangster, selling Organs.

WEDDING BELLS.

Last Wednesday society circles were excited by the marriage of Miss Mary M. Mackie, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Mackie, to Wm. Scott, Esq., of the firm of A. McKay & Co., Ottawa. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Forlong, assisted by the father of the bride. For upwards of an hour before the ceremony, the church was well filled with invited guests and others, who were conducted to their places by the ushers, Messrs. Alex. Scott and Jno Mackie. About 3.30 the groom accompanied by the groomsmen Mr. T. M. McKay and Master Fred McKelcan, entered and took their places in front of the altar. Shortly afterwards the bride arrived on the arm of her father followed by four bridesmaids, Miss Dunlop Miss B. Forlong, Miss E. Christie and Miss Maude Mackie. The bride was dressed in white *moire antique* with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white china silk with buttercup satin. Miss Mackie has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most beautiful young ladies in Lachute, and on this occasion looked more charming than even brides generally do. After receiving the congratulations of friends and relatives, the wedding party drove to the Manse where an "At Home" was given, at which the usual toasts were proposed and the party was entertained by a song from Mrs. McKelcan and music on the violin by Mr. T. C. Becket. Among the 60 or 70 guests present were visitors from Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, etc. The presents were costly and numerous. A "Grand father's Clock," mahogany, mounted in brass was presented from the employees of the firm of A. McKay & Co., and a cabinet of silver from the other members of the firm. The groom presented the bridesmaids with handsome pearl brooches, and the groomsmen presented each bridesmaid with a boquet and boquet holder. The happy couple left by the 6.30 train for the East. At the station a large crowd assembled to bid adieu to the newly married pair, and as the train moved out loud cheers were given. The universal respect shown on this occasion is no doubt, a personal tribute to Rev. Mr. Mackie and his family.

"DOUBLES."

Some Instances in Real Life Like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Stevenson's astounding story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has struck a popular chord. In the story the doctor becomes, as he sees fit, the tall, fine-looking, truly good Jekyll, or the small, ill-favored, diabolical Hyde. In his fine mansion he was Jekyll, a gentleman. In the mean barracks he was Hyde, a villain.

This imaginary gift or power of self-transformation, is utilized in *Vice-Versa*, and other stories.

The peculiar, and hence fascinating, feature of such tales, lies in the idea of a physical transformation. The discovery that men have been leading double lives has become an almost every day occurance, as is so strongly illustrated in "Jim the Penman."

There are thousands of men in our communities who are leading double lives. Men who pretend to be saints, but are sinners; Sunday-School superintendants, who turn out defaulters; temperance lecturers who prove to be addicted to strong drink; reformers, "for what there is in it." The world is full of this double living, which indicates positive lack of character.

In the learned professions how they thrive! Hear the lawyer demanding, in the name of justice, the acquittal of the client he knows is guilty; the preacher advocating in public a creed he privately decries. Note the physician professionally tied down to a school he does not follow in his practice. There comes to us a peculiar instance of this duplicity.

Some years ago there was put upon the market a proprietary remedy—Warner's safe cure,—a specific for all kidney disorders. Prior to its discovery there had been no sure remedy for these disorders, which lead quickly to bright's disease, and other kidney, liver and blood ailments so much dreaded. The efficacy of the remedy was soon shown, yet because it was a proprietary remedy the medical profession, as such refused to recommend its use. Nevertheless Dr. Gunn, of New York a practitioner of great repute as to be independent of schools, declares "The ingredients of the remedy are among the most valuable medicines of *materia medica*," and says he knows the medicine is used by leading physicians, but they will not let their patients know they employ it.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who represented manful independence in his profession, and who was prone to decry all kinds of medicine, yet spoke in the highest terms of Warner's safe cure, and said, were he a victim of any kidney disease—and most diseases originate in such disorders—he should certainly use it. Thousands of less candid physicians secretly prescribe it in circles of their own.

Is it the fact, that this double living, this moral duplicity among men is a growing evil, that makes this class of books so popular?

Fifth Military District Camp.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

CHER AMI.—As it is a desire of many (and your military correspondent not returned from a sea voyage), to have the next annual district Camp at Lachute, no time should be lost in having the matter well considered by the municipal, town and county Councils before Dominion Parliament opens for business. What is necessary and will be required free of cost to the the military authorities, is some field near Lachute, sufficiently large for camp and parade ground with a good supply of drinking and bathing water, near a rifle range for infantry practice. These might be secured, as Lachute has some natural advantages for camping grounds. Should the transports of the various corps cost the government more to Lachute than to some other camping ground, this might be overcome by getting C. P. Ry. authorities to give a special rate to Lachute. If desired, the civil powers should attend to this without much delay. Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G., at Montreal, is the person who has the choice of a camping ground.

Yours truly,
E. A. HODGSON.

Deux Rivers, Ont., Dec. 12, 1887.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the County Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday. There were present Couns. Dunbar, Jekill, Brown, Paquette, Simpson, Cook, Seale, Strong, Chambers. In the absence of the Warden Mayor Pridham, it was resolved that Mayor Dunbar preside. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The following valuation rolls were presented and adopted.

Lachute Parish,	$422,591.
St. Andrews,	266,801
Chatham,	467,820
Grenville,	53,310
Grenville Augmentation,	189,108
Harrington,	54,735
Arundle,	67,034
Gore,	38,745
Wentworth.	56,890
Mille Isle,	31,920
Morin,	44,880
Howard,	24,210
Total,	$ 1,718,216

St. Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, Arundel and Howard, have been lowered in valuation, and Lachute Parish, Chatham, Grenville, and Augmentation and Morin have been increased. Mille Isle and Wentworth are the same as the old valuation. Mr. Filion's report on the monte road leading from Arsene Larose's Hotel, Grenville, was read. Moved by coun. Cushing, seconded by coun. Cook, that the report be laid over to the next meeting. A report was also received from Mr. Filion on a ditch between the township and village of Grenville, on lot 7, 2nd range. Moved by coun. Brown, seconded by Coun. Chambers that the report be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mayor Brown, seconded by Mayor Cushing, that the special superintendants bill of $18.00, be collected from the persons affected by said ditch—Carried.

The letter published in another column from the Secretary of the Lachute Town Council was read.

The Secretary reported that $6,921 had been paid in towards the Court House.

It was resolved that action be taken immediately against Lachute Town for the amount of the Court House tax.

A protest from J. Palliser against the building of the new Court House was read.

Moved by Coun. Cook, sec. by Coun Cushing, that Mr. Pridham be paid $30 advanced to Andrew Bell by him.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Brown, sec. by Coun. Cushing, that all surplus money be deposited in the Bank of Meikle & Walker until required. Council adjourned.

MARRIED.

CATTON—STOKOE.—On November 22nd 18-7, by the Episcopal Minister, John, second son of George Catton, of Beech Ridge, to Miss Ellen Stokoe, of Virginia, residing in Carson City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold; which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Mealville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

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.

S. Carsley's choice lined Kid Gloves and Mitts are a present suitable for any lady.—*Copied.*

Whatever may be the actual status of an individual, he is sure to be credited with a certain degree of respectability if his boots squeak.—*Tit-Bits.*

The show of Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves at S. Carsley's is worth calling to see.

IMPORTANT!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

Our stock of WINTER MANTLES, which is at present very large, we have decided to offer during the remainder of this month at the following extraordinary low prices, namely!—The entire stock of Fall and Winter Mantles will be offered until the end of December.

AT 50c IN THE DOLLAR
AT 66c IN THE DOLLAR
AT 75c IN THE DOLLAR
ACCORDING TO VALUE AND STYLE

UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,
UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,
UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,
UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,
UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,

That our Mantles at the original marked prices are the best value in this market, so that at 50c, 66c or 75c in the dollar, these goods are brought down to mere

NOMINAL PRICES.

Fleurs de Lys.

Having been favored with advance sheets of the volume, we take pleasure in announcing that Fleurs de Lys, and other poems by ARTHUR WEIR, will be published early this week. This author is a young man born in Montreal, who has devoted all time to the cultivation of letters, working conscientiously to make his productions correct and tasteful, and the consequence is that he has been welcomed in several of the principal journals of the country and received the commendation of some very exacting critics and editors. We bespeak the public favor for Mr. Weir's volume. It is a genuine little book. The subjects are well chosen, all interesting and several have the additional charm of being Canadian in inspiration, and they are all well done. Fleurs de Lys are true to their name, for they are really poetic flowers, and sure to please different classes of readers. There are three series in the book—that contained in the title, "The Roses" and "Miscellaneous." The mechanical execution is an additional attraction the whole being an excellent specimen of bookmaking.—*Star.*

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A supply of fine fresh Oysters has arrived at L. P. P. Rodrigue's, near C. P. R. station Lachute, Que.

MARKET!!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the

Public Market

is now open in LACHUTE TOWN in accordance with By-Law No. 28, in the building known as

Larmonth's Implement Building,

situated on Foundry street.

MARKET DAYS.—MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, from the hours of 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

For Market fees and all information required apply to the Market Clerk, or the undersigned,

F. X. BERTRAND,
Chairman Market Com

☞ On days other than Market days the fees shall be paid at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, WATCHMAN Office, next door to the Market.

Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1887.

JOB LOT

Overcoats (small sizes)	$6.00
Pea Jackets (large and small)	5.00
Under Coats	3.00
Fine do	5.00
Persian Lamb Caps	3.50
do do	6.00
do do	7.50

Turkeys, Geese and Chickens wanted—soon as weather is hard enough—The highest prices will be paid.

W. BANFORD.

CURTAINS!

In White Ecru, Crimson, Gold and other colorings, from 60c to $50 per pair. For best value see our Curtains just from the looms, effective, pretty and moderate in prices.

LIGGET & HAMILTON.

CARPETS!

Odd lines laid aside and marked for clearance.

LIGGET & HAMILTON.

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

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Northern Insurance Company,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital, 15,000,000

Branch Office for Canada,

1724, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

ROBERT W. TYRE,
Manager for Canada

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

PROFESSOR SMITH

Whose lengthened experience in the musical profession, guarantees good judgment in the selection of first class Organs and Pianofortes, and will henceforth devote his attention to the selling of

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS

which he is able to do, and to every purchaser will give

12 FREE LESSONS

to enable them to read Music.

Lachute, 16th Dec. 1887.

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 8th 1887.

DRY LUMBER FOR SALE.

CHOICE DRY SPRUCE, three years down of 1in., 1¼in., and 1½in., dressed and undressed. Also a stock of best shingles.

MATHEW J. STRONG,
Cambria

GRAND BAZAAR,

Under the auspices of St. Matthew's Ladies Guild of Grenville to be held in

GRENVILLE TOWN HALL,

lasting two days, beginning TUESDAY, 20th, & WEDNESDAY 21st DECEMBER.

Sales beginning at 10 A. M. each day The stock consisting of the works of the Ladies of St. Matthew Ladies Guild, Toys, Dolls, useful and fancy articles, suitable for Xmas presents. Refreshment table in the hall each day.

On the evening of 21st a closing entertainment will be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of St. Matthew's congregation, consisting of the following:

Tableaux, Charades, Songs and Instrumental Music.

ADMISSION 10c. Children half price.

Grenville, Dec, 8th, 1887.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

McOUAT & McRAE, LACHUTE.

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.

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 2 Cents for sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

NOTICE.

As I purpose residing in Montreal during the present winter, I give notice to parties wishing to see me in this vicinity that I will be at my residence in Lachute on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that time.

P. LANE, 12-

Lachute, 14th Nov. 1887.

HELP WANTED

AT THE NEW SANATORUM, a large Health Institution at Dansville Livingston County, New York, from fifteen to thirty strong, healthy girls, for the bath and other working departments. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of St. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Hibbard, St. Andrews, Mrs. Robert Meikle, Lachute, Miss J. Barclay, Carillon Hill. For particulars, as to wages, &c., apply, with references, to H. C. Davis, Cashier.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON, Co. N. Y



Everybody tells me so. Tells you what? That the undersigned is selling Pianos and Organs lower than any other person in the trade. If you do not believe this, call and be convinced.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, Dec. 8th, 1887.

MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, "Tenders for Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries," addressed to the Honorable the Minister Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon on Monday, 19th December.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where, also, sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz: The offices of Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department.

The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and of Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel.
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, 25th November, 1887. 15-

FOR SALE

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
Advocate.

12-t.f.

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 special business of it.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, December 8th, 1886.

NOTICE

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

J. B. CUSHING & Co

Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

Truly yours,
GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A large stock of the above R. T. MANLEY'S, all the newest varieties.

FURNITURE FURNITURE!

R. T. MANLEY has now a large stock of CHAIRS and ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at particularly low prices.

GROCERIES.
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
TEA SETS.
GLASSWARE.
BEDROOM SETS now on hand in great variety.

Highest prices given for farm produce.

R. T. Manley's.

LACHUTE MILLS.
(Post Office).

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,
Market Square, Lachute.

47-1y.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE time for receiving tenders for the construction of

A POST OFFICE AT St. Jerome, P. Q.,

is hereby extended to FRIDAY, the 30th day of December

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th December, 1887. 16-2

Call and see Miss McGillivray's Xmas Cards before purchasing elsewhere.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handls Hearse $10.00.

CHAS GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute.

PAINTING

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

Business Card.

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesdays he, will be at RODRIGUE'S Hotel, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville. Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1y

NO MORE PILLS!

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

STOVE COAL.
BLACKSMITH' COAL.
PRESSED HAY
LAND PLASTER
PLASTER OF PARIS
HULL CEMENT
LATHS
SHINGLES
SALT.

FEED of all kinds. FLOUR of best quality.

R. CRESWELL.

MILK! MILK!

All parties wishing MILK, apply to

L. C. BARRON,
Lachute,
Que.

10-6m.



DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

A session of the Court of Queen's Bench holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the village of Ste. Scholastique, in said district, on SATURDAY the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the common Goal of the said district, and all others that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district that they must be present then and there, with their records, rolls, indictments and other documents, in order to do those things which belong each of to them in their respective capacities.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 15-3
Ste. Scholastique, 6th December, 1887.

'The Cup that Cheers but not Inebriates,'

WALES' TEAS at 35 cents.

CHOICE GROCERIES for the Holiday trade. 6lb new Valencia Raisins for 50c.

A lot of pretty articles opened out, suitable for Christmas Presents. Call early for choice.

Highest prices paid for Dressed Poultry.

C. T. WALES & Co.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 9th, 1887.

A GREAT SECRET;

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER VIII.

There was dead silence in the railway-carriage as Mr. Shaw, on Mr. Beresford's suggestion, made a thorough search into every corner for some clue to the means by which they had all been stupefied before the perpetration of the robbery. But Mr. Beresford was not satisfied when the searcher, declaring that there was nothing further for them to discover, sat down.

"We have been under the influence of a narcotic, probably chloroform, and there must be some trace of it about. Why, the air is heavy with it still," said he; and the crippled gentleman set his own little detective to work, and Miss M'Leod obediently passed her hand along the seat until, when she got to the other end of the carriage, she suddenly cried, "There is a large stain here, on the cushion behind Mr. Blair's head. And it is wet."

Every one but the cripple looked, touched, sniffed; the sickly odor which had overpowered them all came from that spot, where the light drab cloth was stained a darker tint for the space of some two feet square, and even as they looked the stain was slowly spreading. Passing his hand upward over the saturated surface of the cloth, while, fascinated, the eyes of the rest followed every movement of his fingers, Mr. Shaw felt something hard just at the place where the cushioned side of the carriage protrudes to accommodate the head and back of the traveller. A little further examination discovered a neat slit along the line made by one of the straight creases in the cloth leading to a button. By means of this slit a flat glass bottle had been introduced into the stuffing of the cushion, just far enough from the end of the carriage not to come in contact with the head of the traveller who might sit in the corner. Blair, roused by the discovery from heavy apathy into furious excitement, wanted to pull the bottle out; but Mr. Shaw prevented this.

"We had better leave it just as it is," said he gravely. "Everything depends on finding how, when, and by whom it was put there. Look, the bottle has been placed on one side, and the cork is there, only out of the bottle. Wonder what the cork's for.

"To prevent our being overpowered too soon after leaving Paris, I should say," broke in Mr. Beresford. "The cork was probably put in so that the jolting of the train should gradually force it out, which cannot have happened until after we left Amiens, as we none of us felt sleepy till then."

"I cannot understand when the bottle can have been introduced. It must have taken some time, for everything has been done most neatly; and yet it must have been put there after we had taken our seats."

"Did you leave your places before the train started?"

"Yes, for just enough time to go to the buffet."

"Ah, that's it! You were watched, certainly by more than one person, probably by half a dozen."

"But we got the guard to lock the door."

"That may make the search easier; perhaps some one may have been seen to unlock it and enter the carriage."

"But it was still locked on our return!"

"Still, it must have been during that absence that the mischief was done, for you never left the carriage again except at Amiens, where the only person who came in was the guard, who helped Miss M'Leod out and stayed talking to me until she got in again."

But talk as they might, and as they did, until they got to Calais, there was no other conclusion to come to than that the unseen robbery which had just been committed in their very presence was, from all points of view, impossible; and poor Blair, in spite of their assurances that the telegram to Lord Keighley would reach him in time for him to stop payment of the notes, was scarcely sane by the time the train drew near to Calais. He showed a dull surprise when Mr. Shaw, on whom, in this emergency, he leaned helplessly, expressed his intention of adhering to his acceptance of Mr. Beresford's invitation to "Les Bouleaux."

"Then I will come into Calais to-morrow and go back to Paris if necessary, and make a regular British fuss about the matter, and have all the officials on the line questioned, and kick up such a deuce of a row about it that they shall arrest somebody, if only for the sake of getting rid of me. And you, Blair, must not lose a moment's time when you get to England in going to Lord Keighley, wherever he may be, and insisting upon seeing him at once even if he is in bed."

"If I ever reach England," said Blair, in deepest despondency.

For one momemt] the blank stare of utter hopelessness in the unhappy man's eyes seemed to make his friend hesitate, but only for a moment; then he laid his hand upon Blair's shoulder with a heartiness which made the touch almost a blow.

"Come, pull yourself together, man. This is not the sort of misfortune one can afford to sit down and look at. If you will only rally your pluck, and work as energetically on your side of the Channel as I will on mine, we'll have that money back and save our character as sure as my name's what it is."

The genial heartiness of his tone did seem to revive the old man's spirits a little, and as the train drew into the Calais station he began to roll up his rug with the air of a man who entertained the possibility of his wanting it again.

The telegraphing along the line had already done its work; as at Boulogne, the platforms on both sides of the train were thronged with men, some in police or railway uniform, some in blouse, all somewhat evidently on the watch. As the guard who visited each compartment for tickets during the course of the journey had assured Mr. Shaw, it was clear that no person leaving the train after the robbery was once made known could cross to England that night without leaving a minute description of himself or herself in the hands of the French police. As an extra precaution the letter-boxes in the stations of Boulogne and Calais and their neighborhood were watched and a police-officer told off at each telegraph-office to take note of the despatches which might be sent through them. Within one minute of the stopping of the train, and before any of the passengers were allowed to descend, the guard who had travelled with the train, accompanied by the Calais station-master and an officer, came up to the door of the compartment where the robbery was alleged to have been committed, and after the last had taken down notes of all the circumstances from each of the four occupants of the carriage in turn, he asked most respectfully whether, considering the grave nature of the loss and the exceptionally puzzling character of the whole occurrence, they would one and all submit to be searched, the gentleman where they sat and in his presence, the lady in the hotel attached to the station, by two respectable women who were there awaiting his orders.

Mr. Shaw was the only one of the four who objected to this infringement of the rights of a British subject, even Miss M'Leod's dignity being overawed by a sense of the strong necessities of the case. But on the officers politely putting it to his good sense and good feeling whether it became the first man who clamored for investigation to be the first to object to it, and pointing out that even Mr. Beresford, an invalid and a well-known and respected inhabitant of the neighborhood, was ready to undergo the ordeal, he too submitted. Miss M'Leod was then allowed to leave the carriage, and conducted by a very courteous gentleman with a fierce black mustache to a room in the Hotel de la Gare, at the door of which two respectable-looking women received her and led her in.

The rest of the passengers were then allowed to leave the train, and the guard having quitted the suspected compartment, a second policeman got in, and the three travellers submitted to a thorough and exhaustive search of their property and their persons in the presence of the stationmaster. The very lining of their hats and boots was examined, the soles and heels of the latter cut into, not a stitch or a button left unnoticed. As for the personal luggage they had with them in the compartment, both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Beresford offered to leave theirs until the morning, as the carriage was to be locked and guarded for the night. Blair's rug and bag were given back to him after examination, and the three then descended to the platform, where they found old Pierre, to whom rumors of an accident had brought visions of his master's death, and his own consequent descent to the pauperism from which Mr. Beresford's freak had lifted him.

The three gentlemen proceeded straight to the buffet of the Hotel de la Gare, where poor old Blair but for the restraining influence of his friend, would have refreshed himself to the point of forgetting not only his loss, but the journey he had still before him. In a very few minutes, with the elasticity of the born adventurer, he had revived sufficiently to take stock, according to his habit, of the people around him; and perceiving at a table near him a very beautiful woman, attended by a neat-looking maid, he instinctively drew himself together, cocked his hat, and twirled his white moustache, with happy indifference as to which of the two his bearing should impress.

"Deuced fine-looking woman that!" said he, with a tone and look which recalled caricatures of the "old bucks" of the Regency.

"Yes, very handsome," assented his less susceptible friend, with a glance at the lady which took in more than the beauty which had attracted the other.

Mr. Beresford, sitting on a chair behind them, was looking in the same direction. Noticing this, Blair thought his own comment worth repeating to him. "Yes," he answered. "And, if I am not very much mistaken, she is a woman I had pointed out to me in Paris some years ago, when she was, I fancy, in not quite the same circumstances as she appears to be at present."

Scenting a scandal, Blair drew nearer; but he was disappointed. For Pierre came doddering up at that moment, to tell his master that the *carriole* was waiting outside the station; and Mr. Beresford, with an apology for offering his left hand to Blair, and with kind expressions of hope that the lost money would soon be recovered, left the buffet on his servant's arm, begging Mr. Shaw not to hurry his leave-taking with his friend, as he himself should be a long time making his slow way to the carriage. He had scarcely left the buffet, when Gerald Staunton came in from the opposite door, which led to the interior of the hotel, accompanied by Miss M'Leod, who had just been through the ordeal of being searched. He walked straight up to the lady who had been the object of so much admiration, watched by the two Englishmen.

"Mr. Beresford has arrived, madame," said he in English. "That is the housekeeper, as I thought. She is too shy to come up and speak to you."

Madame de Lancry had been waiting with Gerald for the arrival of Mr. Beresford, whom she was anxious to see. The young fellow had left her on catching sight of Miss M'Leod, as she was conducted through the room into the hotel; and when the latter reappeared after the search, she gave him full details of the robbery which had taken place in the train. Gerald had scarcely finished giving a rough outline of the occurrence to Madame de Lancry, when, meeting the eyes of Mr. Shaw fixed full upon him he started, hesitated, and then, making a step forward as the elder man did the same, found his hand grasped with a warmth of greeting he had not known for years.

"Mr. Shaw!" "Gerald, my boy!" said they at the same moment, and wrung each other's hands a second time without more words. Gerald's father and Mr. Shaw had been firm friends for many years, and the latter had been the very last to yield to the universal belief in Staunton's guilt; that he had yielded to it at last, Gerald knew; and the knowledge sent a shaft of reproach from his mild brown eyes.

"Why have you buried yourself away from us all so long? It was not kind of you, Gerald. Don't you want to see old England again?"

"You know why I came to France. M Shaw. I said then that I would never return to England until I had cleared my father's name. For the last year I have almost given up hope of ever doing either the one or the other, until—until to-night." And the young fellow, who was much excited, glanced with passionate gratitude, which could not fail to strike Mr. Shaw's attention, at the beautiful lady, who was still sitting at the table beside which he had been standing when he caught sight of his old friend.

Both gentlemen noticed with surprise that a great change had passed over her during their brief greeting, that her statuesque face was now lit up with excitement, and that a strange fire burned in her long eyes, as she looked rapidly from the one to the other, rose in haste from her seat, and put her hand on Gerald's shoulder.

"I want you to introduce your friend to me," said she imperatively.

The young fellow was so much startled by her abrupt and unexpected vehemence, that for one moment he hesitated. Her hand, still on his shoulder, moved impatiently.

"Your father—think of your father," she whispered quickly. "I can help you better, faster, by knowing your father's friend."

"Mr. Shaw," said he, "Madame de Lancry wishes me to introduce you to her. She has been kind enough—"

But the lady was too impatient to stand upon ceremony; she had held out her hand at the first mention of her name, and cut Gerald short by saying: "I am very sorry to hear that you have been the victim of a serious robbery. I sincerely trust that the thieves will soon be discovered."

"You are very kind. I sincerely trust so too, though it is not I, but my friend, who is the victim."

"Indeed!" said Madame de Lancry, whose interest in the robbery seemed hardly as strong as her words about it.

"Yes," said Mr. Shaw, who did not mind a careless listener, provided he was left to talk uninterruptedly. "A most extraordinary thing—in fact a most mysterious affair. My friend goes to Paris, charged with a commission from an English nobleman to buy a certain picture, said to be a masterpiece, at the sale of a Parisian millionaire. He carries with him a very large sum of money; but discovering the painting to be a mere copy, he starts on his journey back to England with the money still in is keeping—about his person, in fact. He and all the rest of the occupants of the compartment in which he travels are, by mysterious means, put under the influence of a narcotic; and, on being awakened by the slamming of one of the doors of the carriage, he wakes to find his money gone."

To all this narration, the greater part of which she had already heard from Gerald, Madame de Lancry listened with boredom which she scarcely took the pains to hide; but his concluding sentence suddenly changed her impatient indifference into fiery interest.

"The strangest thing of all," prosed on Mr. Shaw, whose rapid and monotonous utterance made even the story of a new and sensational robbery unattractive, "is that the only persons who know what a large sum my poor friend had about him were Lord Keighley, myself, and the possessor of the picture, M. de Breteuil."

"M. de Breteuil!" she echoed, in quite a low voice, but with excited breathlessness which made both gentlemen look at her curiously. "*He knew*, you say?"

"Yes, I believe that he knew. But what difference can that make?"

She did not answer; the flash of vivid interest in her face settled into a glow of excitement so steady, so tigerish that Mr. Shaw decided as he noticed the hungry look of her crimson lips partep over closed teeth, the quivering delicate nostrils and dilated eyes, that she was a dangerous woman whose apparent interest in Gerald was much to be regretted. He had, however, for the momentf orgotten all about Blair and Mr. Beresford in the interest this strangely capriciou woman undoubtedly excited in him, when the prime and rather disgusted voice of Miss M'Leod at his elbow recalled him to remembrance of the discourtesy he was guilty of in keeping his host so long waiting.

"Mr. Beresford has begged me not on any account to hurry you, Mr. Shaw, but only to ask —"

"I beg a thousand pardons," said he hastily; and turning to the other lady, "Madame, I am very grateful to you for your kind interest in the son of an old friend of mind; I hope you will persuade him to return to his friends in England."

He bowed, and was about taking his leave of her, when she said quickly, holding out her hand and detaining his with a strong nervous pressure: "You are not crossing to-night? You are staying here?"

"Yes. Gerald's friend, Mr. Beresford, has most kindly offered me an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with the boy."

"Ah!" she cried shortly, and then turned to the young man. "Mr. Beresford's chateau is quite close to Calais, I think you told me, Gerald?"

"Yes, madame. 'Les Bouleaux' is about three miles off."

She turned again impulsively to Mr. Shaw, whose hand she still held.

"Will you do me the favor of coming to see me to-morrow? I am staying in the hotel here with my husband; he is in ill-health, but he will be most happy to see you." She had gradually moved a few steps, so that, as if on her way to leave the room, she stood between Mr. Shaw and the rest of the group. She looked earnestly into his face, as she added in a voice only loud enough for him to hear: "Come without fail, at whatever time you please, but without fail. I don't know how your friend's money was taken, but I know who took it." Mr. Shaw started. She hurried on still more impressively: "I know more than that. I can give you the clue to the mystery about Mr. Staunton's dissappearance: I can, I swear it."

"But, madame, I—I—"

"You cannot understand these rash and apparently wild confidences to a stranger, perhaps? But I know the world, and I can trust your face, as—as I could — and did that of your dead friend Staunton."

"Dead!"

"Yes, dead. The people are leaving the room for the boat," she continued, as a burly excited Englishman, turning to hurry up his wife and two children, backed into her on his way to the door. "And your poor friend is looking at you anxiously. I must not say any more to you now. Don't mistrust me because my face is no longer candid, but for Gerald's sake come and see me to-morrow."

She let his hand go, and detained Gerald for one moment as the two older men and the rigid little housekeeper went out.

"I saw your Mr. Beresford; he came in just now while you were looking for Miss M'Leod," she said, with her hand laid affectionately upon his arm. "I knew him at once from your description, and I studied his appearance as closely as I could."

"Well, and what did you think of him, madam? Hasn't he a good, wise face?"

"Yes, wise certainly, and good in the sense of blameless. But I am disappointed in him, Gerald, he looks cold, and too prudent and unenthusiastic to work very hard to right another man's wrong. I hope more from your other friend, Mr. Shaw; you must persuade him, if he needs persuasion, to come and see me to-morrow."

"And you will tell him—all you say you know about my father's disappearance? Oh! madame, why will you not tell me?"

"My boy, believe me, I am doing the best for you. You may trust me as you trust yourself. I dare not tell you yet more than I have told you—that the instinct which makes you believe your father was murdered is, I have reason to think, a right one. I know very little more myself, but I will never rest until I do know more, and when I can put you fairly on the track I will. Do you believe me—trust me?"

The beauty of her face was no longer listless and languid; it was noble, inspired, though the inspiration was perhaps not all of heaven. Gerald pressed the hand she gave him without answering except by a look of unutterable gratitude, and watched her with eyes alight with the fire of reawakened hope, as, followed by her maid, she pressed through the now hurrying crowd of travellers toward her room. When she had disappeared he remembered suddenly that the *carriole* was waiting for him, and, running out of the room and through the station, he found Mr. Beresford and Miss M'Leod and old Pierre were already seated in the interior of the vehicle, and that Mr. Shaw was standing beside the fat horse, waiting for him, and examining with some curiosity the homely looking two-wheeled carriage, in shape like a covered market-cart, which is so popular in the country in Northern France.

From out of the depths of the *carriole*, Mr. Beresford's voice, not in his philosophical, but in his querulous tones, grumbled at Gerald's long absence; and the young fellow sprang up on to the front seat and helped Mr. Shaw to take his place beside him with impulsive energy unusual to his gentle nature. And he whipped up the old horse till the stone-paved streets of Calais rang with the clatter of wheels and hoofs, and as they crossed the moat for the second time at the other side of the town, going slowly over the wooden drawbridge, he turned to his companion, and said in a low voice: "Shall I drive you into Calais when I come to business to-morrow morning, Mr. Shaw?"

"Well, I doubt whether I should be able to see Madame de Lancry so early in the day; I should hardly like to venture, in spite of what she said," he answered, in his usual voice. "I will call upon her later, on my way to the train."

Gerald looked disappointed; but not liking to make any objection, he drove on in silence until they had quitted the stone-paved road that led into Saint-Pierre, and, turning to the left, were jogging quietly along the sandy, monotonous road toward "Les Bouleaux." A very dreary drive it was at all times, and on this cold March night, with a drizzling rain falling, a cutting east wind driving straight into their faces, thoughts of robbery, of murder, and of a ruined and desperate man now crossing the rough sea, made both the travellers on the front seat of the *carriole* gloomy and anxious.

"What's the matter, Gerald?" asked the elder man, noticing that his companion stared with strange intentness at a little thicket of stunted straggling trees which they were approaching, on the left-hand side of the road. Mr. Shaws eyesight was keen enough, yet he saw nothing either interesting or alarming in the confusion of bare twigs and branches which the weak moonlight showed him.

"Oh, we're all as nervous as cats about here just now," answered the young fellow, trying to laugh. "There have been a lot of small robberies committed in the neighborhood during the winter, and this affair in the train has given me a bad attack of bogey-fever—that's all."

Mr. Shaw shivered. He was not in the least superstitious, and he feared both death and danger as little as most men; yet, as they drove on again in silence through the cold night air and the rainy mist, even the strong belief that was upon him that he was on the right road toward helping two friends out of their difficulties could not stifle a sudden and unaccountable feeling that this visit to "Les Bouleaux" would bring misfortune to somebody.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Some friend was remonstrating with Clarke, the actor, about his profanity, and quoted the scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all." "I don't," said Clarke; "I only swear at those who offend me."

The following account of a peculiar race is given in a Buchanan, Ia., paper: "Mr. Z. Stout tells us of a novel horse race that he witnessed at a Webster County fair at Fort Dodge last week. The distance was a mile and a half, the horses to walk the first half mile, trot the second half, and finish with a half mile run, thus testing the animals on all gaits. There were fifteen starters, and before the finish the interest of the spectators was wrought up to the highest pitch. The fast walkers had the advantage as the horse that could leave his closest competitor even six or eight rods in a walk of a half mile, could open up a gag at a trot, while the others were finishing their walk to the wire, that it would require sharp trotting to overcome. Mr. Stout says the race was one of the most interesting he ever witnessed."

A. P. 375

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You can buy of CHAS STARK, 52 Church street, Toronto, a good reliable ten dollar Silver Watch (ordinary retail price), eleven jewelled, patent lever, expansion balance, 3 oz. silver case, suitable for men or boys, for $5

Higher grade movement, in same case	8
Wm. Ellery, Waltham, in same case	9
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Ladies' Solid Silver, very handsome	5
Ladies' Solid Gold, elegant designs	10

If engraved silver cases are preferred, add 50c to above prices.

The silver cases are our own manufacture, and fully guaranteed. On receipt of price will send by registered mail, postage prepaid. Catalogue free.

"TRUTH" AND "LADIES' JOURNAL"

Great Chirstmas BIBLE COMPETITION,

NO. 17

Closes December 31st.

A FINE BRICK HOUSE GIVEN AWAY.

At the solicitation of hundreds of friends of Truth and Ladies' Journal the publisher of these popular Toronto magazines will offer one more competition, which, in the value of the rewards offered, as well as in the number of them, far exceeds anything hitherto attempted by any publisher in the world.

Everything named in the list below will be given away without any reserve or postponement under any conditions.

The leading reward is a really first-class, exceptionally well and solidly built brick residence, No. 46 Lansdowne Avenue, Parkdale, the most beautiful suburb of Toronto, in all but name actually a part of Toronto, as the city now surrounds it.

The house is the middle one of three, and is in first-class order, newly done over, papered, painted, and contains large parlor, dining-room, kitchen and hall on first floor, and three good bedrooms and large bathroom on second floor: in short, all modern conveniences, and is a residence good enough for anyone to live in. It will be given away subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars at seven per cent. which may be paid off by arrangement or may remain any length of time.

This competition will remain open until the 31st of December next inclusive. It is earnestly hoped that our readers will take advantage of these most liberal offers at once. The questions this time are: Where are the following three words first mentioned in the Bible:—First, Snow; second, Wind; third, Rain. The senders of the first seven hundred and eighty-five letters received at Truth Office containing correct answers to those questions will take the following seven hundred and eighty-five rewards, and they will be given out strictly in the order the letters come to hand:—

THE FIRST REWARDS.

1.—One fine toned piano, a superior instrument	$550
2 to 6.—Five ladies' solid gold watches, beautifully engraved, good timekeepers	450
7 to 11.—Five gentlemen's solid gold watches, excellent value	500
12 to 18.—Seven extra fine silver-plated tea services, four pieces	490
19 to 28.—Ten Wanzer family sewing machines	540
29 to 41.—Twelve ladies' fine black silk dress patterns, full length	600
42.—Brick Residence and Lot, No. 46 Lansdowne Avenue, Parkdale, Ont	**3,000**
43 to 90.—Forty-seven new and elegant cruet stands	235
91 to 210.—One hundred and nineteen individual salt and pepper cruets	357
211 to 429.—Two hundred and eighteen fine, heavy silver-plated napkin rings	436
430 to 595.—One hundred and sixty fine solid gold gem rings, beautiful designs	960
596 to 785.—One hundred and ninety-one ladies' rolled gold lockets	573

After this magnificent list of prizes are all given away, there will follow the great middle list, when to the sender of the middle correct answers of the whole competition, from first to last, and the seven hundred and fifteen correct answers next following will be given

THE MIDDLE REWARDS.

1.—One hundred dollars in gold	$100
2, 3, 4.—Three magnificent grand square pianos	1,650
5, 6, 7.—Three fine-toned ten-stop cabinet organs	700
8 to 15.—Eight gentlemen's solid gold stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin watches	750
16 to 28.—Thirteen ladies' solid gold stem-winding & stem-setting genuine Elgin watches	1,170
29 to 40.—Twelve solid quadruple plate silver tea sets, six pieces	780
41 to 70.—Thirty gentlemen's solid coin silver hunting case watches	900
71 to 100.—Thirty gentlemen's solid aluminum gold watches	600
101 to 135.—Thirty-one solid quadruple plate cake baskets, new and elegant patterns	525
136 to 305.—One hundred and seventy heavy solid silver-plated ladies' pocket fruit knives	1,000
306 to 509.—Two hundred and four elegantly bound volumes of poems	510
510 to 715.—Two hundred and six fine silver-plated sugar spoons and butter knives	206

After these will follow the last, or consolation rewards, when to the sender of the *last* correct answers received at the office of Truth, bearing postmark wherever mailed of day of closing (December 31st), will be given the first one of the consolation rewards, and to the next five hundred and seventeen correct answers preceding the last one will be given the rest of this very attractive and costly list of last rewards.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1.—One hundred and fifty dollars in gold	$150
2, 3, 4 and 5.—Four square grand pianos, by a celebrated maker	2,100
6, 7, 8, 9.—Four fine toned cabinet organs, by a celebrated maker	1,050
10 to 20.—Ten gentlemen's fine solid gold stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin watches	1,000
21 to 32.—Ten ladies' fine solid stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin watches	1,000
33 to 50.—Eighteen solid quadruple silver-plated tea services	1,440
51 to 70.—Thirty double-barrel English twist breech-loading shotguns	2,700
71 to 110.—Forty sets (10 volumes to set) complete Chamber's Encyclopedia	2,000
111 to 134.—Twenty-three gentlemen's solid gold hunting-case or open-face watches	690
135 to 162.—Twenty-seven solid aluminum gold hunting-case watches	540
163 to 350.—One hundred and eighty-eight fine German water color pictures	108
351 to 518.—One hundred and sixty-eight ladies' solid rolled gold bar pins, latest designs	300

Now our friends will please bear in mind that this is a *bona fide* offer; that it is made by a reputable publisher right here in Canada, and one who has a large stake in the country; that it is in no way to be confounded with any local or foreign scheme of any kind; that everything promised will positively be performed; our readers may rely on this.

Do not forget that every one competing must send one dollar for three months' subscription to Truth, along with their answers. If the Ladies' Journal is preferred, fifty cents is all that is required to be sent. If stamps are sent for the half-dollar, three cents extra must be added for discount. Registered letters or Postoffice orders are, however, the safest way to remit.

The competition remains open till the 31st day of December next, inclusive. Letters wherever postmarked 31st December, '87, or any date between now and then, will be eligible to compete. They must, however, reach Truth Office not later than twenty-one days after date of closing.

There is good value for your investment in any case, even if no rewards were offered, as Truth is a weekly magazine of thirty-two pages, and is the cheapest publication, considering size and merit, on the continent. The Ladies' Journal also cannot be excelled as an attractive ladies' paper.

Any person can compete any number of times, and the papers will be sent to any desired address.

As a direct investment this would not pay at all, but the publisher's object is to get his publications into every house in the land, and when once a foothold is secured, the papers are sure to be constant visitors.

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Toronto, Canada.

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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.

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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.
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Patronize Home Trade. If any other dealers are offering Casings at less than the above, we will sell at their figures if shown the prices.
We also manufacture PURE ANIMAL FERTILIZER, composed of Blood, Bone and Meat. Price, per ton, $30 00. Fine or coarse Bone Meal, $35 per ton. All Goods Warranted, or money refunded. Goods F. O. B. at Hamilton.
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Farmers going to Manitoba will find it to their advantage to call upon or write to W. B. Gillett, 523 Main Street, Winnipeg, who has improved farms for sale.
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TRADE MARK.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
TORONTO.

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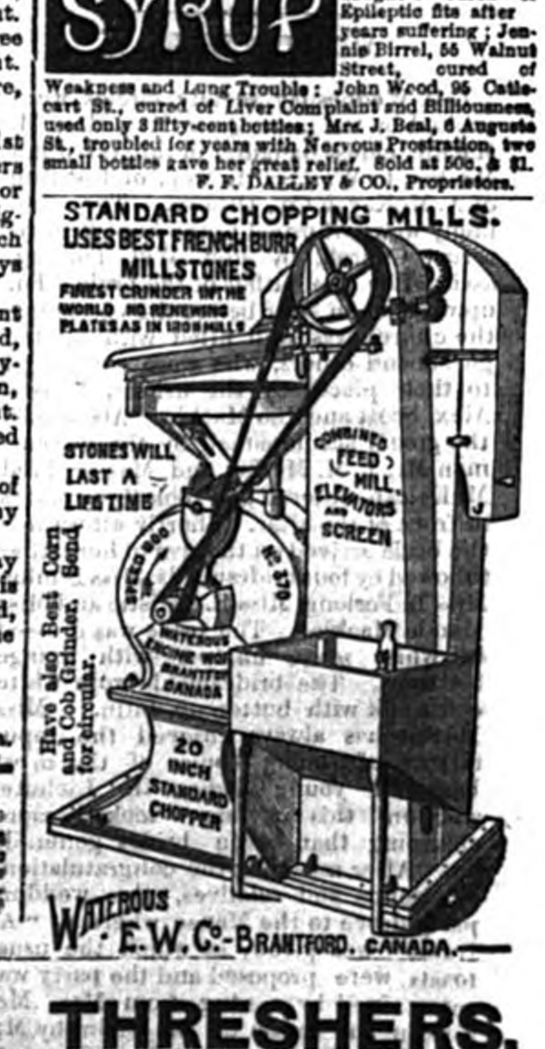
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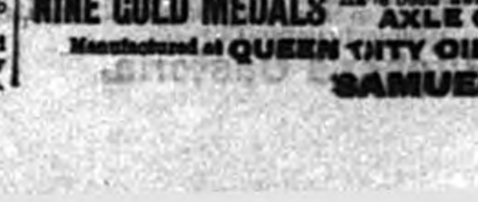
Subscribed Capital,	$3,500,000
Paid-up Capital,	2,300,000
Reserve Fund,	1,180,000
Total Assets,	9,301,615

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USE ON YOUR MACHINERY ONLY THE WELL-KNOWN

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NINE GOLD MEDALS Have been awarded it during the last four years. Try also PEERLESS AXLE GREASE for your Wagons and Horse Powers.
Manufactured at QUEEN CITY OILWORKS by
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.

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.

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All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

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John Betham Abbott.
Harry Abbott, B. Oct. 5

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HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A coat of varnish will make an oilcloth look brighter and wear longer.

Do not have cold plates from which to eat the Christmas, or any other dinner.

Oilcloths will last longer if one or two layers of wadded carpet paper are laid under them.

Do not make the buckwheat cake batter too thin. If only light they are better to have some body to them.

Do not think to save time by working late into the night. What you have gained in time is lost in power for next day's work.

Hard-boiled eggs are more tender and wholesome if put over the fire in cold water which is brought gradually to the boiling point.

TO BRONZE STEEL EASILY.—Steel may be bronzed by covering it with olive oil and exposing it to the steam of a kettle of boiling water.

GLUE WHICH WILL HOLD IN WATER.—Powder and dissolve one part of glue in one of thick linseed-oil varnish boiling hot, and mix thoroughly.

Do not fill a kerosene lamp quite to the top, or the oil will feed up to the wick and run over the outside, ready to perfume the hands of the first person who touches it.

For potato waffles use a pint of milk, an egg, three large potatoes boiled and grated, salt, and flour enough to make a moderately stiff batter. Add a small half teacup of yeast.

TABLE LINENS should always be hemmed by hand. Not only do they look more dainty; but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine sewing.

A large flat-glass dish is the correct thing for a celery holder. Celery glasses probably went out of fashion, because if you pulled out one piece, you were apt to dislodge and topple over the whole mass.

When a beefsteak or mutton chop has been kept too long and becomes somewhat slimy, if it is well washed in cold running water, mopped dry with a soft cloth and broiled over a very hot fire, you would not know it from fresh.

To keep your hands soft and comfortable, keep on your washstand a bowl containing equal parts of glycerine, cologne, and water, and add a little to the water you wash them in, also rub them with it at night. It's better than cosmoline!

A scrap jar should be in every room. We knew of an old lady who was visiting an elegantly furnished house, and complained that she carried an orange peel all day in her pocket, because there was no stove, or open fireplace, nor any other place to put it.

HOUSE PLANTS.

Most house plants do well in a light kitchen window.

The Cala lily needs plenty of water now, and if quite warm, all the better.

If you want bloom, use small pots; if you desire luxuriant foilage, use large ones.

Look out and prepare for sudden extreme cold waves. Stop up the cracks in the greenhouse, replace broken lights, etc.

Youngplantsgrown from healthy cuttings, often give better satisfaction than the old overgrown stock.

Mulching pansies in beds out'doors with leaves or straw is the best means to prevent their heaving out by alternate freezing and thawing.

Single varieties of hyacinths are the most satisfactory for flowering in glasses. A few drops of ammonia placed in each hyacinth glass, when changing the water, is very beneficial.

For the aphis and other greenhouse pests, prevention is better than cure. Burning tobacco stems once a week regularly is one of the best preventives, the application of slug shot is one of the best cures.

TO COOK CHEAP MEAT.

Four or five pounds of the cheapest pieces of beef may be made to do duty in this way: Cut in suitable pieces for cooking, boil in a small quantity of water for an hour or so, to insure its being cooked enough to bake readily, salt and season while boiling. Two hours or so before dinner time put the meat, together with the liquor in which it has been boiled, into a baking dish—a deep instead of a shallow one is much the best—and bake turning over occasionally.

This will be excellent, and is less trouble than some other ways of roasting meat. What is left over from dinner will be nice sliced cold for supper, or warmed up for breakfast in water which must be thickened and seasoned when it boils. The price of beefsteak enough for dinner will, if invested in a cheaper piece of meat, furnish material for three meals if managed in this way. Good beef steak is especially nice, but it is the dearest of all kinds of meat, and if a steak is not tender and of good quality it is not desirable or economical.

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1887. NO. 17

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

The steam barge Chamberlain, of Windsor, has been fined fifty dollars for violation of the Steamboat Inspection Act.

Anthracite coal dust has been placed on the free list. Bituminous coal and dust, however, are still liable to duty.

More than two hundred thousand dollar of the additional endowment for Queen' University has already been raised.

During the past season 5,800,000 bushels of grain have been transhipped at Kingston to Montreal, 500,000 bushels less than last year.

It is generally believed that the Manitoba experimental farm will be located at Little Stony Mountain or some other place in the vicinity of Winnipeg.

It is generally believed in Montreal that the negotiations in New York for the new Quebec loan of three and a half million dollars have entirely collapsed.

In sinking the test wells for the water supply of St Thomas a vein was struck thirty-five feet below the surface which will yield fifty thousand gallons a day.

Judge Robertson, of the Chancery Divisional Court, has made an order for the winding up of the Central Bank, of Toronto and appointing a provisional liquidator.

Fire in the insane asylum at London destroyed the laundry, kitchen, drying-room and bakery, causing a loss of from $25,000 to $50,000. None of the patients were injured.

Much indignation is expressed in Montreal at the delay of the contractor in completing the flood dyke, which, it is feared, will not be finished in time to prevent another serious loss.

English emigration returns for the past eleven months show an increase to Canada of over fourteen thousand and to the States of over fifty-seven thousand, and a total increase of emigration of 64,940.

Miss Maria Collins, of Collingwood, will be presented by the Marine Department with a beautiful gold locket for her heroic rescue of two persons from drowning in the Georgian Bay last August, during a sudden storm.

During the past season over one hundred milion of whitefish ova have been secured by the Fisheries Department, more than double the quantity ever secured in any previous season. The close season for whitefish and salmon trout ended on Dec. 1.

An exciting encounter between students of Queen's University and the Kingston police occurred on Saturday night, one of the students being arrested for singing in the streets, his companions being prevented from rescuing him by the constable's threat to use his revolver if interfered with.

A deputation of grain men had an interview with Mr. VanHorne relative to the work of the contemplated grain and produce exchange. The question of wheat grading was also considered, and the general manager expressed himself favourably to a modification of the present Manitoba grades.

Lieut-Governor Dewdney and Mr. Hayter Reed have arrived at Winnipeg for the purpose of enquiring into the complaints made by the St. Peter's Indians. Both these gentlemen say that affairs in the North-West were never more satisfactory than at present. The Indians are quiet and the police force was never more efficient.

A general court of the Hudson Bay Company was held in London this week at which Governor Colville reported that there was a bright prospect ahead for the company. All their vessels had arrived safely with increased stock, but it was impossible to say what the result would be. Furs were bought at low prices, and would no doubt be sold at a fair profit. He also stated that the Dominion Government had behaved fairly and liberally in recompensing the losses sustained by the company in the North-West rebellion of 1885.

UNITED STATES.

From October 3rd to December 3rd the enormous sum of $26,703,269 was received for taxes in the city of New York.

The new cancer hospital, on 8th avenue, New York, has been formally opened. It is the first of the kind established in this country.

Resolutions favouring Commercial Union with Canada and an early and equitable adjustment of the fisheries question have been adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Fire in Cincinnati last week completely destroyed the great building of the Strobridge Lithographing Company, with all its valuable contents, causing a loss of about $300,000.

The experiment of heating railway cars by steam from the engine has proved so successful on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul road that the system has been permanently adopted.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the decoration of the Commander of the Medjidie on Dr. Morris H. Henry, of New York, for distinguished contributions to medical surgical science.

A special committee of the American Philological Society have reported against the universal language "Volapuk" as unsuited to the needs of modern thought and a distinct retrogression in linguistic progress.

During a recent heavy gale on the north east coast of Cuba the sea invaded a portion of the city of Baracoa, destroying about 140 houses. The loss of the steamer Gumeery and an American schooner is also reported.

FOREIGN.

After several ballots M. Sardi-Carnot has been elected President of France, to succeed M. Grevy.

Prince Bismarck intends to resign in January the post of Landrath of Naugard, which he has held since 1841.

It is stated that the Pope desires to act as a peacemaker and eventually as mediator between England and Ireland.

A severe shock of earthquake, unattended with serious damage, was experienced in Chorley, Lancashire, last week.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation Mr. Sexton was unanimously elected Lord Mayor to succeed Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sheehy, M. P., who has been evading a warrant for some time, has been arrested and is now in Sligo prison.

There is a renewal in Berlin of the rumours that Russia is concentrating a military force along the Austrian frontier.

The Irish police are actively endeavoring to arrest Mr. Gilhooly, M. P. for Cork, who has taken refuge with Mr. Pyne in Lisfinny castle.

Mr. Graham, M. P., and Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, who were arrested during the Trafalgar square riots, have been committed for trial.

Mr. Dillon has been receiving a warm welcome from the Liberals of England, and it is believed he will come back to Parliament a very strong rival to Mr. Parnell.

A newsvendor at Killarney has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for selling copies of *United Ireland* containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the League.

All the members of the Austrian Reichsrath who are school teachers have been ordered to give up their school duties for the session, on the ground that education and politics should be kept separate.

The Queen has carried off six first prizes, one second, one third, and two silver cups at the Smithfield cattle show. The Prince of Wales only secured one second-class prize although he competed in nine classes.

At the Unionist banquet given in Dublin recently, Mr. Kenny, an eminent Catholic barrister, denounced Home Rule as an insidious misnomer, simply meaning the dismemberment of the Empire and the utter ruin of Ireland.

The second trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan, for printing in his paper reports of suppressed branches of the National League, resulted in a conviction, and Mr. Sullivan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Lord Charles Beresford told his constituents last week that ten reforms had already been accomplished by the Admiralty, the result being to enormously strengthen the navy, a great saving of expenditure and better protection for the mercantile marine.

A cablegram says the Socialist meetings in London passed off quietly. The only incident was the chaining of a man to the railings in Trafalgar square to assert the right of free speech, and while the police were working at the padlocks the man, who was subsequently arrested, harangued the crowds.

ODDS AND ENDS.

LINGUISTIC LUDICRISMS.

A gentleman owned a fine yacht,
That never would stay in one spacht.
Said he: "I've a notion
To sail o'er the otion
Before the midsummer gets hacht!"

The weather was so cold and rough,
A girl thought she'd purchase a mough,
And thought sable nice
Till they told her the price—
"I'll not buy," said she, "any such stough!"

A gentleman, aged thirty-eight,
Wert fishing with minnows for beight
Though with all angleworms
He was still on good terms,
He declared they had gone out of deight!

A very rich man had a cough,
They told him he'd better be ough
If he'd take a tour,
Since his health was so pour,
And flannel he never must dough!

A smart woman purchased a plaque,
Because she knew she had a knaque
For painting a flower,
In less than an hower,
And making the clerk buy it baque!

He gave her a lovely bouquet,
When he took her to see the new pluet,
She was glad, she said, though,
Since they wearied her sough,
When she could throw the flowers auet!

The minister gets $2 for tying a couple together; the lawyer gets $200 for untying them.

Russia has placed a tax of one kopeck each on every egg sold in the kingdom, and the hens kopecking around with every mark of dissatisfaction.

Manchester, England, recently celebrated the 700th anniversary of its Mayoralty. Tradition asserts that the city was founded 893 years before Christ.

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughters in the different languages—to which he replied, "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman.

Waiter (to countryman)—"There's black bass, sir, and striped bass and white-fish and blue-fish." Countryman—"I don't keer nuthin' about the colour, friend, if the fish is fresh."

Mr. Anthony Comstock, who was so dreadfully shocked at the nude condition of the statuary on exhibition in New York, wouldn't even eat his Thanksgiving turkey until it was dressed.

A farmer near Albany, whose vineyard had suffered at the hands of thieves, arranged a system of wires among the vines, connected the wires with a powerful battery, and gave the grape stealers shocks that proved entirely satisfactory to himself and salutary to the thieves.

The anual incomes of some o of thministers in New York are: Rev. Roland Collyer, the blacksmith preacher, $12,500; Dr. Parkhurst, $12,500; Dr. Paxton, $15,000; Dr. Charles Hall, $15,000; Dr. Morgan Dix, $15,009; Dr. W. M. Taylor, from pulpit and pen, $20,000, and Dr. John Hall, from pulpit and pen, $25,000.

The editor of a health journal in England recently died. His widow says that the cause of death was his attempt to live in accordance with the health principles advocated in his paper. He ate every kind of health food advertised, and as each variety of food was intended only for people of certain temperaments, the result when one person ate them all was fatal.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Walnut oil is said to be equal to olive oil and in Europe it is an article of trade. It is also used by painters and by makers of fancy soaps, and for burning in lamps.

The oldest man in New England is said to be Charley Heal, of Searsmont, Me., who who is 107 years old. It is recorded that he has been married three times, twice to the same woman; that he has chewed tobacco for 100 years, and drank New England rum for nearly as long a time; that he voted for Jefferson the first time he was a presidential candidate, and has been a democrat from that day to this; and that he can and does read the newspapers without spectacles.

Says an old hunter: When I am in the woods I never use a compas; in fact I don't need any. There are three sure ways that I have for finding the points of the compass. You will notice that three-fourths of the moss on trees grow on the north side; the heaviest boughs on spruce trees are always on the south side, and, thirdly, the topmost twig of every uninjured hemlock tips to the east. You just remember those things and you'll never get lost.

One of the simplest of barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of rain or wind, the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended, and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its threads, it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remain inactive it is a sign of rain; but if, on the contrary, it keeps at work during rain the latter will not last long and will be followed by fine weather.

A new style of necktie is cheerfully named the Anarchist. It is red, and simulates the hangman's knot.

Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, the new president of France, is a man in the prime of life, being now 50 years old. He comes of an old Republican family and is himself firmly attached to Republican principles. Since the downfall of the empire in 1871 he has filled various public offices, and was in the cabinet of both M. Ferry and M. de Freycinet. He has thus had all the training required to fill the position of President with credit to himself and to his country, and is a man of such respectability and high-mindedness that he is little likely to have surroundings such as led to the downfall of his predecessor.

FARM.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Heat is a great purifier as well as sweetener of food and drink.

Sods kept moist and warm by the stove affords a good means of testing the vitality of garden seeds.

Nine-months-old pigs are the most profitable and may weigh 200 to 300 pounds easily with good feeding.

Before frost closes the ground fill several barrels with fine road dust, that fowls may enjoy a bath in mid-winter.

The Wisconsin experiment station is well satisfied that dehorning bulls and steers is a valuable operation and productive of much good.

The regular and proper use of the curry-comb and brush are wonderfully potent agents in adding to the market value of a horse.

It is a gratifying sign of improvement in a most important direction to witness the evidences of a revival of interest in sheep husbandry.

As the winter is the time when a large quantity of ashes are made, some place should be provided for keeping them dry until spring.

A sick horse is as unfit for work as is a sick man, and animals that are kept housed most of the time are easily injured by exposure to storms.

Push on the little pigs. These ought to grow at least five pounds a week from four weeks old, and seven pounds a week from three months old.

At present prices of grain and oatmeal, one or both may be fed in connection with straw, the latter giving bulk and all the nutriment of which it is capable.

All young animals need room for exercise. Calves should not be too closely confined when being fed by hand. Colts require even more room, as they are fond of galloping around an inclosure.

The change to a horse, blanketed in a stable, when taken out in cold or stormy weather, makes the animal especially liable to take cold. In a barn the natural covering of hair over a horse is sufficient.

For ordinary purposes, the best mares to breed from are those with short legs, deep roomy chests, and wide hips. They should be neither too nervous nor too sluggish, and the general muscular structure should be strong and good.

The head of the brood mare is a very important point, as a mare that has a large head, with a dull, stupid countenance, will not breed a good foal, for it has repeatedly been observed that the colt is more apt to resemble its mother in the head and neck, than in any other part.

Where Jet Comes From.

Jet is the commonest substance in use for personal ornaments, and yet not one out of 1,000 persons knows where it comes from or what it is composed of. The English jet, which is the most popular, is dug on the coast of Yorkshire, near Whitby and Scarborough. The trade from Whitby dates back to the latter part of the sixteenth century, and jet is known to have been used for ornaments by the early Britons and their Roman conquerors. The price of the raw material is from 10 to 18 shillings a pound. It is worked altogether by hand. Pieces are sawed to the proper size and then the pattern is scratched upon the jet with a sharp-pointed instrument. Then a workman takes a knife and commences to whittle the jet just as you might a stick of wood, the material working easily. With this knife and with small chisels he works out the pattern, after which the piece is taken to the grindstone and the rough parts are ground off. Swift-whirling wheels do the polishing, except where there are deep incisions in the ornament, in which case boys finish the polishing with thin strips of list.

Brilliancy is given to the ornament by sprinkling on a little rouge and polishing lightly with a rubber. Jet was once used almost entirely in the way of pins, bracelets, etc., but now the larger part of the output is made up into dress trimmings.

Interesting Cure of Insanity.

An interesting instance of fighting insanity by insanity has recently been noticed among the Blackwell's Island patients. Two lunatics had been received who were disposed to commit suicide. In addition each possessed a special delusion, one to the effect that he was a cow, the other that his head was an iron ball, and was to be rolled along the floor. They carried these beliefs into action, one striking his head against the padded walls of his cell, the other rolling his head, and of course his body with it, along the floor. The two patients were placed together, and each was privately informed of the other's weakness and warned to watch his companion to prevent him taking his own life. Thus each had a charge in the other. Their vigilance was unceasing. Each supposed himself perfectly sane, and this belief was accompanied by considerable scorn for the other's weakness of intellect and accompanying delusions. Gradually under the influence of this treatment the patients were observed to improve. To have their attention centered on definite duty and on objects external to themselves, proved a tonic for their diseased minds, and gradually a complete cure was effected, and they received their discharges from the asylum.

Heard on the Street.

"Are you still tugging away at those gloves of yours?"

"Yes, dear."

"You know it disgusts me to see you walking through the street making your toilet."

"Does it, dear?"

"Why, do you know that I would just as soon see you pulling on your—stockings in the street as your gloves?"

"Most men would," was all she said, and he had nothing else to say."

The death of Lord Lyons, who has been seriously ill for some time, is announced at the age of seventy.

The success of "Jake" Sharp, the New York "boodler," and briber of aldermen, who was convicted and sent to Sing Sing, in getting a new trial from the Supreme Court, has naturally led to much comment. It is undoubted if he had been a poor man his case would never have got beyond the first court, but its sentence would have been final. Being a rich man he was at liberty to go through all the proceeds of law until at last he has gained his point. Thus it is plain that there is as much one law for the rich and another for the poor in Democratic America as in the most aristocratic country of Europe. If plain business men and farmers instead of lawyers, predominated in our legislative bodies, we should be likely to have a code of laws in operation that would place rich criminals more expeditiously in the penitentiary, and lessen the amount of machinery apparently designed for lawyers to wring money out of them. To delegate the making of laws to lawyers altogether is too much like giving them a *carte blanche* in the manufacture of business for themselves. It is almost like allowing doctors to make their own patients.

Modern Extravagances.

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The failure of business men and the ruin in "mind, body and estate" by loss of property is often attributed to the reckless expenditures of their fashion-loving wives. Doubtless in multitudes of cases this is all too true. But is it also true that the extravagance that brings such impoverishment is not altogether confined to the "weaker sex"? There are two sides to every story, and two ways by which the cause of most domestic trouble can be justly explained and estimated. If so, should not the blame in most cases be more equally divided between the joint heads of the house, instead of laying all on one? Were the true cause of many financial troubles honestly investigated and judged, perhaps "the woman which thou gavest me" might not so often be accused of having wrought the ruin. Are there not cases enough on record—and some not very remote—to show that often the husband's profuse outlays for his own selfish gratification and pleasure were undoubtly the chief cause of his loss of property, and could not be attributable to his wife's thoughtless expenditures? Are not the faults and mistakes in such troubles on either side about equally divided—as they so often should be in most disputes? Unquestionably, there is woeful prodigality in the dress of many. How much of jewellery, velvets, laces—all of the first quality—is bought at very high prices, and, being soon tired of, is cast aside for newer and more fanciful styles! Even for those who can boast a princely income this is a wicked, needless waste, when perhaps all around these splendid mansions many are really suffering for a morsel of bread. Seeing such thoughtless appropriations of the abundant blessings committed to their stewardship, one naturally asks, "Where rests the chief blame?" Too often, we fear, with those parents—particularly the mothers—who have toiled early and late and suffered many hardships to work their way up from a very low financial state to competency, and at last to affluence.

This done, they resolve that their children shall never experience the cares and hardships that they knew in their youth, never have any wish ungratified that money and their love can satisfy, and never soil their hands with labor. Having thus settled in their minds how their children shall be helped up to maturity, they never reflect that God expects them to teach them to become useful members of society. To arrange so that, so far as money and indulgence can do it their children's pleasures shall be the one supreme idea. Not one care shall cross their path, not a thought of what others are suffering, or how much by a little self-denial or a thought they can alleviate the afflicted, is allowed to come near them.

If a girl never hears a word about economy from her birth, and is only conscious that to secure the means to gratify her slightest wish she needs but to stretch out her hands and they will be abundantly filled, how can one expect after marriage that she can have the faintest knowledge of the duties that must belong to her in the care of her household? She has never been called upon to know anything about her own expenses. What she fancied she wanted she bought without a thought that it might be well to learn if she ought to afford the money.

How money came, how it was always ready for her when she asked, were questions she had never been taught that she ought to ask, and to understand the answer. As far as any teaching she has ever received, she might imagine that money grew in the woods, and her father had it gathered for her as wanted—and of course her husband would do the same. No education before marriage ever taught her anything more rational. With such a girlhood, free from every thought but her own personal gratification, what reason can there be for surprise if she makes any mistakes—well for her if they are not irremediable. Duty was something never mentioned to her when a girl. After marriage her husband gives her no insight into his business affairs, no cautions as to expenses, never talks to her of or consults or advises with her about their mutual expenditures. The same cruel love and indulgence—or it may be indifference—surrounds her in her new home, and thus she continues to be left in utter ignorance of all practical knowledge, simply a toy, a butterfly seeking only sunshine and personal enjoyment.

And yet under proper training what a specimen of womanhood she perhaps was capable of being made! Had she been sensibly trained, how much more of true noble enjoyment she would have found, when all the talents God gave her had been turned into their natural channels! How sad to think what might have been, what talents may have been folded away and buried!

Defrauded in early youth of such knowledge as every girl, however rich, ought to have, why should so much blame rest on the fashionable woman, even though her lavish expenses cripples and at last destroys her husband's financial operations? Was the fault wholly hers, or, rather, was it not more a misfortune than a fault? Is she not more to be pitied than blamed?

This, however, is not all. Suppose after the early months of married life gradually her husband begins to hint at less lavish use of money, and then to urge upon her some little attention to economy, assuring her his business will not allow such thoughtless and wasteful purchases. Economy is a word she has seldom heard and has no definite meaning. But love for her husband (for it is but charitable to suppose that their union came through genuine love) may lead her to make an effort to follow his wishes in so far as she is able to understand them. Yet the way is dark; no one offers to lead her through the gloom into the true light. Where shall she begin, how take the first step toward reform? She presses forward to gain higher ideas and to understand how to make them practical, but steps back to the old place and tries again. She cannot yet lay hold of and follow the thread that will guide her out of this labyrinth of trouble. Now, suppose that while thus groping in the dark, earnestly but ineffectually seeking the right way and grieving that she makes so little progress, she obtains in some accidental way a slight insight into her husband's mode of practising that which he would fain teach his wife. Her mind is beginning to wake up, her vision grows clearer. Perhaps because she has had her thoughts so intent on correcting her own shortcomings she has been led also to see her husband's proceedings in a somewhat different light. Hitherto she thought of his way as what was absolutely necessary for gentlemen who desired to move in the best society. She has always known that he kept fast horses, was constant at races, now and then "enters" a horse or bets on some favorite in the "course." He belongs to a club—in several, perhaps—is often absent at club dinners or excursions—well, why not? He smokes the most expensive cigars, has a costly collection of meerschaums, and his smoking-room is most gorgeously furnished. He spends large sums in the gratification of all his so-called cultivated tastes, and seldom stints himself in any of the gentlemanly pleasures which seem to him as reasonable indulgences.

Hitherto his wife—if, indeed, she ever gave a thought to this part of her husband's daily life—supposed it perfectly consistent with his position in good society—was not she also having her full share of all the pleasures and luxuries money could procure?—and

NO THOUGHT OF CRITICISING HIS DAILY COURSE

has ever entered her mind until he began to urge some retrenchment, which she was very willing to attempt. She has turned to him for advice; she gets only vague, uncertain responses and she begins to see that her husband knows no better than herself how to begin this reduction of expenses.

Unfortunately for her peace, it begins to dawn upon her that he lays a heavy burden upon his wife's shoulders, but takes no share of it upon his own. She sees in his life no signs of the retrenchment in his luxuries and pleasures he has urged on her; and yet, should the day come when money is not as easily obtained for either as in their earlier life, and the husband sees trouble and danger ahead, it is to be feared that he will see his wife's extravagance through magnifying glasses before he will realize his own. Her eyes have not yet, perhaps, been opened so far as to enable her to draw a just comparison so as to realise to the full the true situation on either side, but how can she help feeling that she has been somewhat unjustly censured?

A man's extravagance can be more skilfully concealed than a woman's for hers is usually in matters of dress and personal adorning.

So if trouble and loss falls heavily by-and-by, any yard of velvet, silk, rich lace and every gem will be appraised at the highest value, and charged more to the extravagance of the wife than misjudgment of the husband. But we think

GENTLEMEN MAKE THEIR FIRST MISTAKES

in being too proudly reticent on business matters with their wives. Often if there were perfect confidence, and the first warning of danger was freely talked over between them, their united counsel, made clear-sighted by loving confidence, might avert the disaster they feared, or so far bring it under control as to cause no serious damage. If every wife could be so far taken into her husband's business confidence that they could freely talk over their several expenses and see where retrenchment was needed, and together plan the best way of effecting all that was needed, they would strengthen each other's hands, encourage their hearts, and by such counsel secure that strength most to be coveted, and ward off much pain and loss.

No one can fail to see the mischief that must follow the thoughtless extravagance, which is said to be on the increase. One feels despondent and heartsick at the sight of sorrow and want which they have not the power to relieve, while at the same time the stores are crowded with the multitude spending their money needlessly, just for the pleasurable excitement of "shopping," to use the time hanging heavy on their hands while waiting for the ball, party or opera.

If, just for an experiment, they would now and then take that wasted time and money to help the worthy poor, to see what money can do to bring light to eyes faded with weeping, hope to the despairing hearts, they would soon learn how infinitely better it is to receive the blessings of those ready to perish who they have relieved than anything possible to be found in their usual round of pleasures and amusements.

HEALTH.

VALUE OF DIFFERENT MEALS AS FOOD.

Beef.—Among all civilized people beef is regarded as the principal animal food. By common consent we admit that beef is more nutritious than any other kind of flesh. This universal opinion is supported by the investigations of science. There is a larger proportion of nutritious material in beef than in the flesh of the sheep or hog. Beef is of closer texture, and is fuller of red-blood juices. It is richer in flavor than the flesh of any other domestic animal, and a smaller amount of it will satisfy hunger.

Veal is not nearly so nutritious as beef, and is much more difficult of digestion. Some persons are wholly unable to digest veal, and when they eat of it, it acts as a foreign body in the intestines, and causes griping and diarrhœa. It is more easy of digestion when well roasted or broiled than when boiled. The time required for the digestion of veal is five hours or more, while beef is digested in from two-and-a-half to three hours.

Mutton.—This is more easily digested than beef, though in a healthy man no marked difference would be observed, since in the stomach of such a man there arises no inconvenience from the digestion of beef. However, mutton will be found to tax the stomach of the dyspeptic less than beef does, and mutton broth is both acceptable and valuable to a person suffering from dysentery or kindred affections of the bowels. But mutton is not so nutritious as beef.

Lamb.—This is not nearly so nutritious as mutton. The tissue is soft, gelatinous, and rich in water. It is used principally on account of its delicacy of flavor, which, however, is very variable, depending upon the breed and nourishment. Lamb should not be selected for those whose digestive organs are weak.

Pork, Bacon and Ham.—As a rule, dried meats are more difficult of digestion than the same meats in the fresh state. Bacon and ham are, however, exceptions to this rule, for when well cured they are digested with more ease than fresh pork. In cold weather, nice bacon is especially suited for furnishing a large amount of heat by its oxidation in the body. The inhabitants of cold countries find fatty food necessary to their existence.

Fowl.—There is no bird that may not be eaten in case of necessity. In other words, the flesh of no bird is in itself poisonous. The same is true of the eggs of all birds. It is true that cases of poisoning from eating quails during spring have occurred; but the poisoning was due to the buds of the mountain laurel, upon which the birds fed. The flesh of carnivorous birds is strong in odor and in taste, and would not form a tempting dish, save to one threatened with starvation. The light meats of birds are more easily digested, less rich in nitrogen and in flavor than dark meats. Chicken broth is more nutritious than that made from either mutton or beef, and often of great value to the sick.

Uncle Sam—What's the matter now? Frontier citizen—I stole a farm from the fellow who was on it and drove him off, and now he is coming back with a lot of his relatives to kill me. "Well, you ought to be killed." "But the fellow I stole the farm from is an Indian." "Oh! Well I'll order out the army."

The editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *Sword and Shield* has this to say of one who has been good to him:—"Miss Dudley, of Canton, passed through the city Wednesday *en route* for Birmingham, where she goes to open a ladies' restaurant. All who ever ate at Miss Dudley's establishment in this city, where her rolls were a perfect passionate poem, the fried ham a dream of delight, and the baked goose a glimpse of Paradise, will feel sure that both success and customers will come to her in Birmingham."

SCIENTIFIC.

HOW DIMES ARE MADE AND COUNTED.

It is not generally known that the United States Mint, on Fifth street, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is the largest institution of the kind in the world, yet it is a fact. Just at the present time there is a lively demand for silver dimes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of them are being shipped to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Eastern cities. Two of the money presses have been for some time running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sundays and will be run on that day throughout the present month. The process of dime making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine which cuts them into the proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are pressed between the ponderous printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple, copper-coloured tray, having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on to this board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver and the counter has exactly 1,250 silver dimes, or $125, on his tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment. The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands as does the coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation or "tolerance," in all silver coins from a dollar down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.

THE BOTTOM OF THE DEEP BLUE SEA.

At a meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, Mr. Edward Stallibrass read a paper on deep-sea sounding in connection with submarine telegraphy. Mr. Stallibrass said the work of surveying with a view to ascertaining the configuration of the ocean bed previous to laying a submarine cable was of vital importance. Between Cadiz and Teneriffe alone, a distance of about 700 miles, 673 soundings were taken on one expedition, resulting in the discovery of two banks, two coral patches and four other shoal spots. Some of the inclines near these banks were remarkable for their steepness. On the east side of one of these the bottom fell precipitously for 450 feet, and on a sounding taken by the Dacia during her survey of Seine bank a precipice of 1,800 feet was found. A map of the mouth of the Congo showed a most remarkable submarine gully, the contour lines of which were drawn from 202 soundings, many of these having been taken at intervals of less than one mile. In the mouth of this remakable river a depth of no less than 1,452 feet was found, the Thames in a similar locality giving only about 40 feet. The gully was distinctly traced 100 miles out at sea. It seemed almost incredible that probably one-half of the cables now lying at the bottom of the ocean, amounting to a value represented by several millions sterling, had been placed on their on their ocean bed, whiles those carrying out the work were almost totally ignorant of the bottom on which the cables were destined to lie.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A FOUNTAIN OF NAPHTHA.

A Russian newspaper gives details of an outburst of naphtha in the Baku region. The naphtha, owing to the pressure of the gases which accompany it, rises to a height of from 280 feet to 420 feet, and is carried by the wind to a great distance, falling like fine rain at the more distant parts of the district, but near the fountain coming down in torrents that formed rivers and streamlets. Further on it falls like sleet, and settles in a layer on a building in the neighborhood. These naphtha rivers flow for a distance of more than a half mile, and pass through wells, works, reservoirs and inhabited houses, etc. Unfortunately all the reservoirs in the neighborhood were full when the fountain broke out, and the oil was thus wasted.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE DISTANCES.

It is conceded that the stars are some distance off, so far that the human mind fails to get even a faint comprehension of the distance, but the astronomers are always giving us new figures. In one of the English magazines speaking of the star Alpha Centauri, it is said to be in round numbers twenty billions of miles off from the earth. Now, a billion means a million of millions, so that the distance of Alpha Centauri may be stated to be twenty millions of millions of miles. The astronomer supposes a train to leave the earth, travelling day and night at the rate of 50 miles an hour without stoppages. In six months it would reach the moon, in 200 years it would reach the sun, and in 6,000 years it would reach the planet Neptune, the orbit of which forms the extreme known limit of the planetary system. The same train, however, would not reach the star Alpha Centauri in less than 42,000,000 years. One more illustration may be useful. Comets, in general, revolve in very eccentric orbits. When a comet is in the perihelion of its orbit it is comparatively near to the earth; on the other hand, when it is at the aphelion it is remote—in many instances very remote from the earth. For instance, the celebrated comet of 1858, known as Donati's comet, one of the greatest comets of modern times, at the time of its passage of the perihelion was distant from the sun 50,000,000 miles, but when it has attained the aphelion of its orbit (which will occurr in about 1,000 years hereafter), its distance from the earth will not be less than 30,000,000,000 miles. Now our typical railway train starting from the earth would not reach the aphelion of the orbit of Donati's comet in less than 60,000 years, and yet the aphelion distance of Donati's comet is only one-seven-hundredth part of the distance from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.

The fact that Russia is within striking distance of Herat has just incited the British Government to formally incorporate in her Indian Empire the large district of Beloochistan of which Quetta is the centre. The Khan of Beloochistan has for years received a handsome subsidy to permit British troops to garrison Quetta, but with Russia on the northern edge of Afghanistan, Great Britain has preferred to make a new arrangement with the Khan, that gives to India the sole control of the country leading to Candahar. Meanwhile work on the two Beloochistan railroads to Quetta, and ultimately to Candahar, is pushing rapidly forward. We hear very little of England's foreign or Indian policy just now, but this move makes it apparent that Lord Salisbury is alive to the interests involved and is resolved that Russia shall not treat India and the empire to a great surprise some day if he can help it.

Princess Beatrice is a woman of remarkable versatility. She is artist, author, poet and composer. She has just published "The Sunny Month of May," a pretty tenor song. The words are by Heine.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1887

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN.

Before another issue Christmas day will have come and gone. It is not likely that it will differ materially from any other Christmas, because insofar as it is a holiday or a fête day, our celebration of it has not differed during the past century. It is a strange fact nevertheless that, no matter what may be the beliefs of people, all seem willing and feel constrained to look upon Christmas as a day of rejoicing, of happiness. Many do not understand why we should be "merry" on Christmas day more than any other day, simply because they do not look back to its origin. The circumstances which attended the birth of Christ alone, without the great object fulfilled by his coming, were calculated to make men happy and merry. If a man be not at peace with his father, mother, friends, neighbors, nor even with himself, he cannot enjoy life. We know of no greater misery than to have feelings of malevolence against our neighbors. But when good will and friendship dwells in the hearts of all mankind there must be great reason to be merry. Such was the condition of the world at the birth of Christ. The gates of Janus, that great deity of strife and bloodshed, whose portals were always open when nations were fighting with each other and closed when peace reigned supreme, were closed. The lesson we would have our readers draw from this fact is the celebration of Christmas as a day of peace. Let the sword be sheathed between all Christian nations; let the politician shake hands with his opponent; let the labourer and the capitalist forget their strife; let the prodigal return home and receive his father's pardon; let the biting, withering, cursed tongue of slander be stilled; let Christ's ambassadors on earth be united in working for his kingdom, and let all, rich and poor, high and low, old and young, join in the greeting of "merry Christmas" to each other and proclaim by their actions that they are at peace and have good will towards all mankind.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was a very harmonious one; yet, there are some things which might be improved in the management of the affairs of the Society. The election of new directors every year is a system calculated to do injury, because no great work in connection with the Society can be thought out, acted upon and completed in one year, consequently before the thoughts or plans of one years directorate, can be put into operation, they may be replaced by others who will only commence to become acquainted with the working of the Society, when they also, are compelled to step out. Each director should be elected for three years and let four retire annually. The manner of electing directors is open to abuse. The probabilities are that the first list presented will be elected, while they are not always the best men. This system leaves room for the work of cliques, who can elect their own candidates without much opposition. If four only, were elected each year, they might be nominated separately and thereby avoid confusion. The present board is composed of very capable men and we are pleased to have them re-elected, for as stated at the meeting, there are several matters not completed, and strangers could not carry out the ideas of their predecessors as well as the originators themselves. The question of permanent buildings is a very important one, and should be the one topic of conversation between the members from the present, to the time of the general meeting. In order to avoid trouble the society should at once decide two questions. Is it well to have permanent buildings? 2ndly, if so, are we willing to have those buildings placed where the majority of the society wish them? Until those two questions are settled, no progress can be made. The inhabitants of Lachute should pledge themselves to support permanent buildings in St. Andrews, St. Phillippe, or any other place acceptable to the majority of the members. The people of St. Andrews should give the same pledge in regard to their location at Lachute or elsewhere. This should be done before one step is taken towards selecting the site. All trouble will then be removed and there is no reason why the buildings should not be ready for the next annual exhibition.

The Late Mrs. Wells.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wells who died in Brampton on Sunday last took place on Tuesday from the residence of her brother R. G. Meikle, Esq. to Henry's church. The attendance was large and representative. The cortege was led by Dr. Christie and the Revs. Messrs. Forlong and Warden The chief mourners were J. D. Wells, John Meikle, Morrickville, G. L. Meikle, R. G. Meikle, G. J. Walker, John Meikle, Morrisburg, Hon. R. M. Wells, Toronto, W. C. Wells, Montreal, brothers of the diseased's husband. The pall bearers were, Wm. Owens, M.P.P. Phineas Lane, John Hay, Robt. Esdale Henry Schneider, and C. C. Snowdon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Wm. Forlong assisted by the Revs. Meikle and Warden. The coffin was covered with numerous and beautiful floral offerings. Mrs. Wells was the daughter of the late Jno. Meikle, Esq., and was universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her illness was a very distressing one, which caused her great suffering for over two years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE controversy which has been carried on by Mr. Ireland and Mr. Orr, is one not calculated to produce any good results. As will be seen by to-day's issue, it has called forth an indignant reply from "Methodist." While we are ready at all times to open our columns to correspondents, we think it best that this controversy should cease. It is against our principles to be the channel through which denominational animosities are aroused, and as the point at issue is being lost, the discussion does not tend to bring us any nearer Christian union.

Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society was held in Wilson's Hotel, St. Philippe, on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Geo. Morrison, the President presided. The Secretary, G. J. Walker, Esq, read the following annual report:—

To the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN.

This being the annual meeting for the election of a new Board of Directors for the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, and receiving the statement of the affairs of the Society for the past year, your Directors beg leave to report that the exhibitions of the society during the past year have been in their opinion very creditable to the society. The annual fall exhibition especially being a very good one, and showed a marked improvement in various ways on previous years exhibitions. In live stock the improvement on horses is still continuing. Your directors caused the draft plough horses to be exhibited this year at the fall exhibition instead of at the ploughing match as formerly, they also made two classes of fillies and colts, viz: draught and saddle, which they consider was an improvement on former years, and enabled the Judges to do their work more efficiently. Your directors are still of the opinion that it is better for the annual fall exhibition of the society to be held on two days instead of one as in former years. Your directors were pleased to see such a large attendance at the exhibitions of the society. This certainly shows that the people of the county are being awakened up and are taking more interest in the affairs of the society.

Your directors trust that this year the membership of the society will be greatly increased, and they believe that if the members of the society would all exert themselves the membership would decidedly be more than double.

The number of members belonging to the society for the year 1886 were 188, this year they are 210, an increase of 22 on membership for 1886.

The Government grant being now paid according to the amount subscribed by the members of the society, it is highly necessary that the subscriptions of the members of the society be increased or a larger number come in. The society has to thank very much the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and Wm. Owens, Esq., M. P. P., (old friends of the society) and J. C. Wilson, Esq., M. P., the Mayor of Lachute Town, James Fish, Esq., and others, for their liberal subscriptions to the funds of the society. In this year's report of the Society's judges on farms and green crops it is mentioned about weeds being left to grow on farms without being cut down at the proper season of the year, and consequently going to seed. Your directors trust that the farmers of this County may rectify this great evil so that the Directors may never hear of this complaint again. It is a serious one and requires the farmers serious attention. In previous years reports, your directors have advised the establishing of farmer's clubs to talk over and discuss agricultural matters, they still are of the opinion that this would be a good thing and would tend to benefit the farmers of this County. The WATCHMAN has several times offered its columns, and would gladly publish any correspondence that any of the farmers of the county might write on agricultural topics, and your Directors hope that the farmers of this county may use this paper to express their views on the best methods of farming, thereby giving their experience to others to be benefited therefrom.

From the proceeds received at the gate on exhibition days this year, and in consequence, the aid thus given to the funds of the society, your directors are of the opinion that the establishing of permanent grounds, properly fenced and buildings suitably erected thereon, would be a benefit to this society. The directors lay this matter before you for your consideration and would like your opinion upon the same.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Dr.

To Balance cash on hand Dec. 13th, 1886,	$176.36
" Government Grant for the year 1887,	600.91
" Cash received for subscriptions and special Prizes for the year 1887,	371.41
" Cash received for Entrance to Exhibition Grounds and Building show days,	184.00
" Cash received from Mr. G. J. Walker, Secy.-Treas. for interest allowed by him on monies in his hands,	11.00
	$1387.86

Cr.

By Cash paid Premiums awarded for 1887,	$1098.00
" Cash paid Judges on farms and green crops,	50.00
" Cash paid Jas. Curry, Esq., for annual dinner and lunch Exhibition days	33.00
" Cash paid WATCHMAN for Printing,	18.50
" Cash paid L. C. Barron, rent Court House,	3.00
" Cash paid P. & A. McGibbon for lumber used at Exhibition	25.00
" Error in crediting subscriptions for 1887 by R. Evans and W. Todd,	2.00
" Cash paid expenses in connection with Exhibitions and Directors Mettings,	20.70
" Cash paid postage,	6.27
" Cash paid Sec.-Treas. his Commissions,	84.86
Balance cash on hand,	48.20
	$1387.03

AUDITORS REPORT.

We the undersigned, having been appointed as a committee by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, to audit and examine the Secretary-Treasurer's books and accounts from the date of the last audit (Dec. 13th, 1886.) until to-day, the 20th day of Dec. 1887, both days inclusive, certify that this day we have done so and that we have found the Cash Book and the Balance sheet correct. Having examined and audited the whole, we find by said Cash Book and Balance Sheet that there is now in the hands of the Secretary Treasurer, forty-eight dollars and twenty cents. We also find Post Office Savings Bank Book No. 613, which shows a balance to the credit of the Society at date of $170.12. We have also examined the book containing the list of members belonging to the Society for the year 1887 and the book containing the amount of premiums awarded during the year, and we find the number of members and the amounts paid by them for subscriptions for the year 1887 to correspond with the numbers and amounts credited and charged in Cash Book and Balance Sheet. We also find receipts for all moneys paid out, and we find the Books of the Society as kept by the Secretary-Treasurer to be kept in a good business way.

Signed: JAMES FISH.
W. J. SIMPSON.

Lachute, 20th Decr., 1887.

The report on motion of Nelson Albright, Esq., seconded by John Hay, Esq., was adopted. The President asked for nominations for Directors when the following gentlemen were nominated and elected:

George Morrison, John Martin, Phineas Lane, Robert Nichols, David McFarlane, Louis De Hertel, Thomas Dobbie, William Rodger, William Manson, Angus D. Loynachan, James C. McOuat, William Heatlie, Janvier St. Onge, Esquires.

The question of Permanent Buildings was discussed for some time, when it was finally resolved that the Directors be authorized to procure all necessary information concerning sites, cost of land etc., and to report to a public meeting called by them for the purpose of receiving said report and acting thereon. A vote of thanks was passed to the Directors for their services during the past season.

English Church Wesleyanism and Methodist Departures.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Ireland's letter in your issue of Dec. 2nd, contains a statement that ought not to pass unchallenged. With the main body of the letter I have nothing to do. Disputes arising out of the figment of Apostolical succession and the paraphrenalia of ritualism are willingly handed over to those whose mental attitudes incline towards the discussion of millinery. Concerning the former, I say as Wesley did, "I never could see it proved, and I am persuaded I never shall." And in regard to the latter I agree with him when he said, "O shame! shame! I would as soon have disputed about a straw or a barley corn." The statement referred to is found in the latter part of the letter and reads thus: "I say and maintain that Methodism has departed from Wesley's plan, and that the Church of England to day is more Wesleyan than the Methodists of to-day are." This pompuous assertion is intended to settle the whole matter for ever. But strange to say it does not. Assertion is not argument and it is passing strange that such a sweeping statement should be presented to an intelligent public, unaccompanied by any proof. There are those who are as capable of weighing history and arriving at just conclusions, as he who is the author of the above assertion, who believe said assertion to contain more falsehood than truth. Among them is the writer, and in submitting proof I would say that I will not, for the sake of brevity, quote authorities nor mention names or places, though not a single point will be mentioned for which unquestionable authority cannot be produced.

Proofs.—1. Wesley did not believe in a peculiar kind of Apostolic succession, neither do Methodists. But "the Church of England of to day" does. 2. Wesley believed he had a right to ordain for he says, "I verily believe I have as good a right to ordain as to administer the Lord's Supper." Methodists believe he had. Anglicans do *not* believe any such thing. 3. Wesley believed God had a design in raising up the Methodists. As Methodists we believe this with all our hearts. The vast majority of Anglicans deny this and hate Methodists with as much venom as the Pharisees did Christ. 4. Wesley believed in class meetings—most Methodists believe in them. "The Church of England of to-day" ridicules them. 5. Wesley did not believe in nor talk about "consecrated" churches and burying grounds. Neither do Methodists. Anglicans do. 6. Wesley condemned dancing. Methodists and Methodist discipline both condemn it, but frequently some of them are led to practice it through the influence of the members of other churches. The Anglicans do not condemn it but frequently ministers of that church make extensive preparations for their members to engage in it. I have heard English Church people speak of their ministers as the "dancing master." 7. Wesley condemned the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The vast majority of Methodists follow him herein. Some who claim to be Methodists, differ from him on this point, but their bibulous habits were not received from Methodist teaching, but from English Church people who believe in it to a shameful extent. 8. Wesley was an enemy to whiskey and drinking customs. So are the Methodists of to-day. I challenge Mr. Ireland to find a Methodist congregation in Canada, every adult male of which drinks whiskey, makes it or sells it. I can find more than one English Church congregation in Canada, not an adult male member of which who does not drink whiskey habitually. Many of them do it where the Scott Act is in force. This is a peculiar kind of Apostolical succession. 9. Wesley taught that all men needed conversion or rather regeneration. And that this was not done through baptism or confirmation. So does every methodist in the world, but many English Church clergy believe no such thing. 10. Wesley taught that justification and the new birth were experienced when the soul sought and exercised faith for them. He also taught that sanctification was a distinct work of God in the soul and transpired in the soul subsequent to justification and in answer to believing prayer. All this do Methodist ministers teach to-day. There are clergymen in the Anglican ministry who believe nothing of the above, but persistently assert that baptism is conversion and confirmation is sanctification, while others declare conversion is only for criminals and very wicked people. 11. Wesley believed in lay preaching, so do Methodists, as is proven by the great hosts of local preachers in their connection outnumbering the regular ministry. Most English Church people of to day think lay preachers a proper butt for ridicule. 12. Wesley believed in field preaching and defended it. Methodists are Wesleyan here. But so far are English Church people from believing in it that they ridicule it and often are found amongst the rowdyism of the day, aiding and instigating the annoyances of such services. The writer has had the pleasure many times of submitting needed rebuke to these ignoramuses whose hatred to Methodist institutions often carries them beyond the point of self respect. 13. Wesley did not belief in Auricular confession. Methodists are emphatically Wesleyan here. The writer can produce living teachers of this popish doctrine in the English Church and many of their writings encouraging and enforcing it. 14. Wesley did not pray for the departed dead. No Methodist on the earth does. But many English Church clergy do, and teach it as a doctrine of the English Church. 15. Wesley did not believe in the real presence of Jesus in the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. No Methodist believes this. Many English Church clergy teach that "after the consecration he (Christ) exists whole and entire under each wafer." 16. Wesley condemned card playing. So do Methodists. But not so to any extent the English Church. 17. Wesley never wrote pamphlets disparaging other people's religious views or reflecting upon their methods of worship or prayer, etc. Neither do Methodists. But some members of the English Church do, and still claim to be more Wesleyan than those that follow Wesley here. 18. Wesley was a law abiding citizen. So are Methodists of to day to a greater extent than English Church people, as reports of jails and prisons in Quebec and Ontario show. A few years ago the Montreal jail reported 228 English Church prisoners in one year, while the Methodists who are departing from Mr. Wesley's plan, only furnished 15. The Ontario reports show one out of every 109 of the English Church population to be criminals or 3461. If Methodists furnished a criminal for every 108 of their population in Ontario, they would have over 5500, but instead of that they had 4139 less, or 1371. The Boys Reformatory at Penatanguishee has one Anglican boy for every 5934 of the Anglican population of Ontario, or 68. If the Method st population of Ontario patronized this institution to the same extent they would have over 100 there, but they have only 38. 19. Wesley never persecuted other denominations. Neither do Methodists now, nor at any other time. Our record is clear on this point. But no one can read Lord Macauley's History of England, or Wesley's Journals, which tell of the disgraceful, hostile, brutal and persecuting spirit and actions of English Church clergy and people, in his day, or even witness the bitterness of some English Church people in certain sections of the country to-day, without being convinced that the English Church is not *destitute* of the persecuting spirit in any age. The only thing that awes them now is the numerical prowess and denominational prestige of Methodism to-day. Witness the unfair and unchristian conduct of Anglicans in the days of the Ryersons. History can point to no stain on the fair escutcheon of our beloved Methodism, but bigotry, prejudice and deep rooted hatred have impelled infatuated Anglicans to deface and bespatter their ecclesiastcal shield to that extent that, were it not for unsubdued arrogance, many high heads and haughty hearts would be bowed in shame. Of all Protestant Churches, the English Church has the least reason to boast of its record in the line of denominational courtesy. 20. Wesley was a truthful man. So are Methodists to a greater extent than Anglicans. If this were not true it would not be said that "The English Church of to-day is more Wesleyan than the Methodists of to-day are." There is one point in which Anglicans are more Wesleyan to day than they used to be—not than Methodists are—viz: Many of them—not all—claim Wesley as a "church man", whereas they persecuted and slandered him in life. Anybody knows why they take him under their wing to-day.

In conclusion, I wish to say that not one word of the foregoing has been written to offend, but when a boast like the one I have tried to meet is flaunted before the public and calculated to unsettle unwary Methodists, it is time for some one to meet it with truth. I leave the unprejudiced readers of the WATCHMAN to decide, in the light of the foregoing points, whether the proud boast I have tried to meet, is worthy of credence, and if its author is not convinced of his error, why the writer will have to produce a few more. They are not hard to find, as they are lying around anywhere in abundant quantities.

Thanking you for your space, I am etc.

METHODIST.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Krant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound an for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astoulshing good results.

The G. T. R. station building at Lachine was destroyed by fire

Kept In Good Humor.

This injunction applies not only to the mental but the physical welfare. Salt rheum erysipelas, and all obstinate humors of the blood are perfectly curable by Burdock Blood Ritters

An old woman named Hart was found dead in bed in Montreal.

A Quarter Of A Century.

For more than twenty-five years has Hagyard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

The New York cab drivers' strike has been settled.

On The Platform.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

The sentence of Daniel Doherty for shooting George Graham has been modified to 20 years imprisonment.

A Frequent Annoyance.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headache? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Five additional warrants have been executed against Henry Taylor, the defaulting London banker.

Bear It In Mind.

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health no one can deny Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

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.

Montreal Business College.

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY the 22nd of August.

The most thorough Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Each department is in charge of an experienced teacher.

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their business knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College.—Cornwall Standard.

This Institution could hardly desire a better reputation than it already possesses. —La Minerve of Montreal.

Many of the prominent business men of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this institution. * * * * The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world.—Montreal Star

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business College is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or a railway office than is a degree from our highest University?—St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of character and ability.—Canadian Trade Review.

It is their aim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.—Montreal Gazette.

Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Candidates prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

Send for handsome circulars. Address

DAVIS & RUSE.

Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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.

Christmas & New Year's Cards

—AT THE—

LACHUTE BOOK STORE

—IN GREAT VARIETY—

The richest and most varied ever offered to the public in Lachute. Call and examine them.

—{ MUSIC BOXES. }—

A large assortment of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents—Childrens in great variety, consisting of Picture Books, &c., Dolls, Whistles, Neklaces, Wax Beads, Drums, Tambourenes, Pile up Blocks, Tin Rattles, Wood Horns, Metallophons, Bellows, Toys, Wood Shovels, Pointers, Sleds, &c., &c., Cups and Saucers, Vauces, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS.

Photograph and Autograph Albums—very rich.

MUSIC BOOKS.

"Sing Out," White Brothers. Songs & Solos. "The Canadian Reviva Singer." Sheet Music. Miller's Farmer's Almanac for 1888. Red and black sealing wax, &c.

R. W. KERR.

LACHUTE FURNITURE COMPANY.

Furniture! Cheap Furniture!

We have now on hand a large and assorted stock of Furniture in the latest designs, comprising plush and hair cloth PARLOUR SUITS, Walnut and Elm BED ROOM SUITS from $15.00 upwards. SIDEBOARDS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BEDS,
BUREAUS,
WASASTANDS, in single pieces.

In order to have a pleasant sleep and a comfortable Bed, buy yourself an Iron Bedstead and a Woven Wire Spring. These we always keep in stock, and only the No. 1.

To save yourself $10.00 or $12.00, buy a Wool or Fibre Mattress.

We have also a large arrortment of plush, hair cloth, raw silk, carpet Lounges and upholstered Easy Chairs, cain and perforated Rockers, centre Tables and fancy Tables of every description. Also a large variety of goods that are always required to make a home comfortable. In fancy goods our stock will be found suitable for the length of everybody's pocket.

At this season of the year your friends will be expecting presents from you—come and see some of our Photo frames and fancy Mirrors, they will please you. We keep in stock a full line of Picture Moulding and are prepared to frame pictures at all prices at shortest notice. Please give us a call and judge for yourselves. We invite inspection.

RIDDELL & SUTHERLAND,
{ CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, & FURNITURE DEALERS,
HOPE'S BLOCK LACHUTE.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have received a very fine assortment of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Ahead of anything we ever had before.

Highest market prices paid for
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
DUCKS,
CHICKENS,
PORK,
BUTTER
and WHITE BEANS.

HUGH FRASER, Jr,

Lachute, Nov. 30th, 1887. 12-1y

NEW OYSTER PARLOUR

The undersigned has fitted up, and has now open, a nice comfortable room, on ground flat, in connection with the Confectionery Business, Tobacco, Cigars, Fresh Fish, and where Oysters can be had in every style, at all hours, during the winter season. Also for sale by quart or gallon, or in wholesale lots.

C. KENNIBURGH.

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1887.

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

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

ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL

And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,

Call and see before buying elsewhere.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 51²

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

FULL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AT

FRASER Bros.

Lachute.

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.

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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
IN LARGE VARIETY at
T. JOUSS 'S
JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
hatham,. July 22nd 1887

CARTER'S



ADVERTISEMENT.

EVERYTHING FRESH, EVERYTHING NEW IN
FOOT WEAR.

No Pre-Adamite Job Lot Purchases AT
CARTER'S
SHOE STORE,
MEIKLES BLOCK.

FARM for SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM in River Rouge containing VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS. For particulars apply to JOHN McGREGOR, River Rouge, St. Andrews, Que.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

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

GO TO
HOPE'S
For self rising Flour, pastry Flour, Bread Flour.
GO TO HOPE'S for Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, Scons.
GO TO HOPE'S for Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, new Dates, new Figs, Spanish Grapes, (very fine) Spanish Onions.
GO TO HOPE'S for new Grenoble Walnuts, new Almonds, new Brazil Nuts, fresh roasted Pea Nuts, every day.
GO TO HOPE'S for choice pure, Candy, fresh and of first quality.
GO TO HOPE'S for Malaga Raisins, seedless and the proper cake Raisin, all clean ready for use.
GO TO HOPE'S for fresh Currants, clean and ready for use.
GO TO HOPE'S for Cake Supplies.
JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.
BRANCH STORE, WEST END, LACHUTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Circuit Court—Thomas Barron.
Furniture—Riddell & Sutherland.
Thousands—S. Parsley.
Clothing.—John E. Bredford.
Shooting Match.
Oysters—C Kennilburgh.
Fancy Goods.—Fraser Bros.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute eight days each month, from the 8th to the 15th.

Several entertainments are announced for next week.

A Tea meeting is announced in Lakefield for Wednesday night next.

We expect to announce two marriages next issue.

It is authoritatively stated that Parliament will open on Jany. 31st.

The Masons give a social in Olivet Hall on Tuesday evening next. Happy are they who are invited.

A Childrens' service will be held in St. Simeon's Church on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock.

DECORATIONS.—St. Simeon's has been making extraordinary efforts in the way of decorating their church for Christmas tide. Why does not our other churches do likewise?

The contract for building Stalker's bridge over the West River at Brownsburg, was given to Mr. W. J. Warwick for over $500.

The first meeting of the Lachute Gun Club, held in Mr. A. Boa's building, Lachute, on Tuesday evening last, was celebrated by an Oyster supper.

Christmas and New Year's falling on Sundays, the Bank Ville Marie will be closed on Monday, 26th Dec., 1887, and Monday, 2nd Jany., 1888, these days being legal holidays.

An invitation was received by the Lachute Gun Club from the Hit or Miss Gun Club of Buckingham, to send a representative to their Annual Dinner to be held at the Union House, Buckingham, on Tuesday, Dec. 27th. Lachute Club decided to send a representative.

NEW CHURCH.—The Baptists of Grenville have erected a very neat, comfortable church in Grenville, near what is known as Murray's corner. The opening sermon was preached on Sunday morning last by the Rev. J. Higgins of Lachute. On Monday evening a literary and musical entertainment was given, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Haines of Thurso, Rev. Mr. Higgins of Lachute, Rev. Mr. McDiarmid of Ottawa, and the Pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwan. Several choruses, songs and solos were rendered by the Methodist choir of Calumet, and the Misses McGibbon of Lachute. The proceeds amounted to between forty and fifty dollars.

A toilet luxury in every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also eradicates dandruff and prevents the hair from falling.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in cases of scrofula, and in every form of chronic disease, because this medicine is safer to take, and is more highly concentrated, than any other preparation. It can always be depended upon as an effective blood purifier.

Personal.

The Rev. L. O. Armstrong was in Lachute on his way to the Gore where he delivered a lecture.

Mr. James Ireland left Lachute for Toronto, on Monday last.

Mr. Owens M. P. P. and Mr. Lane were in Town this week.

Mr. Robert Waters, Road Master of the North Western R. R., formerly of Lachute, now stationed at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and Mr. H. J. Cochrane, Conducter, of the same place called at Lachute while on a trip to New York and other places in the United States. Mr. Waters' numerous friends were pleased to see him, it being about six years since he left here.

Give them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be get rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's Germae Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Ste. Scholastique.

The grand concert announced at Ste. Scholastique for the 8th December last, has been postponed, at the request of many, to the 29th instant. We hope that this date will suit every one, and that we will be favored by a large attendance, especially of Lachute people. Two fine *Operettes* will be played by distinguished artists, both ladies and gentlemen. Admission 25c., reserved seats 35c. The concert will commence at 7.30 p. m.

DIED.

WELLS.—At the residence of Rev. E. D. McLaren, Brampton, Ont., Sunday morning, 18th inst., Mary, beloved wife of Mr. J. Douglas Wells, Toronto, and daughter of the late John Meikle, Esq., Lachute.

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 Blk Rochester N. Y.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOME STRANGE CONFESSIONS.

Several Good Stories Which Convey Very Needful Morals.

The Rochester *(N. Y.) Union* reports having this dialogue with an eminent physician:

"Can you cure a cold for me?"

"I dare say; where is it?"

"Do you treat yourself for colds?"

"That depends on how bad they are. I had one last week and fixed myself up a dose, but I didn't dare take it. I kept it over night and gave it to a 'deadhead' patient next day!"

"Then you don't dare take your own medicine?"

"No! I don't dare and I have no family physician?"

A gentleman, a short time ago, consulted his physician about a severe rheumatic attack. As he was leaving, the doctor said:

"Should my prescription afford any relief, let me know it, as I am suffering from an affection similar to yours, and for the last twenty years have tried in vain to cure it!"

The best of physicians now have the frankness to admit that the schools have not yet mastered all there is to know about the causes of disease, and the best methods of cure. There has been a great advance, no doubt, in medical science, in the last fifty years. Doctors themselves do not take their own physic, even though they may saturate the systems of their patients with poisonous drugs, nor do they bleed, blister and torture, as formerly.

Byron died, it is claimed, because of over bleeding by his physicians. Washington met the same fate!

Scientific investigation shows that most ailments proceed from derangement of primary organs, of which the kidneys are the most important. Every drop of blood coursing through the system passes through these organs, and if they are deranged the blood speedily becomes impure, and carries the seeds of disease to every part of the body. If we keep these organs regulated by a simple vegetable compound like Warner's safe cure, which Prof. Lattimore, New York State board of health analyst, of the Rochester University, says: "I find entirely free from mercury and all poisonous and deleterious substances"—there is little danger of bright's disease, apoplexy, rheumatism, or any of the common ailments, nearly all of which originate in or are made fatal by diseased (though unsuspected) kidneys. This great remedy has the reputation which seems well founded, of curing more diseases than any one remedy ever known. It restored the son of the Danish vice-Consul Schmidt of 69 Wall street, New York, from Bright's disease, and General Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers of New York, whose knew of the case, pronounced it a wonderful remedy.

As appropriate to the doctors who give to their patients what they will not take themselves, we quote this story:

"Oh, Mr. Smith, help me out," exclaimed a young lady at a church fair. "I've sold a lady for $15 that only cost 15c. What percentage is the profit?"

"Percentage, madam?" exclaimed the lawyer with merriment. "That transaction is beyond percentage—it is simple larceny!"

The professional man who takes one's money when he can do one no equivalent service will understand the moral.

A Want Supplied.

All are subject to accidents and sudden attacks of disease, for which they should be prepared by having some suitable remedy on hand, for timely treatment robs disease of the greater portion of its severity and danger, but if neglected might become a lingering and painful, if not a fatal disease. Graham's Pain Eradicator and Pills were kept constantly on hand, their timely use would prevent a great deal of Sickness, Suffering and Expense —Price 25 cents

Changing the Apostles Creed.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Orr admits the change in the Creed but says it is not changed in the Methodist Catechism. There are two Creeds, then one of them with "He descended into Hell" left out, the other with it in. The children who learn the Catechism are taught to believe that there is a hell and that Christ decended into it and then when they turn to the Methodist Banner which is used more than the Catechism, they are taught no such thing, what respect can children have for a creed which can be changed by the whim and fancy of an editor and adopted by "usage" as Mr. Orr says, "He decended into hell" one scholar says, "No he did not" says another. They each refer to the Creed, and both are right, but one wrong. How can teachers explain to an enquiring child the discrepancy that will leave him free from doubts. This is what creates contradictions in the youth of our land. How very common it is for children now to contradict each other, their parents and everybody else, and what is more unpleasant? And to think of them being taught to do so in the Sunday School. This is what makes more infidels in our day than anything else. Change is the ground work of infidelity. The infidel glories in the changes in the Christian Churches and when it comes to the Creed he expects a revolution in his favor, such as spread in the dark ages before the Apostles Creed checked the heresies of Arius, the Socinians, Appollinarians, Nestorians and other sects which changed their Creeds to suit those who were seeking some new thing, laying aside the word of God for the commandments of men. A Christian man who rejects the Creed altogether may explain his position so as to get credit for a conscientious course, but for a man to accept the Creed and then change it to suit circumstances, is beyond explanation when it is considered that that the combined wisdom, experience, learning and piety of the fathers of the Church adopted it and it has been handed down through the centuries and used by nearly the whole of christiandom, without mutilation or change by any branch of the church until now. Changing the Apostels Creed is a serious matter, and the church that adopts it is responsible. When the Methodists in the United States changed the Marriage Ceremony by leaving out a very important and binding obligation, the divorce courts had plenty to do, and the disgrace is still increasing. These changes are full of mischief to the Christian Church. Mr. Orr makes another statement that he cannot prove, which is this, "The translators of the revised Bible did not believe it," that is, that Christ descended into Hell. The Revisors use the word "Hades" but they use the same word when they refer to the rich man lifting up his eyes in torments. So the grave is a place of torments. A man may lift up his eyes in the grave, speak in the grave, be anxious for his brethern in the grave, and his grave is separated from the abode of the blessed in Heaven by a great gulf. Does any one believe the Revisors would talk such nonsense? There is not the slightest chance to gather from the Revisors of the new Bible that Christ did not go into the very Hell that Dives was in. But the new Bible is not the authorized version and it is doubtful if it ever will be. Those who long for *change* will try and bring it about, no doubt, as it suits infidelity much better than the old, old Bible of our fathers. A prominent layman said in my hearing, in the last General Conference of the Methodist Church, held in the Methodist Church hold in this city. "We must let some things stand. It will never do to be changing everything." This was in a speech against certain innovations that were brought in. It is a pity so prominent a layman as Mr. Orr would not take the same stand instead of trying to justify the change in the Creed.

Yours truly,
F. C IRELAND.

Toronto, Dec. 3rd, '87.

The examinations of Lachute Academy have been in progress during the week. The school closes to-day for the Christmas holidays.

A terrible accident occurred on the Caraquet R. R., in New Brunswick by an engine and snow plow leaving the track while crossing a bridge. Mr. W. H. Chisholm who formerly lived in Lachute, and who is now Superintendent of the Caraquet Road, was present and rendered valuable assistance to the wounded.

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.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Investigate S. Carsley's advertisement this day. Thousands will.

THOUSANDS
THOUSANDS

Thousands of Remnants of Dress Goods, from five yards to fifteen yard lengths, marked very cheap for Xmas presents. All thrown on the centre tables to be sold at some price before Christmas Day. A pretty card given with each length.

S. CARSLEY.

S. Carsley is offering a lot of fast color French prints in dress lengths at very low prices, all suitable for presents.—*Witness.*

MORE THOUSANDS
MORE THOUSANDS

Thousands of Remnants of prints in from three yards to ten yard lengths; must be sold before Christmas Day. See them on centre tables, all marked so much for the lengths. A Xmas card given with each length.

S. CARSLEY.

Thousands of odd lengths from two to eighteen yards of Black and Dress Silks and real Irish Poplins. All laid out on centre tables to be sold much below value for Christmas presents. A suitable Xmas card given with each length.

S. CARSLEY.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A supply of fine fresh Oysters has arrived at L. P. P. Rodrigue's, near C. P. R. station Lachute, Que.

JOB LOT

Overcoats (small sizes)	$6.00
Pea Jackets (large and small)	5.00
Under Coats	3.00
Fine do	5.00
Persian Lamb Caps	3.50
do do	6.00
do do	7.50

Turkeys, Geese and Chickens wanted—soon as weather is hard enough—The highest prices will be paid.

W. BANFORD.

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

PROFESSOR SMITH

Whose lengthened experience in the musical profession, guarantees good judgment in the selection of first class Organs and Pianofortes, and will henceforth devote his attention to the selling of

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS

which he is able to do, and to every purchaser will give

12 FREE LESSONS

to enable them to read Music.

Lachute, 16th Dec. 1887.

Valuable Property For Sale

Between Dr. Smith's and T. Jousse Jeweller 40 feet front by 181 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.

DRY LUMBER FOR SALE.

CHOICE DRY SPRUCE, three years down of 1in., 1¼in., and 1½in., dressed and undressed. Also a stock of best shingles.

MATHEW J. STRONG,
Cambria.

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.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S BARGAINS

—AT—

WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

We have now a complete stock of

Gents Finest Black Suits, only	$15 00
" Fine " "	10.00
" Finest Wool " "	11.00
" Extra fine " "	16 00
" Wool " "	6.00
" Pants from $2.00 and upwards.	
Childrens Finest Wool Suits, only	3.50
" Fine " "	2.50

Gents Under Clothing.

GROCERIES
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY
ALSO,
ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES
and
DRY GOODS.

Jones.—"Hello Brown, do you know what I have found?"

Brown.—"No, what is it?"

Jones.—"Well, I have found just what we want—a place to get our Clothing for Xmas."

Brown.—"Well, next time you are at Lachute, just call at

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
West End Fish's Bridge.

SHOOTING MATCH

The first annual Shooting Match of the

LACHUUE GUN CLUB
(FOR TURKIES)

will be held at Lachute on the

MONDAY, 26th Dec. instant,

—AT—

10 Oclock A. M. Sharp.

MATCHES.

No. 1—(For Club only.) Silver Cup.
" 2—Shot Gun, any kind. Distance, 120 ft. Charge, 1¼ oz. furnished on grounds.
" 3—Sporting Rifle. Distance, 300 ft. Position, standing.
" 4—Sporting Rifle. Distance, 600 ft. Position, any.
" 5—Snider Rifle. Distance, 600 ft. Position, any.
" 6—Revolver, any kind. Distance 60 ft. Position, standing.
" 7—Smooth bore, any kind. Distance, 125 ft. Position, any.
" 8—Parlour Rifle. Distance, 50 ft. Position, any.

LUNCH can be had on the grounds.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

STOVES!! STOVES!! STOVES!!



McQUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

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.

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 2 Cents for sample of New No. 4, Polished in fine Plush. Particulars sent, when stamps are enclosed for reply.

NOTICE.

As I purpose residing in Montreal during the present winter, I give notice to parties wishing to see me in this vicinity that I will be at my residence in Lachute on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that time.

P. LANE,
Lachute, 14th Nov. 1887. 12-

HELP WANTED

AT THE NEW SANATORUM, a large Health Institution at Dansville, Livingston County, New York, from fifteen to thirty strong, healthy girls, for the bath and other working departments. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of St. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Gibbard, St. Andrews, Mrs. Robert Meikle, Lachute, Miss J. Barclay, Carillon Hill. For particulars, as to wages, &c., apply, with references, to H. C. Davis, Cashier.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON, Co. N. Y



Everybody tells me so.
Tells you what?
That the undersigned is selling Pianos and Organs lower than any other person in the trade. If you do not believe this, call and be convinced.

G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, Dec. 8th, 1887.

FOR SALE

A BUSH LOT within easy distance of Lachute.

J. PALLISER,
18-t.f. Advocate.

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE
St. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1884.

CIRCUIT COURT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE } No. 381.

In the Circuit Court in and for the County of Argenteuil.

DAME MARIA H. BRADSHAW, wife separated as to property by contract of marriage, from Joseph Patenaude, and the said Joseph Patenaude for the purpose of authorizing his said wife in the present action, trader of the Town of Lachute, said County and District,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WILLIAM R. McCLUSKY of the Township of Harrington, said County and District, farmer and trader,

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months

THOMAS BARRON,
C. C. C.

Lachute 12th December, 1887.

NOTICE

WM. ARMSTRONG, Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that, he is now prepared to attend all troubles in Horses and Cattle (Castrating Colts, a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a special 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 Flooring Mills, from and after the 20th September Instant.

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

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are peomptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

Truly yours,

GEO. DASTOUS,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A large stock of the above R. T. MANLEY'S, all the newest varieties.

FURNITURE FURNITURE!

R. T. MANLEY has now a large stock of **CHAIRS** and

ALL KINDS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at particularly low prices.

GROCERIES.
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
TEA SETS.
GLASSWARE.
BEDROOM SETS now on hand in great variety.

Highest prices given for farm produce.

R. T. Manley's,
LACHUTE MILLS.
(Post Office).

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE time for receiving tenders for the construction of

A POST OFFICE
AT
St. Jerome, P. Q.,

is hereby extended to FRIDAY, the 30th day of December

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th December, 1887. 16-2

Call and see Miss McGillivery's Xmas Cards before purchasing elsewhere.

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.



Plain Toronto Coffin, 4 Handls Hearse $10.00.

CHAS GEIGERS
Funeral Director, Lachute.

PAINTING.

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

Business Card.

GEO. SANGSTER, V. S

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

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

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

STOVE COAL.
BLACKSMITH' COAL.
PRESSED HAY
LAND PLASTER
PLASTER OF PARIS
HULL CEMENT
LATHS
SHINGLES
SALT.

FEED of all kinds. FLOUR of best quality.

R. CRESWELL.

MILK! MILK!

All parties wishing MILK, apply to

L. C. BARRON,
Lachute,
10-6m. Que.



DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

A session of the Court of Queen's Bench holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the village of Ste. Scholastique, on SATURDAY the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. If no one then and there, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the common Goal of the said district, and all others that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district that they must be present then and there, with their records, rolls, indictments and other documents, in order to do those things which belong each of to them in their respective capacities.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 1-c3
Ste. Scholastique, 6th December, 1887.

'The Cup that Cheers but not Inebriates,'
WALES' TEAS at 35 cents.

CHOICE GROCERIES for the Holiday trade. 6 lb new Valencia Raisins for 50c.

A lot of pretty articles opened out, suitable for Christmas Presents. Call early for choice.

Highest prices paid Poultry.

for Delayed

C. WALES & Co.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 8th, 1887.

A GREAT SECRET.

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER IX.

The midnight drive from Calais to "Les Bouleaux" began to seem never-ending to the occupants of the carriole; they were all absorbed in such gloomy thoughts that there was a general sense of relief when Mr. Beresford lifted up his voice rather testily to complain that Gerald had scarcely spoken to him, and had told him none of the domestic news.

"Don't be disgusted, Mr. Shaw, if I seem more deeply interested in the health of the pigs and the laying of the hens than in the political crisis. In a town I am a staunch Republican, I assure you. But in the country it is so much less important that one should have a Government than that one should have new-laid eggs. In the country alone, thank Heaven! one can ask for news and hear that there is none."

"Oh, but there is this time, Mr. Beresford; I—I had forgotten," stammered Gerald. "Your daughter—Miss Beresford—has come, she came yesterday."

"My daughter!" cried Mr. Beresford, in astonishment. "Why did you not tell me before?"

"I—I had forgotten," said Gerald again.

"She can't have produced a very strong impression, I am afraid. What is she like? I have not seen her since she was in short frocks. Come, be candid; for I don't wish to be disappointed."

"Oh, you will not be. Miss Beresford is very beautiful," said Gerald, not with enthusiasm, but in the manner of a cold and conscientious reporter.

"Ah!" said Mr. Beresford, as if relieved. "Have the Fourniers seen her yet?"

"I think not, sir. She came yesterday evening, and I drove back to Calais to tell Madame Fournier of her arrival, and I spent the night at their house. But as madame could not come out of town to-day, and the telegram had reached us with the news that you would return to-night, she said she would wait for you to introduce your daughter."

"Yes, yes, I see. Is the girl lively and entertaining? But I suppose you saw scarcely anything of her."

"And were too shy to notice anything about her? I know you, Gerald," put in Mr. Shaw. "Are you still as much of a woman-hater as when my tomboy daughter Adela used to lock you into the summer-house for saying you would never marry?"

"I don't hate women at all, Mr. Shaw, but I don't see many at 'Les Bouleaux,' and I don't wish to see any more."

"May you always be in as healthy a state of mind, my boy!" said Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Beresford laughed, if the short dried up chuckle he uttered when his cynicism was tickled could be called a laugh. Miss M'Leod was heard in the darkness to rustle with indignation at the offensive pleasantry. Gerald's face tingled through the feeling that he had not succeeded in being quite honest in his last speech. He knew that he had given the impression that he hated Miss Beresford, or at least that he didn't want to see any more of her; whereas he really liked her very much, and had been thinking all day how much jollier "Les Bouleaux" would be now, until she threw herself away on that bumptious flighty Victor, who was a good fellow enough in his way, but not half good enough for such a dear, nice, jolly girl as she was. So he held his tongue until they passed through the open white gate into the long poplar avenue, and the thud of the horse's hoofs fell softly on the sandy road, and the tall bare trees cracked and swung over their heads in the wind.

"Here we are!" said he then to Mr. Shaw, who looked out before him, but was at first not particularly impressed, as not one glimmer of light from the house shone through the poplar-branches to relieve the blank blackness.

It was not until they had reached the end of the avenue and gone through the second white gate into the paved courtyard that the house appeared dark and square on their right hand, and the unostentatious door which did not look in the least like a front door was thrown open, and two or three rustic figures clattered out in wooden shoes and noisily greeted the returning master. The oil-lamp which threw its feeble light on to the carriole through the small semicircular window over the hall door showed the rosy and robust Delphine, who found her existence of scouring and scrubbing so delightful that she passed it in song like an operatic heroine, with intervals like the present of broadly smiling recitative. She was in her usual costume of short blue gown, loose jacket tied in round her waist with the string of her apron, and a white frilled cap tied under the chin. Marie the cook, a handsome Fleming of two or three and thirty, whose superior position entitled her to wear a print gown of the lilac tint and baggy make favored by the British housemaid of ten years ago, smiled a hearty welcome at her side. An old red-eyed retriever, with a ragged coat in color like a door-mat of bygone times, slunk up from the stable-yard to sniff round the heels of his master as he descended from the *carriole*, and to leap up on his shoulders and lick his face with demonstrative fondness as Mr. Beresford drew his paralyzed leg slowly to the ground. At the back of the group stood Henri the coachman, an old retainer whose only fault was that he had now grown so fat that except on occasions of state and ceremony his weight and the large space he filled in the carriage obliged him to be left at home: his round light eyes, which looked like pale marbles, were fixed on his master's stooping figure with steadiness which meant, what they could not express, that he was glad to see him back again. The dog barked and the rustic retinue loudly murmured such a chorus of unaffected welcome that Mr. Shaw's spirits recovered from their depression as Delphine, who was as muscular as she was merry, caught sight of him, cried out enthusiastically, "Encore un monsieur!" and almost lifted him to the ground. And on Mr. Shaw's ears, as he followed his host into the house, fell words of haughty animosity in scarcely intelligible patois, between the two deadly enemies, whose ambushes with pails of water and attacks with blacking brushes kept the quiet household in perpetual ferment when Mr. Beresford was at "Les Bouleaux:" these were two servants, fat Henri and thin Pierre, whose rivalry in their master's esteem was a fierce torrent which nothing could stem.

As the gentlemen entered the tiled hall, which was quite bare with the exception of a strip of matting from end to end, an umbrella-stand, and some hat-pegs, a door immediately facing the front door opened, and a pale little lady in a black stuff gown, looking as insignificant as only pale little women in mourning can look, appeared at the opening. The expression of her face was both sullen and woe-begone, and she stared straight at Mr. Beresford with black eyes which almost said: "This is even worse than I expected."

If she was disappointed in her father, he was still more disappointed in his daughter; he walked past her into the first *salon*, sat down in the straight-backed carved arm-chair by the stove, and after telling Marie to show Mr. Shaw to the spare room, said, without turning to his daughter, "Come here."

She crossed the polished floor obediently, and stood before him like a child who has been scolded and who does not mean to be good.

"What is your name?"

"My name?"

"Yes. Your Christian name of course. I have forgotten it."

"Peggy; at least—Margaret."

"Peggy at least Margaret!"

"I believe it was by your wish that I was christened Margaret, so mamma always called me Peggy."

"Then in the future you will be Margaret, you understand?"

"Yes."

The tone was sullenly docile, but if he had looked up at that moment he would have seen on the little white face, with its delicate aquiline features and tiny curled mouth, an expression of elfin malignity which would have entirely justified his philosophical lack of parental tenderness.

"You know why I sent for you?"

"Yes, to marry me to some one."

"Yes." A pause. "I thought you would be more—more like your mother. She was a very handsome woman."

"She was always complaining that I was more—more like you."

The gray head was slowly raised, and the girl trembled a little with sudden recognition of her own boldness as her black eyes met the steady gaze of the grave old man. He did not look angry and he did not look amused; but her audacity evidently gave her some sort of standing in his eyes, and his tone when he next addressed her was less curt, though no warmer than before.

"I am afraid you have suffered from the incompatibility of your parents' tempers, Margaret. And perhaps it was your unlucky likeness to your father which prevented your mother from doing her best for you."

"She couldn't make me beautiful, if that is what you mean."

"But she might have taught you to dress better, and to hold yourself better. I don't mean to be unkind, but your appearance suggests rather a post-office clerk, or a paid companion, than—than Miss Beresford."

"Well, that is what Miss Beresford would have had to be, if you had not sent for her to fill a position for which she is far less suited."

"I don't know about 'far less suited.' You can make answers which are smart even if they are rather rude. And I suppose you could dress well and look well if you had money, and knew where to spend it. You look rather handsome, too, now that you are indignant, and marriage would give you plenty of opportunities for that. How did your mother spend her allowance? On dress for herself, I suppose?"

"Yes, partly. The allowance wasn't handsome enough for us both to dress well, while, for the sake of what shifting position we had, it was better that one at least shouldn't look quite like a rag-picker."

"You are rather daring in your similes, for a lady."

"A lady who has to wander about the world as I have done becomes daring in more things than similes."

She looked like a little amazon by this time, and no bearing could have been more erect than hers as she drew herself up, and gradually raised a rather graceful head to an angle expressive of open defiance.

"Now, if you would always carry your head like that, you would be all right," said her father persuasively, quite ignoring the defiance. "Do try, there's a good child, and open that door and see if there is anything to eat on the table."

She obeyed rather awkwardly, feeling that the boiling excitement to which she had raised herself during their short conversation should have been used for better things than a mere summons to supper. As she opened the door of the *salle-a-manger*, Miss M'Leod, too evidently retreating from the keyhole, met her and looked at her with a disagreeable expression of mingled jealousy and contempt. A dear good little woman she was, this pocket-sized housekeeper, with principles so very high that now and then they could not be brought down to the vulgar level of daily life, and so they got lost sight of for a time.

"Is Mr. Beresford ready for supper?" she asked, with the double-distilled haughtiness of a great personage caught in an evil deed.

Without waiting for an answer, she swept past the young girl, and reentered the *salle-a-manger* with the crippled gentleman leaning on her arm, just as the door from the hall opened, and Mr. Shaw and Gerald came in, both laughing.

"Pierre and Henri are at it again already," said Gerald, as he took his seat at the table.

"What's the matter now?"

"Henri has discovered a mystery, and Pierre won't believe in it. So they are exhausting their powers of invective at the bottom of the staircase."

"What is it all about?"

"O, Henri declares that a bolt has been placed on one of the kitchen doors within the last twenty-four hours, that it has been placed there for some nefarious purpose, and that the person who placed it there is Monnier, the head gamekeeper."

"Monnier! not Pierre!" exclaimed Mr. Beresford, in astonishment.

"Well, you see, Pierre hasn't been in the house five minutes, while the bolt has been on the door some hours. Even Henri's brilliant imagination couldn't get over that difficulty."

"What bolt is it? And why is poor old Monnier dragged into the story?"

"Henri's tale is that this afternoon, while both the women were up-stairs, he was in his own room next to the stable, when he saw Monnier cross the end of the yard, and go round toward the back door. Knowing that it was the time when there would be nobody down-stairs, he went out to tell Monnier so, expecting to find him vainly knocking. But instead of that he looked through the scullery window, and saw Monnier open the door leading into the kitchen. Monnier just nodded to him, and he went back to the stable; but when he came in to fetch his tea he declares that he discovered a new and unaccountable bolt on the kitchen-door."

"What an old fool it is!" said Mr. Beresford.

"I really think, though, sir, that for the first time in his life Henri may have blundered upon something worth investigating."

Not having yet recovered from the shock of the robbery in the train, they all, with the exception of Miss Beresford, who had not heard of the affair, turned toward him with a morbid feeling of being prepared for horrors. He laughed somewhat uneasily, as he looked round at their faces, all expressing a sentiment from which he himself was not free.

"It is nothing very dreadful—at least, I hope not," he said, lowering his voice. "But from one or two little things, which I will tell you about presently, I can't help fancying Monnier knows something about the robberies which have taken place down here lately."

"My dear fellow, be careful what you say," said Mr. Beresford.

Everybody was getting excited. Miss Beresford, who was sitting by Gerald, but of whom he had throughout the meal taken no notice, looked like an elf under a mushroom, as she leaned over the table to get a clear view of the speaker's face, crouching on her elbow, with wide-open black eyes, her pouting red lips parted, and her black hair and eyebrows giving intensity to the eager expression of her white face. Mr. Shaw, who got unhappy if he was left long out of a conversation, had his mouth open, ready to drop in, on the first chance, with a monologue. Miss M'Leod tried not to look frightened, but glanced at the clock, and wished they wouldn't talk about this sort of thing so near bed-time. But Mr. Beresford insisted on hearing Gerald out.

"I wouldn't say such a thing without some proof, sir," said the latter, in a low voice. "But I know there has been a stranger about Monnier's cottage lately, for I've seen him there myself; and last night I found little Jules Benoit hiding under a bush calling out: 'O, Monsieur Monnier, I won't tell! And I didn't see anything, indeed!' Of course, these things don't prove anything; but they seem a little suspicious when there's robbery going on, don't they?"

"Go on Gerald," said Mr. Beresford briefly. "When did you see the man at Monnier's? What was he like?"

"He was tall, and slim, and dark. I thought at first it was Victor come to spoon Babette."

These words had scarcely slipped out of his mouth when he heartily repented his indiscretion, as a sudden movement of the girl by his side attracted his attention to her, and he saw a swift look of anger and shame pass over her face.

"He looked like a gentleman, then?" said Mr. Beresford, surprised.

"From the little I saw of him—yes."

"How many times have you seen him?"

"Only once: last Wednesday week—the day Dupont was robbed."

Mr. Beresford considered a moment; then he said: "Gerald, would you mind sending Pierre up to my room and the rest to bed?"

Gerald obeyed. One of the doors of the *salle-a-manger* opened into a passage which led from the hall to the servants' offices, which were on the same modest scale as the rest of the little country house. Having dismissed the servants, Gerald went through the kitchen into the large roughly-paved scullery beyond, and, by the light of the lamp, had just discovered a tiny bolt, fixed at the top of the door, when the sound of a man's footsteps made him start. It was Mr. Shaw, who came whispering and sliding round the door from the kitchen, fetched a wooden chair, and by the help of the lamp examined the bolt throughly.

"It is an old bolt," said he, "but it has been recently put on."

"Well, what does it mean?" asked Gerald, struck by the solemnity of tone of his old friend.

"It means that there is something wrong with your old friend Monnier, my boy, and it looks as if he intended using Mr. Beresford's either has a rendezvous, and that this little bolt was put here to prevent any of the inmates of the house from disturbing him or his 'pals' without warning. Mr. Beresford thinks the same, and recommends you to leave the bolt but to take away the catch, so that any intruder wishing to make himself secure may draw the bolt without noticing that there is nothing to hold it."

With a knife Gerald took out the screws, feeling rather glad for once of the torrent of talk with which his old friend whiled away the time spent in this cold bare outhouse, where the noise of gnawing rats was heard under the stones, and the lamp, which Mr. Shaw talked too fast to notice, smoked and flared, and made ugly flickering shadows on the whitewashed walls.

"Don't talk to me of liberty and fraternity and equality," he said, glaring up at Gerald's coat-sleeve, as the young fellow twisted out the screws. "In Streatham, thanks to the Queen," Mr. Shaw was in too great a hurry to be severely logical, "I can go into my scullery at any time I like, without fear of meeting anything more alarming than a blackbeetle or a burglar, neither of whom has the right to resent my appearance. But here, good Lord! I suppose if poor Beresford were to come upon a couple of his free-handed equals regaling themselves on his cold mutton, or hiding under the sink a few thousand pounds' worth of property which we in England should call stolen, they'd think nothing of blowing out their intrusive brother's brains."

Gerald laughed as he pulled out the last screw and came down from the wooden chair, and Mr. Shaw took him by the arm and continued more seriously: "You must come back to England, Gerald, where at least, if there are some rogues about, they are not considered the equals of honest men. I was very glad to see there was nothing to attract you about that little pale nonentity of a girl." Gerald fidgeted, but said nothing. "We'll find you a good berth either in my office or a better one, and you shall find a good wife in your own country—handsome too, don't be afraid, for I'm not so sure after all that the ugly ones are always the best."

He turned away and walked round the great bare echoing outhouse as he talked, and it was not until the end of a speech which contained much shrewd but rather obvious moralising on the advantages and disadvantages of beauty in women that he found, on returning to the kitchen door that Gerald had slipped through it, attracted by the sound of a closing door. Mr. Shaw followed him through the kitchen, the sound of his footsteps being deadened, as Gerald's had been, by the piece of matting which was laid across the stone-paved floor. Hearing a girl's voice in the passage, he stopped short and took the liberty of eavesdropping.

"Who's Babette?" said the girl's voice sharply, though in a low tone.

"O, nobody—at least nobody *you* need mind," answered Gerald in a voice quite different from that he had used to Mr. Shaw. "Look here, I've brought you the chocolates, but somebody put a beastly heavy bag right down upon them in the *carriole*, and they're all squashed up."

They both laughed in subdued tones, and the girl said, "Thank you," as if taking something.

"I did so wish you were here to-day," she continued softly. "I had such a lovely breezy walk down by the sea, and saw a lot of rabbits popping in and out of their holes. It's a beautiful place—if it wasn't for my father; I don't like him at all."

"Be quiet, I won't hear you say such things. Now go up-stairs. I hear your father moving; he's coming out."

"I'm afraid to go up-stairs, when they've been talking like that about robberies and things; you don't know how it frightens me!"

"Don't be silly. Go, they're coming. Good-night, good-night."

Mr. Shaw heard a light tread upon the uncarpeted, polished stairs, and he entered the passage just as the girl's black skirt was disappearing at the turn of the staircase, and Mr. Beresford, leaning on the housekeeper's arm, opened the door of the *salle-a-manger*.

"Well, have you taken the catch off?" said Mr. Beresford to Gerald, who was still standing at the foot of the stairs.

"Yes, sir."

"I have been telling Mr. Beresford," broke in the housekeeper's wiry precise little voice, "that it is my firm opinion that the robbery in the train was committed by the same persons who have been making this neighborhood the scene of their depredations."

"This opinion, though it has certainly not much proof, is scarcely reassuring to quiet country folk living two miles and a half from the police-station," said Mr. Beresford rather gloomily.

Mr. Shaw, who looked as grave as he, hesitated for a few seconds before speaking, which was a most unusual circumstance with him; then he said very quietly:

"If Miss M'Leod should prove to have made a good guess, I don't think our fears about the safety of 'Les Bouleaux' need be of long duration. For I have a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery in the train which, though of no value in my hands, will in the hands of the police as surely lead to the discovery of the person who actually took the notes from Blair's pocket as if the thief was already branded with the crime."

"What—what is it? Why didn't you give it to the police at Calais?"

"I sha'n't trust to them; I am going to Paris to see the head of the police department."

"You are very wise," said Mr. Beresford, with more respect than he had hitherto felt toward the talkative Englishman. "But take my advice; put yourself under police protection for the journey, in case your appearance on the line again should be watched for. And now, good-night, for I think, though you are a strong man, and I am only a weak one, you must be nearly as fatigued as I am. I heartily wish you a good night's rest."

And they all went up-stairs and separated for the night. Miss M'Leod had given up her own room to the visitor, as it was larger and more comfortable than the spare room. But no comfort, no luxury could have made Mr. Shaw sleep that night. Thoughts of his old friend Staunton, of that friend's unlucky son, and of the unfortunate Blair kept him tossing through the remaining hours of darkness.

"I wish I hadn't come here at all," he thought to himself, as the gray of a dull morning began to glimmer through the blinds. "I wish I'd gone straight back to Paris, and seen poor Blair out of his difficulties, before thinking about Gerald. I could have got more rest in the train than here. I couldn't feel less like sleeping if it were my last night on earth."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TALES TOLD BY TRAVELLERS

Clasped By a Bear.

Mr. Sherman was a tourist agent for the Union Pacific, and when a big party went up to the park he would accompany them. The distance from Beaver Canyon is 125 miles, and three years ago, when he had the adventure, the road was primitive. Rough and rocky, it wound its way through deep canyons, whose walls rose to magnificent heights, making the scenery awful and grand, and then over fertile plains, through mountainous country into timbered regions that could not be excelled. There was something about this drive that thrilled and delighted passengers and made them want to cover the distance again. But as pleasant as they were, they were not free from danger. It lurked everywhere. In the fissures of the rocks were skulking mountain lions watching the passing of the stage coach with gleaming eyes, while panthers, more cowardly, yet fully as dangerous, perched in trees that overhung the road on which the stage traveled, would give their fierce cry and perchance leap upon its top to find that its occupants were beyond reach. Then the silver-tipped bear and big black bruin, on his stately round for meat, would cautiously pass that way. Sometimes at night the tourists would camp for a change.

It was one night that they did this that Mr. Sherman had his adventure—one that is not new to him now. They camped in a clump of timber below the mountains, and corraled the horses a few rods off. It was about midnight when Mr. Sherman was awakened by the neighing of a horse. He got up to reconnoiter and saw a black object pass near the corral. The moon was out in all her splendor, though the trees shadowed the earth. Thinking that the object was a man, and that he meant to steal the horse, he took his pistol from his pocket and noticing that his clasp-knife was all right he cautiously advanced. He was looking about to see where the big black object had gone, when, as though it had risen from the ground, a big black bear stood in front of him.

First he thought to run, but this would be death, for one stroke from its powerful paw would lay him low. The pistol was a small one, but he raised it after his first surprise was over and pulled the trigger. It did not go off. He just remembered that he had neglected to reload the weapon that evening after discharging all the cartridges. When the trigger snapped the bear looked at the pistol curiously and then at Sherman. The latter took his knife out and slowly backed up until he was protected by a tree. The bear followed and caressingly began to hug him. Its hot breath was upon his face, and he grew faint. He rallied and drove the knife to the hilt into bruin, who, now fully enraged, rolled Sherman on the ground. Now it was fight or die. Another plunge and the sharp edge of the steel went plowing up the bear, fairly disemboweling him. The struggle soon ended, and although Sherman was the victor, he was not altogether unharmed. The tourists heard the noise, and were in time to witness the end of the battle. For a week after three Englishmen did nothing but curse their ill luck at not being the man that the bear attacked.

A Fish Yarn of Fifty Years Ago.

"It was about fifty years ago," said Dr. J. M. Kendall, of Bowdoinham. "I was a youngster and playing on the bank of the Kennebec. I never shall forget in my life how neatly I saw a crane get a pickerel dinner. They were driving logs down stream. I watched a crane acting sort of funny standing perched on one of the logs near the shore. I made up my mind to see what it was about, and hid in a clump of bushes. The crane had a bug in his bill and he kept dropping it into the current till it floated past him and then grabbed it again and repeated the same performance. I couldn't think what it was trying to do. He looked to me as if he was going to sleep. The old fellow kept the bug floating in front of the log for half an hour, when, all of a sudden, a big pickerel came up to the surface and made a dive for the bait. The pickerel was down the crane's throat in less than a second and Mr. Crane flapped his wings and flew away. He took the bug in his bill, though. They look sleepy enough, but they know more than a good many people—how to get their bread and butter."

Fighting Sharks Under Water.

A sea diver tells the following story of the way he managed to keep out of the jaws of the sharks: I dived once in Mobile Bay, where I put over 300 chains under an ironclad. The greatest annoyance that we had there was sharks. They didn't hardly tackle us, because with our armor we looked more like scarecrows than anything else. They would come sailing along, and gradually swim toward us with their mouths wide open; but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lie there flapping their fins, and looking, it seemed to me, like the evil one himself. Finally we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them, so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they dared to come back. The armor we wear is air-tight, you know. Our jacket-sleeves were fastened round our wrists with elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket, I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise, and a volume of bubbles shoot up. So, whenever those sharks would come prowling around me, I would hold out my arm toward them, and putting my finger under the elastic of my jacket-sleeve, I would let a jet of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face with a hissing noise, like steam from a gauge-cock. The way those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold.

Imitation,

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure and painless. All druggists.

The German Reichstag is discussing the advisabiliay of advancing the duties on foreign grain. The government favors the scheme as a means of reviving the depressed agricultural interests, and urges that in the event of home crop failures it would always be in the power of the Reichstag to protect consumers by lowering the rate. The Germans are emulative of the French in this respect, and it would not be surprising if Germany were to surround itself with a prohibitory wall and shut out foreign grain altogether. The plan has been tried in France, and it gives a tisfaction to the farmers.

It cannot be necessary at this late date to go over the circumstances that resulted in M. Grevy being so hotly pressed that he was forced to resign. The daily papers have for weeks been full of cablegrams telling the story of the sale by his son-in-law, M. Wilson, of decorations and honors and giving the details of a scandal, for a parallel to which it would be necessary for Englishmen to go back a century or two. It is a curious fact, however, that the son-in-law of the late head of the French republic should be the son of a hard-headed, hard-working Scotch foundryman. This Glasgow "body" chanced, shortly after the Revolution, to be asked by a Staffordshire ironmaster to go to France. He accepted the offer, and the two men founded large and important iron works, the artisan proving himself so capable a man of business that his master took him into partnership. This was M. Wilson *pere*, the father of the M. Wilson who got President Grevy into such political hot water that he has had to step down and out.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced to study Latin.

Bocaccio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spellman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few days before his death.

Ludovico Monaldesch, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memories of his own time.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical researches till he reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Æneid, his most pleasing production.

Better than a Hero.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson," "why, the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?" "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, Impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicines without success and my physician had given me no hopes yet here I am, as well as ever a man was and I owe my life to Smith, and to the wonderful remedy he recommended."

An earthquake is reported at Besignano, Calabria, which resulted in the destruction of twenty houses and the loss of many lives.

A Young Girl's Grief

at seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperialled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels, and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. 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.

It is reported that the English Church establishment receives yearly in tithes about $20,000,000. Of this $15,000,000 goes for salaries of clergyman, and the remainder goes to hospitals, schools, church buildings, and the like.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Mosquitoes in China have a very poisonous sting. In a Tientain hospital there were at one time last summer a man with an abscess in his face and another with blood poisoning from the bite of the insects.

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.

Paper is now largely used in the manufacture of coffins. This accounts for the alleged enormous circulation of some of our contemporaries.

ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms—Moisture: intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

An English medical journal has offered a prize to any one who discovers the cause of baldness. We've got it. Baldness is generally caused by a loss of hair.

Hub! Cough Cure cures in one minute.

The Grand Rabbi of India won first prize at the Rothchild wedding in Paris recently for the greatest show in diamonds. His exhibit was worn in his turban, and was valued at a quarter of a million.

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.

A Southern clergyman, who is an amateur naturalist, announces that when a sparrow hawk pounces on a guinea he lets the guinea fly, but the hawk, sitting on the back of the fowl, uses his own tail to guide the guinea. He always steers his victim to his nest in the forest.

Coff No More.

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The opium habit, depsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause *not mentioned above*, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington street East, Toronto, Ont.

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Cingalese Hair Renewer restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

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A P. 376

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Head Office, 15 Toronto St., Toronto.

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI — LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887. — NO. 18

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

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HEALTH.

HEALTH HINTS.

1. Be regular in your habits.
2. If possible, go to bed at the same hour every night.
3. Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.
4. A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be followed by friction with towel or hand.
5. Eat plain food.
6. Begin your morning meal with fruit.
7. Don't go to work immediately after eating.
8. Be moderate in the use of liquids at all seasons.
9. It is safer to filter and boil drinking water.
10. Exercise in the open air whenever the weather permits.
11. In malarious districts do your walking in the middle of the day.
12. Keep the feet comfortable and well protected.
13. Wear woolen clothing the year round.
14. See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated, and that sewer gas does not enter them.
15. Brush your teeth at least twice a day, night and morning.
16. Don't worry. It interferes with the healthful action of the stomach.
17. You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.

DRINKING BEFORE MEALS.

A lady who has suffered sorely from dyspepsia for a number of years, and has tried most of the numerous remedies a host of kind friends have recommended for her relief, has found great relief in following the following directions, and it is hoped others may be also benefited.

"In the morning the stomach contains a considerable quantity of mucus spread over and adherent to its walls. If food enters at this time, the tenacious mucus will interfere, to some extent, with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of gastric juice. A glass of water, taken before breakfast, passes through the stomach into the small intestines in a continuous and uninterrupted flow. It partly distends the stomach, stretching, and to some extent obliterating, the rugæ; it thins and washes out most of the tenacious mucus; it increases the fullness of the capillaries of the stomach, directly if the water is warm, and indirectly in a reactionary tract, wakes it up (so to speak), and gives it a morning exercise and washing. Care must be taken not to give cold water when the circulation, either local or general, is so feeble as to make reaction improbable. We should not risk it in advanced age, nor in the feeble, whether old or young, nor should it be given in local troubles, like chronic gastric catarrh. In these cases it is best to give warm or hot water. The addition of salt is very beneficial. Such a time honored custom as drinking soup at the beginning of a meal could only have been so persistently adhered to because of it having been found by experience to be the most appropriate time. It does exactly what warm or hot water, with the addition of salt, does, and more, in that it is nutritive and excites the flow of gastric juice."

TO PURIFY A ROOM.

Set a pitcher of water in it, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gasses in the room, the air of which will become purer but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in a room for a while is unfit for use.

Men talk of its being hard times for the poor, and yet a poor man can to-day buy a locomotive for $9,000 which would have cost $30,000 twenty years ago.

Some fifty square miles of forest were recently sold near the city of Vitebsk, Russia. The new proprietor had the territory examined, and in the densest part of the forest thirty families of men were found of whose existence nobody had the least knowledge. They have their dwellings and till the ground, and have hitherto lived without deriving any benefits from or paying any taxes to the Imperial commonwealth established around them.

The Boston directory shows that there is a generous supply of beans in that city. Among other queer names the following may be mentioned: One Egge, eight Pyes, a number of Onions, one Crumb, three Bones and Salt and Jelly. Seven Beers are found and Coffee, Milk and Teas. There are one Chicken, three Goslings and a Hawk. Boston also has a pair of Stockings, one Sock, one Cravat, a pair of Mittens and our Collars. Three Hats and one Wigg complete the outfit.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

A large number of five-dollar bills on various banks, which have been cleverly "raised" to tens, are being circulated in Hamilton and Dundas.

Owing to the refusal of the St. Thomas City Council to grant an increase of salaries, the whole of the city fire department have decided to resign in a body.

The citizens of Waterloo have carried a by-law granting $40,000 in aid of the Berlin and Waterloo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, only eight votes being recorded against it.

Two of the largest insurance companies in Montreal intend withdrawing their business from the Province of Quebec on account of the commercial corporation tax and heavy losses of fire during the year.

A mammoth stable, holding four hundred horses, is to be built in Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade in shipping ranche horses to England.

A warrant against Henry Taylor, ex-President and Manager of the Ontario Investment Association, for fraud and embezzlement of the company's funds, has been granted by the London police magistrate.

Among other changes contemplated on the reorganization of the Postoffice Department, it is reported that the free carriage of newspapers sent direct from the office of publication is to be abolished and a moderate rate imposed.

More emigrants are reported going through to the North-West this year than any previous year, the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway having to a great extent prevented American land agents from influencing new arrivals.

Captain Warren, of Victoria, B. C., left Ottawa for home having completed the detailed claims of the nine British Columbia sealers seized in Behring's Sea, amounting to about $300,000. The document has been forwarded to Washington.

A great blockade is inevitable in Manitoba at an early date if the C. P. R. does not increase its rolling stock. The company is now unable to supply cars, all the elevators in the Province are full, and the storage capacity at Port Arthur is almost taken up, owing to the stoppage of navigation. The railway officials are doing all in their power, but are unable to satisfy the farmer's demands.

AMERICAN.

At a large meeting held in Philadelphia a resolution was adopted strongly opposing the Arbitration treaty with Great Britain proposed by the British Peace delegation.

The members of the Fishery Commission on Saturday held their last meeting for this year, and adjourned till Wednesday, January 4th. The long adjournment is considered at Ottawa as corroborating the rumors that a serious hitch has occurred in the proceedings of the Commission.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Government have forbidden pilgrims from Poland to present gifts or addresses to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee.

King Humbert has contributed $4,000 and the Pope $600 to a fund for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquake in Calabria.

Frank O'Donnell has been inundated with letters from the United States threatening murder if he proceeds with his action against the London *Times*.

The imports of Great Britain during November were £200,000 less than during the same month last year, while the exports were £1, 610,000 greater.

Mr. Labouchere, the proprietor of *Truth*, has received anonymously two bags containing 10,000 new sixpences for distribution among the poorhouse children of London.

Mr Balfour, the Irish Secretary, is accompanied by detectives wherever he goes. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, will not hear of a guard being set over him.

The Socialists of London intend holding a demonstration on the 25th inst., for the purpose of preventing the special constables eating their Christmas dinners at home.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P., has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing in the Tralee *Sentinel* reports of suppressed branches of the National League.

It is said great pressure is being exercised to induce Mr. Gladstone to open another campaign, and that he refuses, being immersed in literary work, and at the same time is convinced that at present speaking is a mere waste of breath.

Last week a man whose name is supposed to be Berckein, called M. Jules Ferry out of the Chamber of Deputies, and as soon as he reached the lobby fired three shots from a revolver at him, inflicting two slight wounds. Berckein was at once arrested.

It is stated on the best authority that the London *Times* is delighted to have the libel action brought by O'Donnell to defend. It will give the managers of that paper the opportunity they have longsought of getting the Parnellite leaders into the witness box.

It is possible that the appeal against Mr. Sexton's assumption of the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin on the 2nd January, on the ground that he has not the necessary franchise qualification, may succeed, and in that case Mr. Sullivan will be re-elected for a third time.

The delegates of the Scotch Home Rule League, who have been making a tour of Ireland, report that the Irish people are eager for peace, that their demands are moderate, and that the National League is the chief agency for the maintenance of law and order.

The strained relations between Russia and Austria, which also involve Germany, still continue. It is stated that Austria will take no immediate steps, thus affording Russia an opportunity of explaining her object in massing troops in Poland and on the Galician frontier, but it is hinted that the Delegation may be immediately summoned to vote the war credits.

The position of medicine man to a band of Indians at Bay Centre, on Shoalwater Bay, in Oregon, is about being vacated, and a competitive examination was at last accounts being held for a successor. The examination was unique and in accordance with the laws of the tribe, which provide that the candidates who dance for one week, night and day, without giving out, and succeeds in the meantime in finding some object which has been previously hidden, is chosen. He is forthwith declared the medicine man and the "healing business" is turned over to him. When last heard from the candidates had been tripping for four days and several were almost exhausted.

Wife of Young Literary Man—"Why, George! A hundred dollars for that magazine story! How long did it take you to write it?" Young Husband (nonchalantly) —"Oh, I don't know. A couple of days, I suppose." Wife (exultantly—"Fifty dollars a day! That's three hundred dollars a week, and twelve hundred a month. Twelve times twelve is one hundred and forty-four—fourteen thousand four hundred dollars a year! Why, George, we can keep a carriage and horses just as well as not!"

FARM.

CURING PORK.

The meat is not fit for salting until free from animal heat, and yet it should not be frozen in the least, as this condition prevents the salt penetrating it. Trim the lean meat from the middlings; it is better relished in sausage than after being salted. This lower stratum of lean pork is supposed to have special virtue in seasoning baked beans, but I have never been convinced of its superiority in this respect; a piece of fat pork and a little salt accomplish this, and no tough tendons to be masticated. If sweet pork is wanted the barrel must have no suspicions of taint. Washing, drying and airing is not labor lost upon a barrel that has been used for pork if in a fair condition. About a bushel of rock salt to a barrel of pork is enough. Cover the bottom of the barrel with salt to the depth of three inches, then pack the strips of pork in circles, the rind facing the barrel, but with a deposition of salt intervening and a stratum of salt upon each layer of pork. When the middlings are salted prepare a brine sufficient to well cover the pork, using all the salt the water will dissolve. Bring to the boil, skim, and when cold pour over the salted pork. A well adjusted cover is a necessary part of the pork barrel.

Trim the hams and rub them over with salt to extract the blood. In two days apply the following pickle: One and one half pounds of salt and a pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water and an ounce of saltpeter to 100 pounds of meat; bring to the boil, skim and pour over when cold. Ham should remain in the pickle from four to six weeks. In packing don't let the hams press against each other; they are likely to taint at the bone before being salted. Those skilled in the curing of hams remove them from one barrel to another twice a week until the curing is partially completed to prevent tainting at the bone.

CARE OF MILK.

It is only the poorest of poor managers who produce milk that is not of good enough standard to make fine butter. As a very general rule the mischief is done after the milk reaches the house. Here there is no proper place to put it, and milk is very careful of its associates. Like a pure, young girl, it takes a taint from bad company. Clean vessels are absolutely necessary. A cool clean place to set it for the cream to rise. The air about the milk must be pure, with no smell of kitchen or other room about it, while a funky smelling cellar is death to it. The cream must be kept cool all the time, and away from the fire until the fire is ready for it. The churn must be well washed with boiling hot water, and this must be done within one hour after churning, or good butter cannot me made. This thing of allowing the churn until the next day before washing it is criminal carelessness, and ought to be made a felony by statute. This same churn should be well aired so as to always smell sweet. Now market your butter the day you make it, and having followed the above instructions, you cannot go wrong.

FEEDING FLOOR.

A feeding floor made of scantling covered with old plank, that can be gathered up on almost any farm, laid on the ground, so that the floor will be more than four or five inches above the ground, will be a great improvement over the ground feeding floor. It should be large enough to give each animal good feeding room. Hogs weighing 150 pounds each will feed without crowding on seven square feet of flooring per head. If the farmer has the desire to improve the keeping of his swine sufficiently to build a plank feeding floor, he will keep the floor in good condition. It will take but a few minutes every two or three days to shovel the cobs off the floor, and if dusty sweep it. The man using a feeding floor for the first time will be surprised at the small amount of droppings the hogs leave on it while eating, proving that they are cleanly by nature when they have the opportunity.

PROFITS OF THE FARM.

Whether farmers get their rightful share of the farm profits depends not only upon their ability to work and plan, but also upon their ability to market what they have to sell, as well as upon the carefulness of the wife also. For instance, the farmer may be very careful about feeding his cows, keeping them clean, etc., but unless the housewife supplements his close attention with the same care of the milk, cream and dairy utensils, his extra work amounts to but little. We have now in our mind's eye a farmer who receives five cents above the market price for his butter, from the fact that his city customers found that the quality was the same throughout the year, and as good as any to be found in market. Now this extra five cents is all profit, and he is entitled to it. Nor is that all the profit, for when once a customer is obtained it is usually for a whole season, and a market is thus opened for other produce. In this way much time is saved in marketing, and middlemen entirely dispensed with. It brings him in the cash and thus enables him to buy where he can get the most for his money, which is another profit he reaps. It is always best for a farmer to establish a reputation for selling good articles in order to get his full share of the profit on anything he has to sell. Another thing, a farmer, in order to make ready sale of any kind of produce direct to the customer, should establish a reputation for honest dealings, i.e., never represent an article to be a little better than it really is, for confidence once lost is never regained.

Lunatics Cured by Kindness.

The strange colony of lunatics at Gheel, in the Belgian Campine, has long engaged the attention of specialists, and so satisfactory has been its working that a duplicate of it has lately been formally established. In these colonies the lunatics are boarded out with the inhabitants, live as members of the family, assist in their work, and have liberty to move about at will. The regularity and healthiness of the life led by the afflicted inhabitants of Gheel restores a considerable proportion of them to their right mind.

Gheel, however, is in the Flemish-speaking portion of Belgium, and it has of late years been found that patients from the Walloon country who speak only French or the Walloon patois, were awkwardly placed, and their recovery retarded by the absence of ready means of communication with those about them. The experiment was therefore made of establishing a French-speaking colony at Lieurneux, in the Walloon country, near Spa; and it has been so successful that it has now been placed upon a permanent basis.

The cost of pauper lunatics to their communes does not exceed a franc a day. Neither at Gheel nor at Lieurneux has it been found that constant intercourse with lunatics has increased the tendency toward insanity among the natives.

The gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze has now obtained permanent employment at a boiler manufactory.

THE FARMS OF ONTARIO.

Their Average Condition.

GENTLEMEN,—It may seem an outrageous statement to make, as I now do, that you do not know what you have, or what you are doing, individually or collectively, on an average. The same thing may be said of the farmers of any country, for they are not yet business men, nor readers even of their own literature. I mean the average man. This is a terrible admission and an exposure.

The Government of Ontario has just issued 400 pages of what, in my opinion, exceeds in practical value to you any previous report of "The Bureau of Industries for 1886." It would be well to know how many farmers study this work. Assuming tha. 5,0 0 copies are issued, and that three-fourths are sent to farmers, the 3,750 thus distributed do not reach one in every thirty of yourselves. How then can you know what we are doing as a section of a great nation, and where we are in the world's race of progress?

From this interesting volume I propose to cull these points that to me appear of more than usual significance—that are largely unknown, and that demand your serious consideration, both as individuals and professionally. I think the best way to do this—in place of quoting quantities of figures—is to abstract the cream and make it take the shape of the average farm of the country; hence anyone can place himself above, below or on a level. I note here that for a certainty the facts to be brought out will be keenly handled in all other countries, especially in Britain, because, as you shall soon see, of the comparative, or rather the incomparable, positions of agriculturists there and here.

The Province of Ontario, according to organized townships, has 22,000,000 acres of occupied land, of which almost exactly one half is cultivated, the other half being under forest. Here at once is something much unknown to most of us. That one half our occupied area is still covered by natural forest is perfectly true, so that nationally you are not overcleared, though sectionally and individually you are very considerably so, for the proportions run all the way from 10 to 75 acres of forest to every one hundred of the land occupied. It is, therefore, evidently not yet too late to conserve the bush in certain parts, and of course the proper re-clothing should not be delayed in others, for all over it is assumed that one-forth is enough to make the balancing for the best conditions. The representative owner holds about 190 acres cleared and uncleared, the whole valued at $38.50 an acre, $8.50 being the proportion for buildings, so that dwelling-house and barns are worth $1,615; thus the average farm stands at $7,315. Your farm implements on an average cost $2.50 per cultivated acre, or $475, and live stock of all kinds is worth $950, or $5 an acre; so then the total capital required for such an estate is $8,740—say £1,830 sterling. The taxes are somewhat under one cent on the dollar, and as assessed value is $19 per acre—about two-thirds—our average farm pays annually $36 for municipal and school purposes; in other words ten pence an acre. I give these sterling moneys to enable comparisons where it is sure to be used.

That is the subject; what has it done in the way of annual produce? For five years the system of cropping has been roughly—one half grain, one fifth hay and one-fifth pasture. But this aspect is so practical and interesting that some details are necessary. Eight acres of winter wheat averaged 22 bushels an acre, and fetched 90 cents; 5 acres of spring wheat gave 17 at 90 cents; 7 of barley gave 28 at 56 cents; fifteen of oats gave 73 and 35 cents per bushel; 6½ acres of peas average 22 bushels at 64 cents; 1½ corn gave 67 and 28 cents; 21 acres of hay 1 4 10 tons per acre gave $10, together with about two acres of turnips, mangolds, carrots and potatoes; 22 acres of cultivated pasture, 1¾ acres of orchard and garden crops and 4¼ acres of several odds and ends—in all the 95 acres of cultivated land. The values of these crops are given upon the mean of the five years in question, and can be thus accurately analyzed:—

44 acres of grain	$ 671
21 " hay	300
1 " roots	77
22 " pasture, dairy value	286
1¾ orchard and garden	50
4¼ other crops	68
44 acres of straw, one-third value of hay	142
Value of 95 acres of bush, sales of fuel, fencing, railway timber and pine, etc.,	333
Gross crop receipts	$1,924

From cultivated crops Ontario receives a gross value of $15 70 per acre. This must be characterized as an unsatisfactory result, when climate and soil are considered. Without reference to cost of production, the highest to lowest value per acre has been roots, corn, wheat, barley, hay, peas, oats and pasture. I have no intention meantime to enter upon all the details, but purpose showing your financial position by a balance sheet applicable to the case, which can be fairly put by charging all actual cash payments and the maintenance of what may be termed nonproductive essentials, such as some horses. Let us have the statement first and then the criticism.

1 farm labourer, whole year	$ 160
1 farm labourer, half year	90
Blacksmith and saddler	45
Taxes	36
Insurance and incidentals	30
Keep of four horses	165
Actual cash payments	$526

Dairy products in winter, fat stock, wool lambs, calves, pigs and poultry are neither credited nor debited; neither have we done anything for seed, the farmer's own labour or that of his family, and no statement of household maintenance. It is safe to set aside the latter item with the sum of $500—probably an overestimate, but then a safe one for our present purpose. Now in whatever form the balance may be struck, the farmer handles five rents per annum, the mean rent of the province being $2 07 an acre, and in order to facilitate discussion I beg to give in round figures for easy remembrance, a brief abstract view of this average farm, that I think conveys a principle not known to everybody:—

Interest on capital of $8,740 at 6 per cent	$ 500
Cash payments as voted	500
Household allowance	500
Permanent improvements, or banking	500
To compare with gross crop receipts	$2,000

Here then is material enough for international and provincial thought and criticism, and I shall open thus:—The average farmer of the Province of Ontario is doing well, is actually making money. He has, by his own admission to our statistical department during the last five years been receiving a total crop value of $1,924, say $5,000, from all sources; this is the first proof and admission, doubted by no one. Were comment necessary on this item it would be the lowness of the estimate for sales of timber; many men with half the bush realize as much as $550 annually. This gross crop value of $2,000 is primarily for live stock maintenance, and secondly for production of crops in coming years; and as I have never yet seen, I am not just prepared to show all the coming and going of this intricate circle of life and death. There is no class of account-keeping so puzzling as the agricultural, and indeed it may be admitted as almost an impossibility. Who, let me ask, is prepared to place in two separate columns the items of interest on capital, depreciation or increase of that capital, exhausted or inexhausted application of labour and materials, such as manures; the valuation of and where to apply unpaid labour, the cost of household maintenance, etc., etc. Not only so, but is it not usually much guessing to take a cow, or any of the animals, and debit and credit year by year, I think so. The farmer may well say I receive so much and at the year's end I have so much on hand, but here the whole thing is just what he got and what he has on hand, for he does not know them as they would be required by an accountant.

I ask you then to take these $2,000 of crops and dispose of them as indicated in the above abstract of $500 for four things; and yet, again, if you demand a full account of all the agencies at work on every farm, and may hint at a loss in maintenance of live stock, and an amount of labor in cropping, overbalancing present prices, I must request any one who attempts it, to go the whole course of a rotation, through the light of the practice and science that now-a-days does lead us, whether we acknowledge it or not. My plan is simple and practically correct. As you can see I am assuming that the whole capital of $8,740 is a mortgage at 6 per cent. If it is not, so much the better. Then the actual cash payments are full, and even include the working horses. In England the tenant speaks of three rents; one for the proprietor, one for himself, and one for the farm, and considers he is then doing well. You are receiving fully five rents; but rent with us is a very indefinite and, possibly, an undervalued thing in our rural economy. How common the remark that renters in Canada are best off, and our figures seem to support the position.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in again repeating that you are not only doing well and making money, whether placed in the bank, in improvements, or in mortgage; but you are actually wealthy. When any farmer can pay six per cent. on what he gave for land and working appliances, give his family $500 to help keep house, and then have one forth of the whole left to lay past or speculate with in future crops, he is second to no profession I have ever known.

Farmers of Ontario, am I twenty-five per cent. wrong? If you can show this, even then you are doing well. Take these statements with my best wishes and the hope that you think more of your splendid possession.

WM. BROWN.

Ontario Ag. College, Guelph.

Christian or Mahommedan.

That at this period in the Christian era a discussion should arise on the relative merits of Christianity and Mahomedanism as civilizing agencies is passing strange. Nevertheless such a discussion has sprung up, and is filling the columns of the leading English journals. For the offence of bringing the subject forward Canon Isaac Taylor must plead guilty. The evil, if it should turn out to be such, was perpetrated by him at the late church congress in a speech wherein he undertook to show that in the foreign field the Mahomedans make more converts than do the Christian missionaries, despite the energy and devotion with which the latter labor and the great expense involved in sending them out.

In opposition to Canon Taylor Canon MacColl has come to the front. Canon Taylor fortifies himself largely with quotations from the reports of missionaries in India and Africa, and of travellers and military man who have had opportunities of judging of the results of missionary efforts among the heathen. One of his missionary quotations is from Mr. Hall, a representative of the Church Missionary Society in India, who declares that, though reports which do not speak of success and growth and which do not contain anecdotes of conversion are not taking to the public mind, he cannot refrain from declaring that the condition of affairs is heartbreaking and from confessing that the natives who are professing Christians are openly bad. If this is the case it is not difficult to understand why other and well-meaning natives decline to become Christians. But why should the religion which has been productive of so much genuine good in Europe and in America fail where it is so much needed? The answer to this question is given, in part, by Major-General Blakeley, who says: "Throughout the British possessions the natives are constant observers of the lives led by Christians; and, beyond the system of Sunday church-going, they never see any religious practice, or, in fact, the evidence of any religion at all. They see, on the other hand, the Mussulman daily at sunset showing that he is not ashamed of his God, and turned towards Mecca, performing his devotions." It would thus appear that the Christian example is not invariably encouraging to the heathen. How can the missionary impress the pagan with the advantages of Christianity when the sample accompanying him is bad? But the difficulty in spreading the Gospel is enhanced by the manner in which the truth is presented. It frequently happens that the missionary mistakes his rude, uncultivated heathen hearers for a cultured city congregation, and thus in his addresses and in his methods fires far above their heads. One of the reviews for last month contains a most entertaining article relating the particulars of a supposititious visit to a missionary in the heart of Africa. The intentions of the missionary are shown to be excellent; his desire to do good is beyond question. But when it is stated that he takes particular pains to instruct his colored flock in the genealogies, the levitical ordinances and the lesser prophets, it becomes apparent to those who attach less importance to the fact that Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac Jacob than to the essentials of religion, that he is wasting his time and throwing away an excellent opportunity to preach the Gospel.

For the conversion of the heathen a good Christian example and a simple presentation are required. The two must go together. Most necessary is it that the methods of the missionaries, as Canon Taylor puts it, should be suited to their materials. It is to this point that the Moslems address themselves, and this is the secret of much of their success. The Salvation Army is also awake to this consideration. It would not be a matter for surprise were that organization, which has entered India doing as Indians do, but preaching the Gospel, more successful in the mission field than its predecessors.

Not long ago a farmer had his dog assessed and afterward paid a tax on him. The dog got among his owner's sheep one night and killed some of them. The man reasoned to himself thus:—"I paid tax on that dog and I had a right to keep him. If he had killed some other man's sheep the county would have paid for them. He killed mine; why shouldn't the county pay me?" So reasoning, he went out and shot the dog and then presented the bill to the commissioners. A compromise was effected.

HOUSEHOLD.

MEALY POTATOES.

Mealy potatoes are more nutritious than waxy, because the former contain the greatest quantity of starch. Thus a microscope shows a potato to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled, and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now those little grains remain unchanged in cold weather, but when the water is heated to about the degree that melts wax they dissolve in it, the whole becoming a jelly, and occupying a larger space then it did in the form of grains. When a potato is boiled each of the cells becomes full of jelly, and if there is not a great quantity of starch in the cells it will not burst; but if the number of grains, or their size, be very great, the potato is broken on all sides by the expansion of the jelly in the cells, and mealiness is produced. To insure mealy potatoes, peel them and put them on the fire in boiling water; when nearly done drain them, put them on a dry cloth, cover them closely, and set them near the fire for five minutes. In time of frost the only precaution is to keep the potatoes in a perfectly dark place for some days after the thaw has commenced.

UNLEAVENED BREAD.

Unleavened bread, if properly made, is unquestionably very much superior to leavened bread as an article of diet. The objection to leavened bread is that the yeast is not wholly destroyed in the baking process, and is likely to set up fermentation in the stomach. So long as digestion is vigorous, no great harm results from this cause, as the antiseptic property of the gastric juice is sufficiently active to prevent any serious degree of fermentation. When the digestive organs are weakened, or the gastric juice is inferior in quality or deficient in quantity, fermentations are set up which greatly deteriorate the food, and induce various disturbances of the digestive functions.

WASHING THE HANDS.

A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with, and that water just luke-warm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the water will whiten the hands. Many people use glycerine on their hands when they go to bed, wearing gloves to keep the bedding clean, but glycerine makes some skin harsh and red. These people should rub their hands with dry oatmeal and wear gloves in bed. The best preparation for the hands is the white of an egg, with a grain of alum dissolved in it. "Roman toilet paste" is merely the white of an egg, barley flour and honey. They say it was used by the Romans in the olden times; any way it is a firstrate thing, but it is a mean, sticky stuff to use, and does not do the work any better than oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands can be made soft and white in a month's time by doctoring them a little at bedtime; all the tools you need are a nail brush, a bottle of ammonia, a box of powdered borax and a little fine sand to rub the stain off, or a cut of lemon, which will do even better, for the acid of the lemon will clean anything. Manicures use acids in the shop, but the lemon is quite as good and isn't poisonous, while the acids are.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

MANY PIANO dealers recommend cotton flannel for dusting pianos as superior to anything else.

"ELASTIC" STARCH obviates the necessity of boiled starch, and it imparts to linen a fine polish.

TO KEEP THE STRENGTH of the coffee while it is boiling, plug the nose of the coffee-pot with a wad of brown paper.

EGG SHELLS will clean vinegar or nursing bottles as well as shot, and they possess the advantage of being always on hand in every kitchen.

IF YOUR CHILD HAS THE EAR-ACHE turn a drop of milk as hot as it can be borne into the ear and cover it quickly with a bit of cotton batting. This simple remedy has relieved many obstinate cases of ear-ache.

BRASS MAY BE COLORED BLACK by repeatedly coating the cleansed metal with a moderately warm solution of nitrate of copper. Heating over a charcoal fire follows. Finally, the tone is heightened by rubbing with olive oil.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

TO TELL CAKE IN THE OVEN, never insert a broom splinter, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it is not done there will be a little sputtering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound.

TO CLEAN SIVER.—One half pound of sal soda added to eight quarts of water; when at a boiling heat dip the pieces of silver, and immediately wash in soapsuds, and wipe dry with a piece of cotton flannel. This method is recommended by one of the britannia works in New England.

PAPER MAY BE STUCK ON WOOD by means of the following solution: Gum arabic, half an ounce; powdered gum tragacanth, half an ounce; water, one and a half ounces; acetic acid, twenty drops. It will cause labels to adhere very firmly without staining them, unless the paper is of unusually bad quality; once or twice is all the varnish required in finishing for most purposes.

A BLACKISH-BROWN BRONZING can be applied to vases, figures, busts, etc., or cast iron zinc, by the application of a solution of sulphate of copper. If the projecting portions are then well rubbed with a woolen rag, they assume a coppery red brilliancy, which increases the resemblance to genuine bronze. A solution of verdigris in vinegar also produces an effective bronzing.

A STEEL COLOR ON BRASS is developed by using a boiling solution of arsenic chloride, while a careful application of a concentrated solution of sodium sulphite causes a blue coloration. Black being generally used for optical instruments, is obtained from a solution of platinum chloride, to which tin nitrate has been added. In Japan the brass is bronzed by using a boiling solution of copper sulphate, alum and verdigris.

TO CLEAN HOT WATER COPPER BOILERS.—Get three cents worth of oxalic acid at your druggist's, put it in a pint bottle and fill it with cold water. Pour it over the boiler while it is hot, rubbing it down quickly with a cloth, and polishing it over with a dry piece of flannel. A large boiler can be beautifully polished in five minutes, and will retain its polish a week or more. The bottle should be marked, "Poison" and should be kept out of sight and out of ordinary reach. The amount indicated will last for half a dozen polishings.

STAINING WOOD TO IMITATE CEDAR.—German technical papers recommend the following mixture for the staining of wood in imitation of cedar. Two hundred parts of catechu, 100 parts of caustic potash, and 10,000 parts of water, by weight. The longer the wood remains in this solution the better the stain penetrates its fibers, and thick veneers can in this way be stained right through the whole thickness, which permits a finishing without injury to the color.

STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

THE COMIC SIDE OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Some writers have endeavored to show on the authority of that famous philosopher Hobbes, that man is the only "animal" that can laugh, but there seems to be a difference of opinion on that subject.

"There are animals that both laugh and weep. There are, on the contrary, races of men, like the American Indians and Cingalese Veddas, which do not laugh.

Two essentials are needed in order to produce the physical phenomenon of laughter in man—first, facial, vocal, or other muscles, including the diaphragm, and second, the emotions or ideas which give rise to laughter. Certain animals possess both these essentials. The gorilla possesses the facial muscles, and Darwin claims that various monkeys have them. All the mammalia, in common with man, have the diaphragm, which is capable of rapid relaxation and contraction, as well as spasmodic action. The chimpanzee is said to smile. The smile of a titi monkey is a playful one. The dog can both smile and grin, whether affection or pleasure, hypocrisy or cunning dictates. Dogs distinguish the different kinds of laughter, they note the distinction between that which good humored and that which is sarcastic. They are sensitive to ridicule, yet not unfrequently try to produce laughter in man, and deep is their mortification if they fail. Romanes tells us of a Skye terrier that tried to amuse his master by certain tricks it had taught itself, and was sulky if its efforts proved fruitless. An orang-outang in the London Zoological Gardens showed every sign of pleasure when its practical jokes excited the men's laughter, and Rev. Dr. Wood records the instance of a tame jackdaw who enjoyed the fun of boys' games like leap frog and tag as much as the boys did themselves.

The statement that there are races of men that do not laugh, lacks confirmation and throws a shadow upon what the writer has to say about the "laughing birds and beasts."

The parrot is a capital laugher. He laughs at his own practical jokes. White speaks of the heartiness of laughter in the woodpecker. A pet magpie, he says, had a laugh that was so hearty, joyous and natural no one who heard it could help joining in it. There are tales of certain swallows who on the successful issue of a practical joke played by them on a cat, seemed each to set up a laugh at the disappointed enemy very like the laugh of a young child when tickled. Miss Cobbe says the goose has, perhaps, the keenest appreciation of humor of any animal, unless it be her own arch enemy, the fox. And she illustrates this assertion by the narrative of a practical joke played on a number of pigs by a flock of geese. The poor porkers were caused to run the gauntlet down a lane of geese biting at them with their bills, simply to frighten them, and that the geese might enjoy the terror and squealing of the pigs.

"One of my horses," says Baker Pasha, "out of pure amusement, kicks at the men as they pass, and having succeeded several times in kicking them into the river, he perseveres in the fun, I believe for lack of other enjoyment."

There is a certain hyena which, from the peculiarity of its cry, is styled the laughing hyena, and in Australia there is a bird—a kingfisher—which is called for a similar reason the laughing jackass. Its notes strongly resemble a rude, powerful laugh. The great African traveller, Livingston, speaks of the African brown ibis, whose cry is a loud ha-ha-ha!

As it is true that certain animals possess the physical qualifications for laughter, so also is it correct that they possess all the apparatus for shedding tears. The dog, horse elephant, bear, cat, donkey, mule, various deer, soko, chimpanzee, mandril, titi, or other monkeys or apes, cattle, camel, giraffe, shed tears under emotions of grief and sorrow. The parrot does not shed tears, but possesses the kindred power of sobbing. Chimpanzees will weep at dread of punishment, monkeys and elephants on account of captivity and confinement, the titi from fear, terror or fright, the stag at bay and caged rat from despair, certain monkeys because they are pitied, and the young soko, says Dr. Livingston, out of mere pettishness or non-compliance with his whims.

Mrs. Burton says she has seen in the Syrian desert "tears roll down camels' cheeks with thirst." Some one speaking of a mule crippled by a two-inch nail in his foot: "His face was the picture of pain and despair. Tears streamed out of his eyes." Dr. Livingston records the instance of a young soko, which, if not taken up in the arms like a child when it desired and appealed to be so carried, engaged in the most bitter, human-like weeping. Dr. Boerlaw shot a female ape in Java that fell mortally wounded from a tree clasping her young one in her arms, and she died weeping.

A giraffe wounded by a rifle shot was also found to have tears trickling from the lashes of his dark, humid eyes. Gordon Cumming, the African traveller, speaks of large tears trickling from the eyes of a dying elephant. Some old rats, finding a young one dead by drowning, wiped the tears from their eyes with their fore paws, says the *Animal World*. Instances might be enumerated without limit to show that certain animals have both the physical requirements for grins and tears, and are susceptible to the same emotions that cause tears and laughter in man.

It may be said with certainty that the animal kingdom easily distinguishes friends from foes. Cruelty to animals is forbidden by the laws of God and by the laws of man. All living things shrink from physical pain. Birds and beasts show great affection for their offspring, and will run dangerous risks to protect them from the assaults of their enemies.

A BIRD COURT.

The leaves on the tree were just coming out, and on one of the limbs, all in a row, sat ten or a dozen little English sparrows, while on a little twig, just in front and facing them sat another; and while the rest twittered and bobbed their little heads at one another he looked as if he had lost every friend in the world.

The twittering did not stop for an instant, but continued several minutes, when suddenly one of the little birds in the row flew up and over to the twig, where sat the forlorn-looking sparrow, and taking him by the top-knot shook him with all his might, then let him go and all flew away.

I never saw anything like it before, but I know the little English sparrows of which we now have so many are very bright, and I have no doubt that the little fellow who looked so sad and forlorn had done something wrong, had disobeyed some bird law, and this was a bird trial, and the little bird that shook the other so roughly was empowered by the court to administer the sentence it had pronounced on the offender.

Beet Sugar.

Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, recently addressed 600 farmers on the question of raising sugar beets. He said they could net from $50 to $75 an acre for beets: that he would put up a factory to make beet sugar that would consume 350 tons of beets each twenty-four hours, providing the farmers guaranteed to cultivate a certain number of acres in beets each year.

If one factory wasn't enough he'd build another, or give $100,000 toward one if the farmers wanted to build it themselves.

"I am now in my sixtieth year," and it would kill me to fail in what I undertake to do. It is not money that is an object to me, but I want the people of California to be able to show that Claus Spreckles has done something for this State when his bones are at rest. If my life is spared I want to see all the sugar that is used in the United States grown here, and I want to see this country export it."

Smart rascals now manufacture blood oranges of common white ones by injecting sweetened aniline dye, and thus increase the number of decorated interiors.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1887

THE COURT HOUSE TAX.

In to-day's issue we publish a letter from "One who Knows", which no doubt will be read with interest by many. With the opening words of this letter, however, we must dissent. In our article headed "the County vs. Lachute Town" we made some assertions, which our correspondent says were "gratuitous and erroneous," and "call for a new, but correct statement of facts." If by gratuitous is meant without proof, our assertions did not require proof, because they were self evident, and consequently were certainly not erroneous. What were they? 1st. That an amendment had been passed to the Municipal code, without the knowledge of Lachute Town, conferring upon the said town an obligation to pay its quota towards the erection of a Court House. This fact is not denied. The records of the legislature prove the passing of the bill, and the records of the Town Secretary show that no notification had ever been given to the town. Our next "*erroneous*" assertion was that "by the unfair and in fact criminal valuation, Lachute Town is brought in to pay more than its share towards the erection of said buildings." Does our correspondent pretend that unequal valuation is fair? Can he say that if a man swears he has valued property at its full cash value, while it is only placed on the valuation roll at two-thirds its cash value, he does not violate the law? And does he, or any other intelligent man pretend that the rural municipalities are at their full value? According to the By-law published in this paper, Lachute pays the largest and in view of the unequal valuation, more than its share for the building in question. "It has had no voice in choosing a site, selecting plans or style of building or material." This assertion is true, it is not denied. The authenticity of the communications which passed between the two corporations concerning the collection and payment of the tax cannot be questioned, because the originals can be produced. Is it not a fact that at the time of the meeting of the County Council, two municipalities *had not paid one cent of the tax*? Were not 30 days given to all other municipalities to pay, and was not the town ordered to pay *immediately*? Is it not true that sufficient funds were on hand to meet January's estimate? These were our assertions, and although "One who Knows" pronounces them all gratuitous and erroneous, he has not shown wherein such is the case. In regard to his views as to the responsibility of the town, we leave our readers to judge, but, we refuse to rest under the charge of making assertions which cannot be proved and which are erroneous if such be not the case. When such assertions are made, the author must plead either ignorance or intent to deceive. We do not lay claim to be recognized either as a fool or a knave. However our opinion may be valued as to the conclusions to be drawn from facts, our assertions in our last article were *true*, and were neither gratuitous nor erroneous.

But there are several statements in our correspondent's letter, which if not gratuitous and erroneous, are calculated to deceive the public. He pretends that Lachute Town was notified of the intended legislation. So far is that from being the case that it was part of the plan which the promoters of the bill had, to avoid all opposition from Lachute Town by passing it as quickly as possible. And we affirm that had the Town been notified of the intention of the legislature to confer upon it new obligations without representation, the bill in its present form would never have passed. Again, if any person desirous of the truth cares to examine the secretary's books, *he* will find that all the municipalities (even excepting the two mentioned,) have *not* paid their contributions. They may have paid a portion, but not all. The Town council dictated no terms whatsoever, to the county, as the following letter will show:—

Office of the Municipal Council
of the County of Argenteuil.
Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1887.

W. J. Simpson, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Lachute Town.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Warden of the County of Argenteuil, to write to the Lachute Town Council, through you, and ascertain what the intentions of the Lachute Town Council are in reference to the payment of the tax levied upon the Municipality of Lachute Town by the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, for the building of the County Court House and Registry Office now in the course of construction in the said Town. The said tax became due on the 15th instant and will bear legal interest from the 18th Instant. Please bring this matter before your Council as quick as possible and let me know the result.

Yours truly,
G. J. WALKER,
Secy.-Treas.
County Council
of Argenteuil.

The letter addressed by the Secretary of the town to the Secretary of the County was a reply to the above and was certainly a most courteous one. Lachute has never claimed any indulgence more than any other municipality and asks no favors of the county, but why should the county council give the other municipalities 30 days and order the town to pay *immediately*? To say the "resolution adopted by the county council had, under the circumstances to be passed as adopted," is simply nonsense. If it had been the intention of the council to treat Lachute as the other municipalities, why not include them all in the same resolution? The fact that two resolutions were adopted, one for Lachute Town, the other for the municipalities, is conclusive proof that the council wished to make a distinction between them. Had the Warden been present, we doubt if any such resolution should have passed. Lachute Town has never decided on a suit, on the contrary, the minutes of the town council show that on two occasions resolutions were passed ordering the Secretary to collect.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A very serious defect in the government of our town is the want of a commission for the trial of small causes. It is the right of every person within the state to find a certain remedy, by having resource to the laws, for all injuries in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, without being obliged *to purchase* it, promptly, and without delays. Our citizens are deprived of that right by the present construction of our legal tribunals. Taking it for granted that an honest debt of $5, which remains unpaid is an injury to property, there are at present no proceedings available which will procure a remedy for such injury promptly and without delay. In fact the creditor is almost compelled to purchase redress. If a man be in debt for $10 and a suit is taken out in the Circuit Court, which meets only four times a year, the costs is likely to amount to $25. Thus in order to collect $10 either the plaintiff or defendant must pay $25. True, a plaintiff does not often do so, but he at least, loses his debt, there is no redress. There are several questions which our Council should at once get answered by some competent person. Can the old commission act? If so, can they be compelled to act should they refuse? If they cannot act, can the legislature appoint a new commission to act in Lachute Town? If so, representations should be made at once to have such commission appointed.

MANY of the discussions carried on in the press by the supporters and non-supporters of Commercial Union, remind us of the story of a Scotch minister, who, in giving out his text said, "I shall first dwell upon things that I know and that you know and that everybody else knows. Second, I shall treat upon things that I know, but which you don't know. And third, I shall tell you about things that I don't know and that you don't know and what nobody else knows." The papers are confining themselves to "thirdly."

As announced last week, the controversy between Mr. Ireland and Mr. Orr is ended, so far as this paper is concerned. It is, however, fair that a reply should be allowed to "Methodists" letter of last week. We trust our readers will consider our columns closed to all such subjects in future and thereby save themselves the trouble of writing, and us the annoyance of rejecting all such communications. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the expressions of correspondents, nor do we desire to be the means of wounding any person, unnecessarily. The best advice to anyone desirous of making comparisons between the relative merits of the particular members of each denomination is that "they who live in glass houses should not throw stones," or read John, Chap. 1, Verse 7, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

The County vs. Lachute Town.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR,—The gratuitous, and let me say, erroneous assertions which appeared under the above heading in the WATCHMAN of the week before last, call for a *new but correct* statement of facts in this matter so that the public may render an impartial judgment.

Within the last three or four years the Provincial Government had been intimating to the County Council the necessity of erecting a new Registry Office for the protection of our public archives. With the consent of the Lachute Town Council, the County Council decided to sell the old Court House and to build a new one with a Registry Office attached to it when the site in question for the erection of such public buildings was chosen by the County Council. The necessity of selling the old Court House and of building a new one met with the approval of both Councils, and so far every thing went on smoothly and the proceedings of both Councils were reciprocally courteous. But in what part of Lachute Town were these buildings to be erected, and how much should the Town of Lachute contribute towards their erection were the next two questions which brought on the disagreement between the two Councils apparently yet in existence.

The law as it is (and always was) charges the County Council alone with all proceeding in such matters, as well as the levying of all monies necessary for such a purpose. All rural municipalities forming part of the county are consequently bound to pay their contribution towards such building, in accordance with the total valuation of their properties.

The inhabitants of the territory comprising the Lachute Town aspiring to what they justly considered to be a higher position in the municipal system, abandoned their old municipal friends in 1885, broke loose from the municipal control of the county and declared their total independence. It was fully their right. But since it was their privilege to enjoy new franchises, was it fair without consulting their old associates to wipe away their former obligations, such as their just contribution toward the erection of public buildings? Certainly not—such was the course adopted by the framers of the Lachute Town Corporation. Being thus placed beyond the reach of the law, and in no manner bound to pay a single cent towards the erection of a Court House, the Lachute Town Council challenged for two years the action of the County Council. Nothing was left to the County Council but to approach their former friends of the Town Council hat in hand (which they did several times) and try to come to an understanding as to the Town contribution. The former friends having put on new dresses in their apparently elevated position badly recognized the rural companions of old time. They kept them dancing attendance for over a year. The worthy Mayor of our county, Mr. Alex. Pridham, headed a deputation composed of the two Mayors of Lachute, St. Andrews, and the county Attorney, endeavoured to persuade them that that their contribution should be in harmony with their new wealth and new position, the more so as the buildings in contemplation were to be an ornament of their town, the finest public monument of the county and a direct benefit to its inhabitants, for every cent necessary to their erection was to be spent in their midst. All efforts were vain. The Lachute Town was beyond the power of the law and not a cent was offered to pay its contribution. The principal reason given by the Town Council being, it appears, that according to their opinion, the valuation rolls of the different corporations were not proportionate. Then no other course was opened to the County Council but to apply to the Provincial Legislature for a public law to compel, not only the Lachute Town, but all cities and towns to pay their fair contributions towards the erection of these public buildings, always with the valuation rolls in force, the sole basis of all municipal taxes and contributions. To say that the Lachute Council were not notified of such intended legislation is incorrect, as they were repeatedly told that unless they arrived at a mutual understanding as to their contribution, the only remedy afforded was public legislation which all persons as well as Corporations are obliged to take notice of. Such legislation cannot be had without trouble, loss of time and money which the County Council were put to by the action of the Town Council.

According to the recent legislation, the Lachute Town was placed for the object in question, as it was before, under the control of the County Council. In consequence a By-law was passed by the County Council in August last past, ordering the levy of over $11,000 towards the erection of a new Court House and three months delay were given to the Corporations interested, to pay their contribution. All the rural municipalities responded to the call and at once proceeded to collect, and with the exception of two corporations which will pay shortly, having the greatest portion of the funds in hand, they have all paid their contribution. The Lachute Town Corporation, during that interval of three months, passed a By-law to raise money to pay miscellaneous debts, but did not make a single move to raise or pay a single cent towards the erection of these public buildings. When the time of payment had passed, the gentlemen of the Town Council unceremoniously notified the gentlemen of the County Council that instructions had been given to their Secretary to proceed and collect the tax past due. They dictated their terms not as debtors, but as creditors, without even fixing any date of payment. Were they to expect that, hat in hand a second time, the members of the County Council would gratefully thank them for their expression of desire to pay an honest debt?

I leave all commentaries to to the appreciation of the public, wishing to confine myself to facts which may be summed up in a few words. In the month of August last, the County Council by a notarial agreement, engaged both the credit and honor of the county for very near $12,000, and as business men, the members of that body prepared to meet their engagement by making a fair levy on all the county. Three months were given to each corporation to pay off their liability—three months have expired on the 18th day of November last. What right have municipalities in arrear of taxes due, to complain if the payment of a fair debt is insisted upon. What right has the Town of Lachute to crave for indulgence more than the poorest municipalities of the county? The buildings in question are almost up, thousands of dollars of the county have already been spent in Lachute Town amongst its citizens, and the Town itself has not paid a single cent towards them. When asked to pay, it pleads ill-treatment, threatens the county with a legal fight to last in *eternum*, forgets that it has been the sole obstacle in the way and is yet, as well as the cause of considerable trouble and loss of time and money; and for all that, it should be congratulated! Why not say at once that a law suit has been decided for years, and that the decision arrived at is simply now boldly and openly carried out under the pretence that it is resisting the tyranny of the county. It must, of course, be well understood that some members of the Town Council and a number of the citizens of the Town are not to be counted among the opposition party. I sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, the Town Council will reconsider their decision and will honorably pay at once their contribution to a public building almost their exclusive property, even if they have to borrow to do so. If payment is made within 20 days from the last meeting of the County Council, not a cent of costs shall be exigible from the Town. The resolution adopted by the Council had, under the circumstances, to be passed as adopted, but I affirm that the above declaration is a full warrant offered to the Town of the County Council's future action as to costs which if compelled to do will be with great reluctance.

Believe me
Yours,
ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR,—As you justly say it is time the controversy between Mr. Orr and Mr. Ireland should cease, but allow me first to give Methodist one or two pointers. As a member of the Anglican Church I cannot let his assertions go unchallanged, so I will proceed to take them up as they are numbered.

1 Quite right too. We do not interfere with any-one's religious belief, and if he did not believe in apostolic succession, he had a right to his opinion, but should not try to make a brother weak thereby. 2 As to ordination. Did not our Lord himself ordain the apostles and gave to them alone the power of preaching and of forgiving sins, not through their own power, but the power of Jesus Christ himself. What does St. Paul say? Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partakers of other men's sins; *keep thyself pure*, neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophesy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. 3 So do we. The same as He has laterly in the Salvation Army. There has been a want to be met, which not even the Methodist could cope with, the same as in Wesley's time there were divers people who would not go to a regularly organized church and had to be provided for in other ways. We do not hate Methodists, far from it; but we seek as far as possible to bring all into the one communion. Our Lords mission was a remarkably quiet one on earth, He came to bring peace, and His followers to day are dissenting, and dissenting more and more from his teaching of the whole duty of man. 4 I know he did and meant them as a means of grace for exhortation and comfort, not for hypocritical asseverations. He our master said "By their *works* ye shall know them," not by *words*. Not every one that saith Lord Lord, but he that *doeth the will* of my Father which is in heaven. 5 What was the first church, the Tabernacle in the wilderness but a consecrated one? And God himself gave the orders how it was to be arranged and the vestments that were to be worn specially in the ministration thereof. How about the temple of Solomon? Was that not consecrated to God and except for the family altar, that was the place in which all the Israelites or Jews were expected to meet? Was it not beautiful within and without? Was not its building delayed because David having broken almost all the commandments was not worthy to erect a place where the Most High God should make His special meeting place with His people. 6, 7, 8 and 16. The Anglicans teach that if there is any amusement or practice that we can ask the blessing of God on in all sincerity, and feel that we are not causing a weak brother to offend thereby, we are at liberty to indulge in it. The trouble is that people—not Anglicans alone—do not consult their consciences but their inclination and forget their duty to their neighbour. As to whiskey drinking there is no connection between that and Apostolic succession. 9 and 10. Anglicans believe that baptism is necessary to Salvation. So do Methodists, else why go through an unnecessary form. In the Wesleyan chapel (built in 1805) in which I was baptised it was a rule that the first time a mother went out of doors after the birth of a child, it should be to go to church to have it baptized, and unless a case of mortal sickness no child was baptised other than in the chapel. Why should this be insisted on if not necessary? We believe that at an age when we are able to thoroughly understand what we are doing, it is right to take on ourselves as responsible beings those vows that were made for us by Christian parents and godparents, but that neither baptism nor confirmation avail where there is not the inward and spiritual grace which must be sought after and obtained before sanctification. We are justified by faith in Christ's sacrifice and sanctified by the Holy Ghost in Christ Jesus. As to conversion, we believe in that as firmly as Methodists do. There must be a turning from evil and a turning to good. It is only seldom conversions under excitement that we do not believe are always genuine. At the same time we do not presume to judge and take the parable of the tares which at first greatly resemble the wheat, but later develope their true nature but are not to be judged or condemned till the harvest, when just measure will be meted out to all. The Master knows us better than we know ourselves, and we are supposed to know ourselves better than others know us. 11 and 12. We do not believe in lay preaching because in the beginning of the Christian Era, our Lord appointed certain men to expound and exhort, and these were called his disciples, to them alone out of the multitudes of His believers He gave the power to heal sickness, forgive sins etc. If he had meant any one He would have evidenced it by letting all do as they pleased as to preaching or not. As there are ordained means so there are ordained persons to show those means to the world in general. 13. The nearest approach to confession as practised in the Roman Catholic Church that I have ever met with and I know something of both, is the class meeting as carried out by Methodists—not planned by Wesley—Wesley's idea was to try and go back to the simplicity of the early church and exhort each other to good works, where at present they are used mostly as a means of self emulation and a place where people who cannot get into the pulpit can vent off their ideas. In the Anglican Church pure and simple will Methodist please point out any clergyman who preaches or enforces confession even among the Puseyites who like the Methodists are an off shoot. It is not enforced. It is not even urged. It is simply put before them that those who feel the need of a confession to man can use the means. 14. We do not pray for the departed dead, not believing in Purgatory, but we "bless Thy Holy name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear, beseeching thee to give us grace to so follow their good example, that with them we may be partakers of thy Heavenly Kingdom." 15. We Anglicans do not believe that the Christ exists under each wafer. We believe that we receive an inward and spiritual grace in the symbols of Christ's body and blood the bread and wine, not wafer. 17. And Wesley did not write letters about other churches that he knew nothing of, and if Methodist was a true Wesleyan he would remember that Wesley's corner stone of faith was the 13th chapter of 1st Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. If Mr. Ireland and Mr. Orr wish to carry on a controversy and have their names in newspapers or even write pamphlets to explain their particular views, it only adds oil to fire for Methodist or myself to take exception to it. Opposition is the life of trade, and it is only by opposition that some things thus being cheaply advertised are known. If you want to kill anything ignore it, and it will die a natural death and nobody lament over it. 18. The reports of the Montreal Gaol may or may not be correct, but Methodist should bear in mind that all not government emigration societies in England are under the patronage of members of the English Church, and many Dissenters call themselves Anglicans for the sake of getting assisted passages. Moreover of our Protestant charities here and in England, the most are organized and run by the English and unscrupulous persons affirm their belief in that church in order to obtain the relief, which they cannot get from their own, and as these persons belong mostly to the criminal classes, hence the large apparent percentage against the Anglicans. 19. The bitter animosity displayed in Methodist's letter under this number speaks for itself, and shows that the same spirit animates him he accuses the Anglicans of, otherwise he would never have written the letter and signed Methodist.

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Bear It In Mind.

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health no one can deny. Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

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,
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The Montreal Business College.

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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.

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Have you a Pain anywhere about you?
USE PERRY DAVIS'
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. 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 the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE and Co., Augusta, Maine.

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.

Christmas & New Year's Cards
—AT THE—
LACHUTE BOOK STORE
—IN GREAT VARIETY—

The richest and most varied ever offered to the public in Lachute. Call and examine them.

—{MUSIC BOXES.}—

A large assortment of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. —Childrens in great variety, consisting of Picture Books, &c., Dolls, Whistles, Necklaces, Wax Beads, Drums, Tamboureines, Pile up Blocks, Tin Rattles, Wood Horns, Metallophons, Bellows, Toys, Wood Shovels, Pointers, Sleds, &c., &c., Cups and Saucers, Vauces, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents.

ALBUMS.

Photograph and Autograph Albums—very rich.

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"Sing Out," White Brothers. Songs & Solos. "The Canadian Reviva Singer." Sheet Music. Miller's Farmer's Almanac for 1888. Red and black sealing wax, &c.

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Furniture! Cheap Furniture!

We have now on hand a large and assorted stock of Furniture in the latest designs, comprising plush and hair cloth PARLOUR SUITS, Walnut and Elm BED ROOM SUITS from $15.00 upwards. SIDEBOARDS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BEDS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS, in single pieces.

In order to have a pleasant sleep and a comfortable Bed, buy yourself an Iron Bedstead and a Woven Wire Spring. These we always keep in stock, and only the No. 1.

To save yourself $10.00 or $12.00, buy a Wool or Fibre Mattress.

We have also a large arrortment of plush, hair cloth, raw silk, carpet ramie Lounges and upholstered Easy Chairs, cain and perforated Rockers, centre Tables and fancy Tables of every description. Also a large variety of goods that are always required to make a home compfortable. In fancy goods our stock will be found suitable for the length of everybody's pocket.

At this season of the year your friends will be expecting presents from you —come and see some of our Photo frames and fancy Mirrors, they will please you. We keep in stock a full line of Picture Moulding and are prepared to frame pictures at all prices at shortest notice. Please give us a call and judge for yourselves. We invite inspection.

RIDDELL & SUTHERLAND,
{CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, & FURNITURE DEALERS,
HOPE'S BLOCK LACHUTE.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

We have received a very fine assortment of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Ahead of anything we ever had before.

Highest market prices paid for
TURKEYS,
GEESE,
DUCKS,
CHICKENS,
PORK,
BUTTER
and WHITE BEANS.

HUGH FRASER, Jr,

Lachute, Nov. 30th, 1887. 12-ly

NEW OYSTER PARLOUR

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C. KENNIBURGH.

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1887.

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THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GET FLOUR
STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR
OGILVIES BEST
ROLLER FLOUR,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ALSO
OATMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
CORN MEAL

And feed of all kinds at reduced rates,

Call and see before buying elsewhere.

P. CAMPBELL,

Lachute Mills, April 24th, 1885. 51-2

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

FULL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AT FRASER Bros. Lachute.

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.

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

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
IN LARGE VARIETY at
T. JOUSS'S
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New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
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No Pre-Adamite Job Lot Purchases AT CARTER'S SHOE STORE, MEIKLES BLOCK.

FARM for SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM in River Rouge containing VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS. For particulars apply to
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(NOT INCORPORATED)
—Money received on Deposit—
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Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

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For self rising Flour, pastry Flour, Bread Flour.
GO TO HOPE'S for Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, Scons.
GO TO HOPE'S for Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, new Dates, new Figs, Spanish Grapes, (very fine) Spanish Onions.
GO TO HOPE'S for new Grenoble Walnuts, new Almonds, new Brazil Nuts, fresh roasted Pea Nuts, every day.
GO TO HOPE'S for choice pure, Candy, fresh and of first quality.
GO TO HOPE'S for Sultanna Raisins, seedless and the proper cake Raisin, all clean ready for use.
GO TO HOPE'S for fresh Currants, clean and ready for use.
GO TO HOPE'S for Cake Supplies.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner, Lachute
BRANCH STORE, WEST END, LACHUTE

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Farm for Sale.—R. Renton.
Wood for Sale.—C. Bradford.
Logs Wanted.—J. Newton.
Gloves.—S. Carsley.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute eight days each month, from the 8th to the 15th.

The report of the different Elementary schools throughout the District will appear in our next issue.

A READER ASKS:—Why are the beautiful nights we are having now, like letter in last WATCHMAN, by "Methodist"?

ANSWER.—Because they are both affected by *lunæ*, the moon.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—In Lachute Town West Ward, Coun. McRae retires, in Centre Ward, Coun. Christie and in the East Ward, Coun. Burroughs and Lane.

Many of our readers who have been at McGill know where 32 Burnside is and will be interested in hearing that the "Boys" presented Mrs. Barr with a beautiful plated water pitcher as a token of their appreciation of her kindness to, and consideration for them while absent from their homes. The presentation was accompanied by a written address.

A Magic Lantern entertainment and lecture will be given in Olivet Hall on Monday the 9th instant by the Rev. L. N. Tucker of St. George's church Montreal. It will be as good if not better than the one that was given in November 1886 but entirely different. Tickets can be had from Mr. Fish, Mr Simpson and Rev. Wm. Sanders at 25 cents each children under 12 half price.

A very interesting Children's service was held in St. Simeon's church last Sunday (Xmas) night. The church was crowded and the Sunday School children turned out in good numbers. The address by the incumbent Rev. W. Sanders was a very earnest one, and in it he spoke of Christ as their elder brother and they should do nothing to make Him ashamed, that they were now forming their habits for good or evil and accordingly ought to see to it that they were such as the Lord Jesus would at his coming greet as His own.

The Sunday School in connection with St. Simeons church will have their Christmas feast in Olivet Hall on Thursday the 5th January. A Xmas tree candies, recitations and music are amongst the pleasures for the children. Outsiders will be admitted on payment of 10 cents each. Children are expected at 5 o'clock, others at 7 o'clock.

MATRIMONIAL.—On Monday last St. George's church Clarenceville, was filled to overflowing on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. A. MacArthur B. A., principal of the Granby Academy (formerly of Dalesville,) to Miss Mary M. Gilman, of Clarenceville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Trotman, the Rector of St. George's. The groom was supported by his brother Mr. P. MacArthur of New York, and the bride by Miss M. Dunberry. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Montreal amid a volley of old shoes, etc.

We promised two marriages last week and will fulfil our promise. On Tuesday last, Wm. Hay, Esq., eldest son of John Hay, Esq., of Chatham, was married to Miss Lizzie Clunie of Lachute, at the residence of the bride's mother The Rev. Wm. Forlong performed the ceremony, in the presence of a goodly number of invited guests. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. George Hay, and the bride by her sister Miss Minnie Clunie. After lunch the party drove to the station where a large gathering of friends had assembled to witness their departure on the Western train. Who next?

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Erant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound an for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results.

Personal.

Mr. P. Lane and Mr. W. Owens M. P. P. were in Lachute on Tuesday last.

Mr. P. McArthur of New York paid a visit to Lachute during the past week.

Mr. Jack Owens Stonefield was in Lachute on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Lochhead, B. A., has resigned his position of Modern Language Master in the Perth Collegiate Institute, and has accepted an opening in the College at Windsor, Ont.

Mr. T. Patterson of Troy, N. Y., spent Christmas in Lachute.

500 Elegant New Years Cards to be given away to every buyer of a lb of fish at Kenniburghs Oyster & Fish store. Next door to Kerr's Book Store.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist has always been honored by those mysterious beings, generally termed "Free Masons." The ladies, however, do not consider them *free*, but rather *bound* by the most terrible oaths to preserve their secrets. Mystery always excites curiosity and almost everybody is desirous of knowing all about the order and its ceremonies. Last Tuesday evening however, the veil was withdrawn and their wives, daughters, and friends, found out that after all Masons, as such, were not supernatural, and were capable of proving their ability to entertain those outside the "mystic circle". In the afternoon the following officers of Argenteuil Lodge were installed:—

Andrew Boa, W. M.; John Hope, I. P. M.; G. L. Moir, S. W.; W. Drennan, J. W.; J. Fish, Treasurer; Wm. M. Hills, Secretary; Rev. W. Sanders, B. A., Chaplain; H. E. Thompson, S. D.; S. Bice, J. D.; F. Staniforth, I. G.; Duncan Joss, Tyler.

The Social given in Olivet Hall was a grand success. A table loaded with good things and served by the "better halves" and daughters of the members, attracted the attention of those present until eight o'clock, when a programme of addresses, readings, songs, etc., filled up the remainder of the time. Worshipful Master Boa occupied the chair and gave a characteristic speech. Miss Staniforth, accompanied by Miss Hills on the organ, sang "In the Gloaming," Mr. McKimmie sang a song in his usually good style. Rev. Mr. Hiscocks read a dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Hope, Patenaude, Hay, Boone, Simpson, Sanders and Fish. Rev. C. Dean, of Arundel, sang "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," which brought forth thunders of applause. Mr. Dean who has a grand bass voice exceedingly well cultivated is a host in himself. He afterwards sang a duett with Mr. Boone "Larboard Watch," which was heartily applauded After singing the National Anthem the company separated, "happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR.—I notice in your issue of last week a letter from some person who gives his title as "Methodist," however it is evident he cannot write in a christian spirit. I think Mr. Ireland and Mr. Orr well fit to end their controversy, as they began it, their letters gives your readers information that may be new to some of them, but Mr. Methodist's letter is only a puff of self praise and should be treated by all denominations with the contempt it deserves. I would advise "Methodist" to get more of the love of God in his heart and then he will love his brethern in Christ, be they of what ever denomination they may, for where bickering and strife, is the love of Christ is not. Talk about union, Methodists letter will never bring it about.

ISAAC JEKILL.

Morin Flats, Dec. 26th 1887.

On The Platform.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy to use.

How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:—

DEAR SIR.—In looking over your issue of Dec. 16th, I notice that a meeting of the County Council was held on Wednesday, the 14th, when all the Valuation Rolls were submitted for approval, and were there and then adopted. Now, there is one thing that puzzles me, and it is this, Lachute parish is valued at $422,591 and Chatham at $467,820, now as far as I can understand, the tax to be collected for the building of the new Court House, would be, according to the Valuation Roll, say about 6 mills on the dollar. Now, if such is the case, why is it that Lachute is taxed more than Chatham? In another column of the same issue you state that Lachute is valued at $429,735.56 and Chatham at $335,700. How is this? I would like you to inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what the real state of affairs is, as I am in Lachute very seldom, and I am interested in this affair as I expect to pay part of this tax. You also state that the Town was never consulted, nor has it had any voice whatsoever, either in choosing a site, selecting the plans and style of building or the material used. Now, when the matter was brought up first to build a Court House, was Lachute not represented at all the meetings, or was the project carried out without the aid of Lachute talent or without the support of the Town Council and people of Lachute? Now I think that any person or persons who have to pay for anything, wants to know what they are getting for their money and should have a voice in the buying of it, and I for one don't want to pay out any money until I am sure I will get value for it, not that it would be a great amount to me, but to know that everything is done in a straight, honest business way, and I hope the gentlemen that are representing the people in the Town Council will see that they get their rights, and if the County Council wants law on the matter, let them have all they want, I don't see why they built the Court House where they did, is laid away from the business part of the Town, unless it was to boom up some individual's property in that section. Dear Mr. Editor, there is another little matter I would like to refer to, and that is Rumours. We notice that a great many small towns are offering bonuses to parties that will start a factory in their town. Now how is it that Lachute is behind in this matter, it is an easy matter to do and it would help to increase the value of the place. My idea would be this, offer a party or parties ten thousand dollars through the medium of the city papers, with exemption from taxes for 20 years, for a factory that will employ fifty men, amount payable in ten annual instalments of one thousand dollars, also give them a piece of land to build a factory on, somewhere near the C. P. R. line, so as they could have a siding. I think if they were to make that offer some one would except it, and the extra revenue derived from the fifty men in the way of taxes from houses that would be built to shelter them and their families, would more than pay the bonus Hoping that I have not trespassed on your good nature.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
NEMO.

Our correspondent has failed to distinguish between Lachute Parish and Lachute Town, which are two separate municipalities. Lachute Town was valued at $429,735 56, Lachute Parish is valued at $422,591 —ED.

In Brief, And To The Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy, food bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower bring health and happiness to the dyspeptic Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy five cents.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—McGIBBON.—At Brownsburg, by the Rev. John Mackie, on the 22nd inst. William E. Morrison to Mary B. McGibbon.

COPELAND—BOYD.—At St. Lukes Church Montreal, 21st December, by the Rev. Geo. Rodgers, B. A., Thomas Copeland to Miss Lizzie Boyd, all of Lakefield, Que.

A Want Supplied.

All are subject to accidents and sudden attacks of disease, for which they should be prepared by having some suitable remedy on hand, for timely treatment robs disease of the greater portion of its severity and danger, but if neglected might become a lingering and painful, if not a fatal disease. Graham's Pain Eradicator is what everybody wants, as it has no equal for taking out inflamation and pain. Croup is usually fatal if not immediately attended to, but is readily cured by this medicine. If Graham's Pain Eradicator and Pills were kept constantly on hand, their timely use would prevent a great deal of Sickness, Suffering and Expense —Price 25 cents.

A Frequent Annoyance.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headache? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

"I was troubled with an eruption on my face, which was a source of constant annoyance when I wished to appear in company. After using ten bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla the humor entirely disappeared."—Mary M. Wood, 40 Adams st. Lowell, Mass.

P. T. BARNUM WRITES A STORY.

The opening chapters of a splendid story for the young, by the famous showman, P. T. BARNUM, appears this week in the columns of THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER. The story describes the adventures of an American boy whom Mr. Barnum calls "My Plucky Boy Tom," and whom he sent to India in search of wild, fierce and rare animals to replace those destroyed by the disastrous fire at Bridgeport last month. The reader is thrilled by the hair-breadth escapes of this dauntless American boy when capturing the fiercest and wildest animals ever seen in any travelling show THE NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER is for sale at all news-stands.

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. Stovall, 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.

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.

DEEP **Sea Wonders** exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The Ladies' Kid Glove counter at S. Carsley's is crowded daily with purchasers.—*Star.*

When the editor proposed, and was accepted, he said to his sweetheart, in true editorial style, "I should be glad if you would favor me with a kiss." Then seeing her blush, he added, "Not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." She could not resist that.—*Tit Bits.*

S. CARSLEY'S
Ladies' and Children's Glove Department.
XMAS PRESENTS
TO BE GIVEN AWAY
XMAS PRESENTS
TO BE GIVEN AWAY
THE HONG KONG PUZZLE
will be given away with every pair of Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves bought over 55c.
S. CARSLEY.
PUZZLES LIMITED, please send your orders quickly with amount you wish to pay for the gloves. Gloves and puzzle post-paid.
S. CARSLEY.

A man recently took a bath in the dark. He managed well enough only he got hold of a piece of stove blacking instead of soap—with marked results.
—*Tit Bits.*

PRESENTS FOR XMAS
PRESENTS FOR XMAS
PRESENTS FOR XMAS
LADIES' CARDIGANS
LADIES' CARDIGANS
Warm and comfortable, full shaped, fit perfectly.
S. CARSLEY.

Kept In Good Humor.

This injunction applies not only to the mental but the physical welfare. Salt rheum erysipelas, and all obstinate humors of the Blood are perfectly curable by Burdock Blood Bitters.

[illegible] OYSTERS!
[illegible] of the fresh Oysters has arrived at P. Robinson's, near C. P. R. [illegible] Que.
[illegible] LO
[illegible] 8
[illegible] 5.
[illegible] 6 0
[illegible] 7 5
[illegible] wood—soon as weather is hard enough—
The highest prices will be paid.
W. BANFORD.

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

PROFESSOR SMITH
—:o:—
Whose lengthened experience in the musical profession, guarantees good judgment in the selection of first class Organs and Pianofortes, and will henceforth devote his attention to the selling of
FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS
which he is able to do, and to every purchaser will give
12 FREE LESSONS
to enable them to read Music.
Lachute, 16th Dec. 1887.

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.

DRY LUMBER FOR SALE.
CHOICE DRY SPRUCE, three years down of 1in., 1½in., and 1¼in., dressed and undressed. Also a stock of best shingles.
MATHEW J. STRONG,
Cambria.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
—o—
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.

XMAS
&
NEW YEAR'S
BARGAINS
—AT—
WEST END
CLOTHING STORE.
—:o:—
We have now a complete stock of
Gents Finest Black Suits, only $15.00
" Fine " " " 10.00
" Finest Wool " " 11.00
" Extra fine " " " 16.00
" Wool " " " 6.00
" Pants from $2.00 and upwards.
Childrens Finest Wool Suits, only 3.50
" Fine " " " 2.50
Gents Under Clothing.
GROCERIES
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY
ALSO.
ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES
and
DRY GOODS.

Jones.—"Hello Brown, do you know what I have found?"
Brown.—"No, what is it?"
Jones.—"Well, I have found just what we want—a place to get our Clothing for Xmas."
Brown.—"Well, next time you are at Lachute, just call at
JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
West End Fish's Bridge.

RICHLY **Rewarded** are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WOOD FOR SALE.
At the licensed Wood Yard, West End. Mixed dry Wood, Maple, Birch, and Beech $3 per cord. Delivered $3.25.
CHARLES BRADFORD.
G. BRADFORD, Agent. 18-3m

WANTED.
FIVE THOUSAND BIRCH LOGS at Lachute Mill. Apply to P. Campbell, R. Banford, or J. Newton who will pay $1.50 a standard, cash every time.
Also all kinds of rough and planed lumber for sale at
R. BANFORD'S.

FARMS for SALE
FOR SALE.—At Lost River—Harrington. The farm of Alex. Beaton, containing 100 acres, in good state of cultivation, with good buildings, convenient to Mills, Post Office, &c. The above is one of the best farms in the locality, will be sold cheap for cash or part cash and balance on easy terms.
Also part of Lot No. 3 on 3rd Range of Harrington, 100 acres—40 acres cleared, balance well timbered—convenient to Saw Mill, Post Office, &c., and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply
R. BEATON, Lost River,
or to
R. G. MEIKLE, Lachute. 18-



Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,
INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, DRYNESS
HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN.
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

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 2 Cents for sample of New No 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent, when stamps are enclosed for reply.

NOTICE.
As I purpose residing in Montreal during the present winter, I give notice to parties wishing to see me in this vicinity that I will be at my residence in Lachute on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that time.
P. LANE,
Lachute, 14th Nov. 1887. 12-

HELP WANTED
AT THE NEW SANATORUM, a large Health Institution at Dansville Livingston County, New York, from fifteen to thirty strong, healthy girls, for the bath and other working departments. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Theodore Davis, of St. Andrews, Mrs. Wm. Hibbard, St. Andrews, Mrs. Robert Meikle, Lachute, Miss J. Barclay, Carillon Hill. For particulars, as to wages, &c., apply, with references, to H. C. Davis, Cashier.
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON, Co. N. Y



Everybody tells me so.
Tells you what?
That the undersigned is selling Pianos and Organs lower than any other person in the trade. If you do not believe this, call and be convinced.
G. W. SANGSTER,
Lachute, Dec. 8th, 1887.

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

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

CIRCUIT COURT
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE } No. 281.
In the Circuit Court in and for the County of Argenteuil.
DAME MARIA H. BRADSHAW, wife separated as to property by contract of marriage, from Joseph Patenaude, and the said Joseph Patenaude for the purpose of authorizing his said wife in the present action, trader of the Town of Lachute, said County and District,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
WILLIAM R. McCLUSKY of the Township of Harrington, said County and District, farmer and trader,
Defendant.
The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.
THOMAS BARRON,
C. C. C.
Lachute 12th December, 1887.

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 special business of it.
W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.
Lachute, December 9th, 1886.

NOTICE
THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing at their Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.
J. B. CUSHING & Co
Cushing, 10th Sept., 1886.

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

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
A large stock of the above at R. T. MANLEY'S, all the newest varieties.
FURNITURE FURNITURE!
R. T. MANLEY has now a large stock of CHAIRS and
ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at particularly low prices.
GROCERIES.
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
TEA SETS.
GLASSWARE.
BEDROOM SETS now on hand in great variety.
Highest prices given for arm produce.
R. T. Manley's,
LACHUTE MILLS.
(Post Office).

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.

Call and see Miss McGillvery's Xmas Cards before purchasing elsewhere.

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.

Ligget & Hamilton
1883 & 1885 NOTRE DAME ST.
OLD STAND.
DISCOUNT!
We want to clear the balance of our Fancy Goods and Perfumeries during this month, and to set them going we will offer them at a straight discount of
20 PER CENT.
Perfumeries, Fancy Fans, Plush Satchels Artificial Flowers, Fancy Glassware, Work Baskets, Gorgeous Hanging Baskets, &c., all at a Straight Discount off foot of bill.
20 per cent. discount off Fancy Goods and Perfumeries, ONLY.



Plain Toronto [illegible] Hearses
$10.00.
CHAS GEAGERS.
Funeral Director, Lachute.

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

Business Card.
—:o:—
GEO. SANGSTER, V. S
Wishes to inform the public that he resides permanently in the Village of St. Andrews, and that on Tuesdays he will be at RODRIGUE'S HOTEL, Lachute, and on Friday's at THE GRENVILLE HOUSE, Grenville.
Office 3 doors South of the Post Office, St. Andrews. 7-1y

NO MORE PILLS!


BOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
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DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

A session of the Court of Queen's Bench holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the village of Ste. Scholastique, in said district, on SATURDAY the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the common Goal of the said district, and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district that they must be present then and there, with their records, rolls, indictments and other documents, in order to do those things which belong each of to them in their respective capacities.

Z. BOUSSILLE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 1-3
Ste. Scholastique, 6th December, 1887.

'The Cup that Cheers but not Inebriates,'
WALES' TEAS at 5 cents.
CHOICE GROCERIES for the Holiday trade. 6 lb new Valencia Raisins for 50c.
A lot of pretty articles opened out, suitable for Christmas Presents Call early for choice.
Highest prices paid for Dressed Poultry.
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 9th, 1887.

A GREAT SECRET,
OR,
SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER X.

On the morning after the robbery in the train, dawn broke cold and gray over "Les Bouleaux." It was the very end of March; but the northeast winds were still keen, and they cut straight along the barren, sandy coast and altered the shape of the sand-dunes, sweeping beautiful smooth surfaces on the sides of some, till they looked like frozen waterfalls, filling up hollows at the foot of others, and bearing gritty blinding little clouds along to choke up what scrubby vegetation winter had spared. The poplars and birches that grew thickly round the house and garden swayed and cracked drearily, as if tired out under the efforts of the blast which had already kept them in violent motion some hours, when Mr. Shaw, after a short sleep which refreshed him but little, pulled aside one of the great muslin blinds of the window nearest to the centre of the house, and looked out. Rather a pretty garden it was in summer, with a very undulating lawn surrounded by tall trees, and sloping down to a small and rather ill-kept pool, where gold-fish were supposed to live.

On the sandy path that skirted the lawn at the other end of the garden, Mr. Shaw saw a small black figure walking slowly along, with face upturned to watch the cracking poplar-branches above her head, and with a certain air of obstinate enjoyment of things that might have excited admiration on such a bleak and bitter morning. He saw her go on toward the tangled wilderness of trees and dead brushwood that shut in the garden at the end, when a young man ran out from one of the tree-hidden paths that skirted each side of the lawn, and Mr. Shaw turned away from the window impatiently. He was a practical man, inclined to look upon any sort of love-making as a waste of energies which might be employed in reading improving books or in mastering some useful science, fortified by which a young man, arrived at an age when he wanted some one to [illegible] out his tea and mend his clothes, would be in a fit state to choose a partner for life with calmness and discretion. But devotion which would bring a man flying out with his coat unbuttoned on a bitter March morning was unreasonable and absurd.

Gerald came up with Miss Beresford as she was stooping over the tiny leaves of some wild anemones, whose fragile little buds were waiting for the tardy sunshine to unfold them.

"What have you found?" said he.

Light in her eyes and color in her face—that was the answer he got, as she rose and shook hands with him.

"Aren't you cold?"

"No. I came out as early as I could, because it's a lovely place, and there is such a lot to see and find out everywhere."

He looked at her in surprise. "Lots to see! Why, there's nothing but sand and poplars!"

"Oh, yes, there are little streams winding all through the woods, and I've seen rabbits running about; and then there's the sea only a little way off. And, do you know, I've found a swing?"

"Yes; that's been here ever since anybody can remember. You must let me try it first, if you want to use it, for fear the cord should be rotten."

So they went a little further along the path, till they came to a clearing among the trees on their right hand, and there stood the old swing. Miss Beresford let her companion try it, and then she placed herself on the seat and let him swing her, as happy as a child.

"I should like to stay here all day," said she, exuberantly.

"You had better not let Mr. Beresford hear you say that. He has a high idea of his own dignity, and I should think he would have a still higher one of his daughter's. He would wish you to be just like Miss M'Leod. And so," he added rather mischievously, "would the Fourniers."

She stopped the swing the next moment as her feet came near the ground, looking suddenly grave and rather cross.

"I thought they were your friends and you liked them!"

"So I do, and they are my friends. But old M. Fournier isn't the sort of friend you would race down a hill for a franc. And Madame and Mdlle. Fournier won't walk on the grass for fear of getting their feet wet, and are very careful of their complexions."

"And—and the *other* M. Fournier?"

"Victor?"

"Yes."

"Oh, no, of course he doesn't care about his— By-the-bye, though, I think he does take care of his complexion too. And I think he would be a little shocked by a lady who didn't take care of hers."

"That's all right," burst out Miss Beresford with great relief. "Then he won't like me."

"But how will that be 'all right'?" asked Gerald, bewildered. "Surely when you are going to marry a man it is better that he should like you?"

"Why, of course, if he doesn't like me he won't want to marry me; and as I've made up my mind not to marry him, the sooner we come to an understanding the better."

She announced this decision in a bright and easy manner; yet something in the girl's tone reminded Gerald so strongly of her father when he had gone through the portentous process of making up his more important mind on any subject, that he looked at her for a few minutes in a rather helpless fashion without making any remark.

"Don't you see?" she added, smiling, and perfectly satisfied with the decision at which she had arrived.

"Oh, ah, yes, I see what you mean," he answered, slowly. "But to hear you talk like that about 'will' and 'won't' is quite funny to any one who knows your father as well as I do. Besides, only the night before last you were humble and submissive, and, knowing quite well why Mr. Beresford sent for you, you were ready to fulfil his wishes. And now you talk like a different person."

"Because I *am* a different person," said she, quietly; and as she looked up, with pink color in her cheeks and little wind-tossed curls all in disorder above her eyes, he thought so too. "I've been leading such a wretched life, you know," she continued, pleadingly. "Poor mamma didn't care for me much; she looked upon me rather as an expensive lady's-maid, very handy with her fingers, but entailing, through my unfortunate relationship to her, a shocking outlay in fares, and in boots and gloves. The rest of my garments didn't cost much, as I made them myself out of her old ones; but she was always lamenting that she had to give them to me before they were worn out."

"Why did you stay with her, to be treated like that?" asked Gerald indignantly.

"She couldn't have got on without me, for one thing; when you've been in the habit of scolding the same person for twenty-one years, you would miss that person dreadfully. Besides, I was so used to it, that when two or three hours passed without her finding fault with me I thought she was ill."

"Don't talk like that, I can't bear to hear you talk like that," said Gerald pained and bewildered. For all the time she spoke the tears were coming nearer and nearer to her eyes. "It's over now, and I dare say she was sorry at the last. It must have been a dreadful life, though!"

"It was worse afterward, to feel that I belonged to nobody. Then I had to think about earning my own living, and I felt that it was a degradation, which was silly; and I also felt that I didn't know how, which was worse. I hated my father for leaving me so. I wouldn't be a governess, because I wouldn't teach what I didn't know, as all we poor half-educated ladies are obliged to do. So I began to learn the harp, to play at concerts."

"Are you very fond of music, then?"

"No, I can't bear it. I would rather have been a shop-girl, but it is very difficult to be a shop-girl. It's very difficult to be anything at all if you're a woman. So when my father wrote and proposed that I should be a wife, I thought I had better accept the situation—or at least apply for it. But since I wandered about this place yesterday all by myself among the trees and the sand-hills, the beautiful wind seemed to carry away some of my bad thoughts and bring me some good ones."

"What bad thoughts did you have? I'm sure they were not really bad, only a little strange because you've had such a strange life."

"Oh, yes, they were bad. It was very mean of me to let myself be [illegible] over here so meekly, when all the while I didn't intend to be meek [illegible] But now I've made up my mind [illegible] to my father and tell him [illegible] very sorry that I ever consented to come, and that I'll go back to England and will never trouble him in any way again. I feel a sort of new energy in me since yesterday, and I see that it is a great deal less degrading to earn one's own living than to allow oneself to be offered for sale, especially," she added, with a considerable diminution of haughtiness, "when one feels that one is not likely to prove an attractive bargain."

"Oh, but that doesn't matter," said Gerald with rash haste. "I mean," he went on as she looked quickly up at him, "that Victor has left the matter in the hands of his father, and he had every reason to believe you had done the same. He would consider himself bound to carry out the contract in any case, and bound also to do his best to make you happy, I am sure," he added, honestly.

"I wonder why my father wants me to marry him?"

"I don't know. Nobody ever knows why Mr. Beresford wants anything, but he always gets it. You see he is so very clever, and so superior to everybody else, that he feels that other people's thoughts and beliefs can't be of any consequence compared to his."

"Why, that is just selfishness."

"Oh, I don't know. Clever people can't help seeming selfish I suppose; and he has been very kind to me."

Thus easily shirking a difficult question, Gerald, seeing that Delphine was making elaborate gesticulations at the window of the *salle-a-manger*, took Miss Beresford's arm in his, and made her run with him as fast as her feet and his could take her back to the house. Mr. Shaw was waiting for breakfast; and Delphine, as she threw open the French window, told Gerald, in what she meant for an undertone, that monsieur had been watching him, and had not looked pleased; so that the three sat down to breakfast feeling some constraint.

"I suppose Mr. Beresford never appears as early as this, Gerald?" said Mr. Shaw, when they had all been munching almost in silence for some minutes.

"No, he comes down at eleven whenever he is well enough, and has his breakfast when Miss M'Leod has hers. I'm obliged to have mine at nine, because I have to be at St. Pierre by ten."

"Then I'm afraid I shan't be able to see him before I start, for I want to get to Paris as quickly as I can about poor Blair's business, and I have to see Madame de Lancry first."

"Madame de Lancry! About Mr. Blair's business?"

"And about—yours."

The men exchanged looks of trust and intelligence which caused Miss Beresford to glance from the one to the other with jealous curiosity; but they said no more upon the interesting subject, and remained preoccupied with their own thoughts to the end of the meal. They had scarcely risen from table when old Pierre brought in a note written by Miss M'Leod, but dictated by Mr. Beresford, begging Mr. Shaw not to go until the sender of the note had seen him; therefore Gerald had to start alone for Calais, though it was with great reluctance that he shook his old friend's hand at the hall-door.

"What time are you going to Calais? I should like to see you at the station," said Gerald, eagerly, as he got up into the gig, and took the reins.

"I can't tell how soon Mr. Beresford will let me go; but I shall be off as soon as I can. I feel that more depends on to-day's work than we know of, and I have more than a curiosity to hear what our excitable friend the Roman empress has to say."

"Madame de Lancry? What she said about my father has been ringing in my ears ever since. I shan't be able to rest till you have seen her. She seems to think she can explain such a lot of things."

"Too many. A specific for toothache only, one might try before rushing to the dentist; but one that professed to cure cramp and lumbago as well would be mistrusted by every intelligent sufferer."

"Then you expect nothing from Madame de Lancry's revelations?" asked Gerald, in a disappointed tone.

"I can hardly say that. To tell the truth, she impressed me more than seems quite reasonable. I almost think if she had had a flat nose and irregular teeth I should have set her down unhesitatingly as a lunatic; but as it is— Well, I wouldn't recommend *you* to have anything to do with her, or she may prove more dangerous than if she were one. She is very handsome," he said, with decision; "she *may* be very good," he added, with doubt; "but there is something wrong with the face—take my word for it."

Gerald listened dutifully, though his old friend's words scarcely had the effect of destroying his interest in the beautiful lady who had professed such an attractive sympathy with him and his fortunes. He told Mr. Shaw that he would most carefully sift anything he might hear, and that he would try to be back early in order himself to drive his friend into Calais after all.

As the gig rattled away over the stones of the courtyard, and Mr. Shaw turned back into the house, he found little Miss Beresford at the door of the *salon*, looking at him with the sort of half-defiant, half-frightened expression one can imagine on the face of a very big rat brought suddenly face to face with a very small terrier. Shall I fight or shall I run away? That was what the look said; and Mr. Shaw decided the question by opening the *salon* door for her and following her in.

"You and Gerald seem very good friends already," said he.

She took this as a challenge, and answered at once: "Yes, and you want to prevent him from being my friend, and he's the only one I've got." And though she held her head in the air and spoke with considerable acrimony, her eyes and nose grew red and her lips began to quiver.

"Well, well, you see it won't do for either of you to interfere with your father's arrangements, Miss Beresford. You would both suffer, and Gerald the most. I am told that your father has promised you to the son of his partner, and in that case I don't think you ought to play with the feelings of a poor lad who could never aspire to marry the daughter of a rich man."

"But who says he does, Mr. Shaw? He's only known me since the day before yesterday, and I'm not so handsome that it is impossible for a dear nice boy like Gerald to run about the garden and hills with me without falling in love with me."

"No, I don't say you are," said he, frankly. "But, you see, there are no other girls about, and under those circumstances—without any disparagement of your attractions, Miss Beresford—a little beauty goes a long way."

Miss Beresford stood looking out over the gray-green wintry lawn into the trees beyond, with a disconsolate and rather humble expression. Then she said, in a weak, wistful little voice, "I like Gerald!"

"Of course you do, and therefore you wouldn't like to get him into trouble with your father, would you?"

"No-o, I shouldn't like to get him into anything that would hurt him."

And Mr. Shaw perceived, as she raised a mournful little face wistfully, submission to his, that this independent young [illegible] which had quaint little charms of [illegible]. He was [illegible] might prove exceedingly [illegible] her more lenient on the point of speaking, and Mr. Beresford [illegible] when the door [illegible] on Miss M'Leod's arm, came in, leaning [illegible] telegram and a letter. When [illegible] first greetings were over, he sat down and addressed his guest.

"[illegible] sorry to say," he began, handing the letter to Mr. Shaw, "that from this report, sent me this morning from the *bureau de police* at Calais, the robbery seems more mysterious than ever. You know that the train was very full, that every department was entered at Calais, and the passengers questioned before they were allowed to descend. Well, it seems each passenger denied that any person left the carriage in which he or she travelled while the train was in motion; so it is suspected that one compartment must have contained a whole gang of thieves, in which case, of course, concealment of the stolen property would be easy enough, though the chances of ultimate detection are greater. I would most strongly advise you, Mr. Shaw, not to travel on that line to-night—if it is still your intention to go to Paris—without an escort of police."

"I daresay you are right," said Mr. Shaw, looking grave as he read the letter. "The beggars must be clever enough for anything, even to know what business takes me back to Paris. By the bye, I must find out the time of the next fast train. I must not lose any more time."

"There is a good one at seven to-night—"

"O, that is too late; I—"

"One moment, I beg," interrupted the paralytic, with the haughty courtesy of an autocrat unaccustomed to have his will disputed. "I will tell you my reason for suggesting that time. An English clerk of mine, a very clever fellow, who sees most things that go on round him without taking the trouble to look, chose for me the compartment in which you travelled last night, and must therefore have stood near it to prevent other passengers from getting in and taking the remaining two corners. I telegraphed for him very early this morning, and he is sure to be here this afternoon, probably by the train that leaves Paris at 9:40 and gets into Calais at 2:41. He cannot be here before half-past three, and then we shall have to tell him the whole story, if he hasn't picked it up on the road, and question him as to the people who came near the compartment before the train left Paris last night, between the time you and Mr. Blair left your rugs in it to go to the buffet, and the time Miss M'Leod and myself got in. As soon as we have heard what he has to say, Gerald shall drive you into Calais, as I think I understood you to say you had a call to make in the town before starting on your journey."

It did not seem to occur to the autocratic Mr. Beresford that any one should venture to interfere with plans which he had condescended to make, and his eyes turned toward his daughter almost before Mr. Shaw's words of hesitating acquiescence were out of his mouth.

"You will want some new dresses, Margaret," he said solemnly, "for I am most anxious that you shall make a good impression upon M. and Madame Fournier on your first introduction. They will probably call without delay; therefore you must go into Calais with Miss M'Leod to-morrow; her taste and judgment will be useful to you. Should the Fournier's formal call take place before you are dressed as my daughter should be, you had better keep out of the way."

"I will, you may be sure of that," said the girl, crimson with mortification at having to listen to such an admonition before a stranger, yet, not daring, after all her bravado in her father's absence, to defy him in his presence.

She sat rigidly for a few moments, trying to keep back the tears; then, mad with shame and anger, she jumped up, rushed to her room, put on her shabby ulster and travelling hat, and ran down stairs and out of the house, to fight down in the open air the storm of angry passions which convulsed her. At first this proceeding answered beautifully. She wandered away through the straggling wood which she had traversed with Gerald on the evening of her arrival; she crashed through the long broken-down dead grasses and the bending osiers, crossed paths which would be green and soft in summer, passed tiny pools made by the winter rains. And she jumped across a brook into a long field where an old pony was grazing who tried to kick her. And she got between the bars of the fence at the opposite side, and found herself among the barren, sandy rabbit-warrens which stretched down to the sea. Here she felt the northeast wind in her face, and walking was difficult; for the uneven, yielding ground was covered by short brownish grass and brambles, and by a thick growth of rushes whose net-like roots caught her feet as she stepped; and the whole surface of the sandy earth was honeycombed by rabbit-holes, in and out of which the little creatures popped as she went by.

The keen air and the smell of the sea which came to her over the great stretch of yellow smooth sand which lay between the warrens, and the frothy edge of the waves as they rolled in, brought back her color, her spirits, her sense of independence; she roamed about by herself until the dull March sky began to grow dark toward evening; and then, suddenly frightened, although she would not have owned it, at the idea of what her father would say to such a long and vagabond ramble, she turned her face toward the house and ran at full speed. All went well with her until she had got over the warrens and into a field she did not know, at the other end of which was the wood which inclosed the house and the gardens. It was getting dark under the trees as she reached them, and she was too much excited and was running too fast to be very cautious; just as she came under the bare branches she saw that a stream—the same she had already crossed higher up—ran between the field and the wood. It was narrow, but its banks were steep and slippery. She tried to draw back, but too late; the moment after she had discovered the water she was in it, narrowly escaping an entry head foremost.

To sneak and to scramble out, wet to the knees, bruised, scratched, muddy, and miserable, was comparatively easy; to find her way through the wood to the house was not difficult, but to get into it, and to slink upstairs unheard, unseen, was work for a heroine indeed.

There was a carriage in the court-yard. She dared not go to the front door; so she crept round to the other side of the house and reconnoitered, tearful and shivering. There was no light yet in the middle *salon*, and the window was ajar; here was her opportunity. She darted along the path, flung open the window, and was in the room like a whirlwind.

There for a moment horror kept her still. For there were little cries at her sudden appearance and some commotion and alarm. Near the stove sat Mr. Beresford, whose weak eyes made him always reluctant for the artificial light to be brought until the daylight was quite gone. The unlucky girl saw also the faces of Mr. Shaw and Miss M'Leod, But besides this sufficiently awful conclave there were two visitors—a stiff and tall old gentleman, a voluminous and erect middle-aged lady. They both looked at her well, at first not at all understanding who she might be. But Miss M'Leod's horror-struck exclamation: "Miss Beresford!" betrayed the secret. And poor Peggy, as she rushed wildly across the room and slunk out at the door which Mr. Shaw mercifully opened for her, knew that she had just had the honor of making her first appearance before her destined father- and mother-in-law, M. and Madame Fourneir.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

First Little Girl—"Oh, I do hate to rip. Mamma wants me to rip this old dress all up." Second Little girl—(who boards)—"Why don't your mamma send the dress to a laundry?"

SCIENTIFIC.

Wood-fiber capable of being spun is now prepared in Germany. The preparation of the fiber of pine leaves as a material for carpet is another promising new industry.

In English collieries, roburite has proven equal or superior to gunpowder in blasting effects, while absolutely free from the flame that renders gunpowder so dangerous in the presence of explosive gases.

The plating of microscopes with platinum by the new electric process has been found to be a great advantage, the instruments being thus protected from corrosion. The cost is said to be about that of silver-plating.

From an examination of 100,000 persons, Prof. Erismann, of St. Petersburg, finds that those engaged in textile manufactures, especially spinners, are inferior to other working men in stature, chest measurement, bodily weight and muscular strength.

Prof. Von Hippel has shown to the Ophthalmological society of Hiedelburg his second success in grafting the rabbit's cornea into the human eye. The patient's visual power with the new eye is about one-tenth of the normal, and coarse print may be read.

According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the English foot is used as the standard of length by countries having 471,000,000 inhabitants, the metre by 347,091,000 people, and the Castilian foot by 5,905,000. Denmark and Russia are the only countries in continental Europe which have not adopted the metre.

Contrary to general opinion, leprosy is spreading rapidly, according to Dr. Beanier, of the Paris Academy of Medicine. French colonists are fast falling victims. Physicians everywhere are urged to seek a means of abating its ravages. The disease is transmitted by a baculus resembling that of consumption.

Since the first appearance of the great red spot on the planet Jupiter some nine years ago, Mr. W. F. Denning, the well-known English astronomer, has made about three hundred observations of the phenomenon. He believes the red spot to be a feature of Jupiter's atmosphere, and not of the surface of the planet.

From notes of 824 cases of blindness in his locality—501 being in females—Dr. Sergeifi, of the Viatski province of Russia, finds the cause to be granular lids in 245 cases, disease of the cornea in 129, cataract in 110, small-pox in 112. Less than five per cent. of the cases resulted from injury. Among 1176 persons sightless in one eye, 222 gave the cause as injury, accidents with straw during harvest being common.

Just how large is the minutest object it is possible to see under the microscope, is a speculation of considerable interest. Sir Henry Roscoe having treated the 1-100,000 of an inch as the limit of visibility with the highest known magnifying power. Mr. Crisp, of the Royal Microscopical Society, affirms that the real limit may be quite safely placed below 1-500,000 of an inch, though it cannot be definitely determined. Rev. Dr. Dallinger, the eminent president of the society, endorses this view, stating that he has himself seen objects which were certainly between 1-200,000 and 1-300,000 of an inch.

A paragraph in the *Scientific American* gives illustrations of the statement that the heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. It says: "The Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads, and carried a weight of armour and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of a hundred pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat."

A Hint to Farmers' Boys.

Quite often we hear the remark from some bright farmer boy that there is no future for a smart boy on the farm; that the work is all drudgery, and no reward, either social or financial, to compensate. Looked at from one side there is some truth in this view of the situation. But FOREST AND FARM wants to say to these boys that if they will go at work to improve their understanding, and try to make themselves competent for the upper shelf of good farming, they need not wait long for the rewards that go to the product of good brains. It is a lack of knowledge and well trained skill that ails the farmer's boy. They have been groaning about the drudgery of the farm, and there they have stayed, never caring to be any better farmer than an ordinary hired man, and so they take a hired man's view of the whole business. Boys, don't you know that drudgery lies at the bottom of every calling in life? If a boy starts to make a printer or a merchant, a mechanic or a doctor, a lawyer or a preacher of himself, he must always commence at the cheap end of the business where the drudgery lies. After a long time, if he has brains and perseverance, he grows more and more intelligent concerning the *principles* he is dealing with and more skilful in handling them, and then comes the reward that lies on the upper shelf. But hard work will never leave him; not a minute. The precious gold, from the time it is dug out of the mine to the time it is paid for service rendered, is always, in all honest callings, the price of toil and sacrifice.

There are a thousand farmers working like slaves and competing with each other to make low priced butter, where there is one who has become intelligent on this question, so that he can make a better article and get better pay for his time and labor.

The products of fine thinking are always high priced and always will be. Fine butter is the product of fine thinking and intelligence, and it always will bring good prices. Poor butter is the product of ignorance and stupidity, and it punishes the producer constantly.

There are a thousand farmers' boys content to fill the place of an ordinary hired man and become that sort of a farmer all their lives where there is one who tries to educate himself in the higher branches of farming, so that he may be able to produce something that will reward him better for his time and labor.

Now, boys, instead of grumbling at the farm go to reading and studying. Try to make yourselves intelligent. Educate yourselves thoroughly as you can in animal farming. If you become competent and skilful in this direction you need not worry about getting good pay for your services. There is a loud call for well educated farmers who are able to take another man's capital and make a success of it in the production of fine stock. Think it over, boys.

Why don't some of the smart farmer boys see that there is an upper shelf in farming just as well as in any other business? Why don't they see that cheap brains and half heartedness are crowding the lower shelf in every other business as they are in farming? Every town has its full supply of these people. Down at the lower round of the ladder there is a tremendous big crowd, all competing for the drudgery that's to be done, and the competition makes low prices. As you go up the crowd gets thinner and prices increase.

Have You Thought About It?

Pain is one of the sure things of life, and it becomes then a most important question to have at hand the quickest and most efficient remedy. Polson's Nerviline cannot fail to cure cramps, toothache, neuralgia, headache and all pain, internal or external. Nerviline is the most perfect combination ever offered to the public for the relief of pain. It will not cost you much to try it, for you can buy at any drug store for 10 cents a trial bottle, which will convince you of its mighty pain relieving power.

He Needed More.

It must sometimes puzzle the physician to understand how the human system can endure the effects of patent medicines which many people make almost a part of their daily food and drink. A sickly looking man came into the office of a village physician and said he "wa'n't feeling very smart," and wanted something to "kinder straighten him out."

After he had described his symptoms, which did not indicate anything at all serious, the physician asked. "Have you been taking medicines of any kind?"

"Well, no—at least none to speak of," was the reply. "I heard that the Extract of Dandyline was good for troubles like mine, so I took three pint bottles of that, but it didn't seem to do me much good. Then I got me two bottles of Smith's Healing Compound and a box of Green's Sure-Cure pills and took 'em, and I kinder think they helped me some."

"Did you take anything else?" asked the amused physician.

"Yes; my wife fixed me up a mess of poke-berry and calamus and mullen and rue and boneset and tansy and a few other yarbs, and I took that for a while, until one of my neighbors sent me over something he'd bought the recipe of from a gypsy woman. It helped me for a while.

"Then I didn't feel so well, so I changed off to some stuff I bought of a pedler, and a little quinine twice a day.

"I ain't taking anything now but a little of the Elixir of a Hundred Roots and some bitters. I aint gaining very fast, so I thought I'd come in and see if you thought I needed anything else."

An Extraordinary Phenomenon.

No other term than the above would apply to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret. Many a woman becomes prematurely old and haggard because of functional derangement. What a pity that all such do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore their organs to a normal state and make them youthful and beautiful once more. For the ills to which the daughters of Eve are peculiarly liable the "Prescription" is a sovereign remedy. It is the only medicine sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be returned. See guarantees on bottle wrapper.

Says the "Philadelphia Record":—No railroad is so poor that its officials cannot ride to and fro upon it in parlor cars which are carpeted, frescoed, furbished and furnished with a luxuriousness beyond the dreams of ordinary nabobs. Its rails may be worn to splinters, its ties rotten, its bonded debt kicked about the streets and its employees unpaid, but its direction will be as gorgeous as the woods in October no, matter what may happen.

A Babe n the House

is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud and lightening many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body. The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of human kind. This marvellous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor. Few men have attained greater success than Dr. R. V. Pierce; nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earlier stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, scrofula, tumors and all blood disorders.

Fools rush in on a lightning express train where angels would hesitate to approach on a canal boat.

"That Miss Jones is a nice-looking girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one thing."

What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

Young Wife—"How awful! The paper says a young man who had been married three months went to his room and committed suicide." Young Husband (with affected interest)—"Eh? How?" "He hanged himself with his suspenders." "Well, I suppose his buttons were all off and he hadn't any other use for suspenders."

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"Does it pay to be good?" somebody asks, and the first impulse of everybody else is to answer, "It does if there is any danger of your being caught."

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 young man, obliged to invent instantly some excuse for a long golden hair on his coat sleeve, stammered out that he "s-sat next to the b-b-utter at dinner."

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, depsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Men*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington street East, Toronto, Ont.

Many a homely, unattractive girl gets a husband on account of her pa value.

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A Chinaman came to a companion of mine and said, "I have bought me a wife and I only paid forty dollars for her." "But she is deaf and dumb; what do you want with such a wife?" was said. "O, she can take care of my children and my rice," the man answered heartlessly. It is woman's sad estate all over China.

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.

"Mr. Bedlar's wife had eloped the day before. "My dear fellow," said Dunton; "I'm heartily sorry for you." "You've heard of it, then, have you?" "What, of your wife's elopement? Why, it's all over town." "Oh, then you didn't hear about her carrying off my new silk umbrella?"

Hus! Cough Cure cures in one minute.

Speaking of raising colts in the north, the *Turf, Field and Farm* concludes an interesting article in these words: "There is, in the face of many practical tests, no room for argument as to the best method of maturing yearlings. The time to grow a colt and to lay the foundations for a superior horse is in the first twelve months of its life. Take care of the weaning and you will have a well-developed yearling, and ultimately a horse that is all horse. Should the breeders of thoroughbreds in the north adopt the methods of Mr. Blackman, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Bonner and other progressive growers of the trotting horse, they would turn out yearlings equal in point of size and bone to those reared in Kentucky and Tennessee."

If you drop your collar-stud there is one sure method of finding it. After you have hauled the chest of drawers, and bed, and all the furniture across the room to look under them, then replace the various articles and put on a heavy pair of shoes; start to walk across the room, and before you have taken three steps you will step on the collar stud and smash it.

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The poet John G. Whittier will be 80 years old a week from next Saturday. He was born Dec. 17, 1808, has lived under twenty Presidents of the United States, through three great wars, and the great anti-slavery agitation, and is loved and honored wherever freedom is understood and liberty is known. He is the very voice of freedom. Everything he has written breathes patriotism and a deep, tender, and abiding sympathy for humanity.

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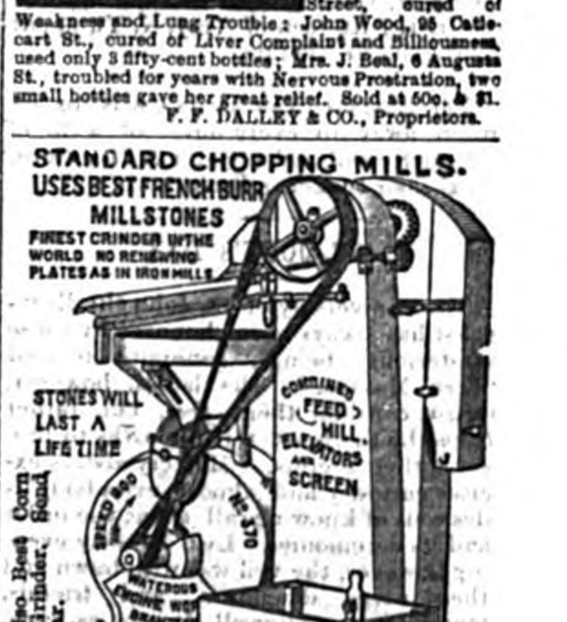
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