THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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NOTICE!

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

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The Blue Forget-me-Not.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

There is a flower which oft unheeded grows,
And blooms unnoticed in some shady spot;
Modestly it hides, nor gaudy petal shows,
But whispers coyly to the breeze "Forget me not."
The bride should wear it when she leaves her home,
The dead should have it on their coffin laid;
Our friends most prize it when afar they roam,
And find its tiny blossoms in the glade;
They love its pale blue blossoms, for they call to mind
Some Woodbine-wreathed or Ivy-mantled cot
Where those, most loved and prized, are left behind,
For in the floweret's eye they read, "Forget me not."
We wreathe the conquering hero's brow with Bay,
And twine the Myrtle for the bride's fair head,
With Laurel crown the minstrel for his ay,
And plant the Cypress o'er the noble dead;
The Rose is emblem sweet of constancy and love,
While giant strength is by the Cedar shown;
The Lily tells of Hope and Peace above,
And by the sombre Yew is sorrow known;
Yet when on earth no more our form is seen
To wander round some loved and hallowed spot,
May to dear friends our memory still be green,
Whene'er they see the Blue Forget-me-not.
Upon the grave, then, let the dainty flower bloom,
'Twill help to soothe the pang of mortal lot,
Relieve the sadness of the darksome tomb,
And breathe the last fond wish—"Forget me not."

Home Politeness.

A boy who is polite to father and mother is likely to be polite to everybody else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinion of others, and caring too little for the opinion of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the kitchen as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner.—[Home Guardian.

A Hard Diamond.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences a remarkable diamond was exhibited. It is a compound or multiple crystal, containing a large number of twinnings, and belongs to the class termed "extreme durate" by the French. It had been cut into the general shape of a brilliant, and then placed on the polishing wheel, where it was kept for 100 days, the wheel revolving at the rate of 2,800 revolutions a minute. The diamond was fixed upon the rotating surface at a distance of about fifteen inches from the centre. Based on these figures, a calculation showed that the surface passed over by the diamond amounted to 75,000 miles. The ordinary weight placed on a diamond while on the wheel is from two and a quarter to two and one-half pounds. This was increased until finally forty pounds were used. The wheel was badly damaged, the diamond ploughing into it and throwing scintillations in all directions. Even under these conditions the diamond could not be given a commercial polish.

Vanderbilt and his Father.

The son was then thirty-two years old, and himself a father. They were on board the steam yacht *Northern Star*, on their way to St. Petersburg. William, who was a habitual smoker, was puffing his favorite cigar. "Bill," said the Commodore, "I wish you'd give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you ten thousand dollars if you will."

"You needn't give me anything," was the son's answer, as he flung the cigar overboard. "Your wish is sufficient." He never smoked afterward.

Would that more of our young men would follow his example!

Assheton Smith has just finished the magnificent work of planting the side of a mountain on his estate at Llanddeinolen with forest trees so arranged as to display the magic words "Jubilee, 1888," in letters 200 yards long by 25 feet wide, to all the surrounding country. The letters are worked in light-coloured foliage planted amid others forming a dark background, and 650,000 trees have been used in the undertaking.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI — LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888. — NO. 40

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Telegraphic reports of the crops in Ontario show that the fall wheat has been winter killed to a considerable extent.

It is reported that a nugget of pure gold weighing 99½ ounces was taken out of the Vermillion mine at Sudbury last week.

Thirteen Chinamen, with the white wife and three children of the leader of the party, passed through Montreal in bond for New York.

Senator McInnes, of British Columbia, has given notice of a motion condemning the importation of pauper children and adults.

Tenders for the completion of the Red River Valley railroad will be called for in a few days, and it is hoped to have the road finished by July 1st.

Four natural gas wells are now completed in Courtright, Ont., and all are producing gas in paying quantities, the last one, finished on Saturday, being described as "a veritable gusher."

The great lumber kings around the Chaudiere threaten to leave and erect their mills nearer Montreal if they are compelled to get rid of their sawdust otherwise than by running it into the Ottawa.

It has been discovered that by some crookedness a bill to legalize a by-law of the municipality of Morris granting a bonus to the C. P. R. was burked in the Manitoba Legislature in the days of the Norquay regime.

Simpson Woodbury, of Torbrook, N.S., says that during his life he has killed over 400 fur-bearing animals. He gives a list as follows:—Foxes, 200; otters, 13; bears, 2; moose, 13; mink, 150; sable, 5; racoon, 20; loup-cervier, 10; total, 413.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing appreciation of Archbishop Fabre's conciliatory action regarding the proposed statue of the Virgin Mary in Mount Royal park.

A notorious character named Tom Buckley was arrested in Toronto on Monday on a charge of murdering his paramour, Bertha Robinson. At the coroner's inquest was brought in a verdict of guilty of wilful murder, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

The Calgary correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press* says:—An arrangement was made for a lot of whiskey to be thrown off a train at the Elbow bridge night before last. The party to receive the consignment of o be joyful were duly at their post, but another party had got on to the racket and stationed themselves near the bridge too. When the whiskey was thrown off (about fifteen gallons) party No. 2, who were mistaken for the right men, grabbed the prize and made off. "No cards."

Norman McDonald, "Boxer," of Slios a Bhrochain, North Side Big Bras d'Or, Victoria County, N. S., died on Monday last, at the great age of 110 years. He served under Wellington, in the battle of Waterloo, when he was about 37 years of age. He was born in the Isle of Harris, Scotland, in about the year 1778 and emigrated to this country in 1833, when he was in his 55th year. He was a very active man, and has been able, until the past two or three years, to assist a little with the work on the farm.

UNITED STATES.

New York has the pulpits of eight of its best paying and best attended churches occupied by imported clergymen.

The application for a re-hearing of the telephone patent case has been denied by the United States Supreme Court.

As the Boston *Globe* figures, the net profit of the billiard tables kept in that city is something over $2 000,000 annually.

Some of the western American cities pension their public school teachers after certain years of service. In Wisconsin twenty one years of faithful work entitles a teacher to a pension, and Cleveland is considering a proposition towards the same end.

A pigeon message received at Garden City, Kansas, states that the Chicago buffalo hunting expedition has struck the trail of what is supposed to be the last main herd of buffalo at the head waters of the Upper Canadian River, in North-Western Texas.

A Tennessee preacher was pleading with a country merchant to trust him for half a pound of tea when a lawyer rode up and handed him papers showing that he was heir to $8,000 000. Then the preacher said he guessed he'd also ask credit for soap and saleratus, too.

The eight-story blocks of Chicago have their advantages. On the eighth floor is a restaurant; on another a barber shop. A public telephone and a telegraph office are in the basement. A resident can buy his clothes at the tailor shop, have his boots blacked, have his picture painted and be photographed, and can even select original designs in coffins without leaving one roof. He may live in luxury for a lifetime, his wants being supplied within the four walls.

FOREIGN.

The question is to be shortly argued as to the power of the Irish courts to increase a sentence upon appeal.

Gen. Boulanger declares that only a criminal or a madman would dream of aggressive war on the part of France.

Mr. Michael Davitt says that to secure county government for Ireland before obtaining Home Rule would be a fatal blunder.

Tenants on estates in Clare have adopted the Plan of Campaign and Moonlighters have raided four farms because the occupants had paid their rents.

The Government of New Zealand have proclaimed all Chinese ports infected in order to put a stop to the entrance into the colony of Chinese emigrants.

The Brazilian Senate has passed the bill for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the empire which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last week.

Gen. Boulanger has been paid $40,000 for the manuscript of his book on the German invasion. In his case the pen appears to be not only mightier but more valuable than the sword.

Archbishop Walsh says the Papal rescript decides a question of morals, and it will be found that it will not in the least injuriously affect either the national movement or the National League.

In reply to a deputation of Members of Parliament, Mr. Edward Stanhope, War Secretary, said there was no occasion for panic, but at the same time England was taking measures that would place her in a satisfactory defensive position.

The estate in the Island of Achill owned by the late Lord Cavan, was sold by order of his trustees, consisting of 2,068 acres of freehold land—in fact, the whole island—with house and entrance lodges, both furnished. The auctioneer described the property as one of the finest sporting estates in Ireland, though he admitted that the tenants were three years in arrear with their rent. The property was sold practically without reserve, and after very slight competition was purchased by a lady at the modest figure of £630, or about six shillings an acre!

FARM.

MULTIPLYING POTATOES.

A writer in the London *Garden* gives an account of the method he adopted to increase a high-priced potato. The variety was a kind known as the Pride of America, of which he gave something like a dollar for two tubers, one of them large and sound, and the other small and diseased. Early in March they were laid in a pan, covered with fine soil, and set on a warm staging in his peach-house. They soon sprouted, and when the sprouts were three inches long, they were carefully pulled off, and the tubers returned to the soil. The sprouts were potted off singly, in good loamy soil, previously warmed, 3½ inch pots being used. They were set on the front staging and watered. They soon became well established, and were transplanted. The tubers gave a second and larger crop of sprouts than before, and these were treated like the first. A third, but smaller, crop of shoots was obtained. All the plants formed a row in the garden 51 feet long, on a deeply dug, thoroughly pulverized ground, 8 inches apart. Inverted flower pots protects them from any threatened frost, and evergreen branches were used for the same purpose later on. Two bushels were obtained from one pound of seed. The above is substantially the process given in the *Garden*, greatly reduced and condensed; and it may afford useful suggestions to those not familiar with the process adopted by gardeners for rapidly increasing rare and costly sorts.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

On receipt from the nursery, the trees should be carefully heeled-in. If they are to remain several days, the trees should be shaded. If they are very dry, tops and all should go into the trench, and the covering be made quite damp. The holes should be dug four feet in diameter, and deep enough to admit the planting of the trees a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. The filling of well-pulverized soil having a liberal amount of ground bone and ashes well worked into it is placed beside the hole. Carefully examine each tree for borers, cut back one half of last year's growth, remove all broken limbs with a sharp knife, and coat with shellac all cuts and chafted places. All broken roots should be cut smoothly with an upward slant, and after all the roots have been dipped in thin mud, the tree is placed in the hole. Spread the roots carefully, drive a stake beside the tree, and fill in the soil, working it thoroughly under and among the roots with the hand. Give two or three sound treadings during the process of filling, which should reach the height of the nursery setting, and fill the rest of the hole with a mulch of coarse hay and straw. Place a piece of woolen cloth between the tree and stake, to prevent chafing; tie firmly, and the following day give the tree a thorough watering.

ABOUT INCUBATORS.

Few people realize the importance of letting the incubator alone after the eggs begin to pip. Having tried many means of supplying moisture in the egg drawer, we are satisfied that spraying with a florist's bulb, having an exceedingly fine rose, is the best. The eggs should not be turned after the 19th day (never fear of their pipping on the under side).

If the chicken is strong enough to come out, this is of little consequence, he is bound to come. At the last turning of the eggs, they should be sprayed thoroughly with water at least 110° or even 115° would not injure them. The drawer should be closed immediately, and left so for 24 hours at least. In hot water machines 36 hours is even better.

We have recently seen a batch of 169 chicks from 188 fertile eggs. They were left in the drawer for 35 hours, and the only means of ventilation is 1¼ inch pipe in the front of the machine, which goes to prove that bottom ventilation from a series of pipes is a prolific cause of unsatisfactory hatching.

BUCKWHEAT FOR TREE PROTECTION.

Two years ago a central Dakota farmer planted five acres of box elder and cotton wood trees one year old, having previously prepared the lamp. He then sowed buckwheat quite thick, which grew luxuriantly, and being left uncut, served as an excellent mulch, protecting from the hot sun of July and August, the cold winter and alternate freezing and thawing of early spring. The land was well seeded from the first crop, and another heavy crop was allowed to grow last year, and left on the ground as before. The trees have stood both winters well, and the percentage of loss is very small. The buckwheat straw subdued the weeds, and saved the labor of repeated cultivation.—*North Dakota Farmer.*

DEEP SOWING FOR PEAS.

Many garden crops are retarded or injured by deep sowing, but peas are not among the number. With more space and greater depth they would grow better and give finer crops, especially in seasons of drouth. A successful cultivator says that he gives each plant six inches space in the lines; and instead of covering them only two inches deep, as is the common practice, he finds at least twice this depth much better, and obtains larger crops. As the common practice is to plant peas as one of the earliest crops, and the time in many places is at hand, it is well to remind gardeners that they will obtain an item of valuable knowledge by trying both ways side by side.

FACTS ABOUT SEEDING GRASS.

In an acre there are 8,128 640 square inches. There are in a bushel of clear seed, of

Timothy	40,000,000	seeds
Orchard grass	7,000,000	"
Kentucky Blue	000,000	"
Red Top	70,000,000	"
Meadow Fescue	25,000,000	"
Red Clover	16,000,000	"
White Clover	25,000,000	"

DON'T COVER TOO DEEPLY.

Many who plant fine seeds have no conception of their requirements. A lady purchased some pansy seed the other day, and asked me how deep she should sow it—"four or five inches?" I told her if she wanted it to come up not to cover it more than a sixteenth of an inch. Many people fail just this way and then blame the seedsman.

NOTES.

Good plowing is the foundation of good crops.

Things to be avoided: Scrub stock, scrub crops, and scrub families.

Sulphur dusted over the seed pieces after they are deposited into the furrows is said to prevent scab.

The damage done to fruit trees by rabbits, borers and insects, may be prevented by applying pine tar to the bodies of the trees. Warm the tar and apply with a brush.

Frequent and thorough cultivation is generally fully as effective in protecting vegetable plants against injury from drought, as the best mulch most carefully applied.

Toads are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place where they will do no more harm. And this interior jail is quite capacious.

Sprinkling garden vegetables or vegetable plants is of no account. If you want to water them, give the ground a thorough soaking—afterwards mulch or keep well cultivated.

Farming is too complex an art for a man to learn it all in an average lifetime and by his own experience alone. There are both wisdom and profit in utilizing the experience of others.

When we put our plows away last fall every one of them got a coating of grease. Now they are as bright as need be. Not much sympathy for the farmer with the rusty plows.

Plant potatoes deep enough so you can use the harrow at the time that the young plants are just coming up, and then use it *thoroughly*, pulverizing the soil finely and killing every weed.

If you have a shady spot in the garden, plant it with lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower or any crop used for salads or greens. The warmest and sunniest location is needed for melons, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts' etc.

No farmer can afford to continue raising scrub stock. Between twenty years of farming with scrub stock, and twenty years of farming with improved stock, there will be a difference in profits equal to the price of a fine farm.

The carcass of every animal that dies of disease should be buried. Only by this process can the virus and germs be annihilated and the spread of the disease be prevented. This is especially true of animals dying of diseases known to be contagious.

Set sweet potato plants after the soil has become thoroughly warm. The ground need not be rich, but should be fertilized in the hill or drill, either by well-decomposed barnyard manure, or (what is generally preferable in our soils) by a good special potato fertilizer.

We would rather have one pan of milk with quarter inch cream, than four pans with one sixteenth-inch cream. By the same token, twenty acres of land, with a rich, deep soil, may be more desirable than a thin-skinned tract of one hundred and sixty acres.

An oblong form is better than a square one for the home garden. Seeds sown or planted in rows instead of little beds simplifies the whole matter, and admits of the use of the plow and cultivator instead of the spade, the hoe and the rake, and makes its cultivation a pleasure instead of a dreaded task.

To get the cream quickly from milk: As soon as it is drawn from the cow reduce its temperature to about 45° and keep it there, and in 4 or 5 hours all the cream will rise. The cream will be perfectly sweet, and the skim milk will be of a very superior quality. If the cream is to be made into butter, it should be kept at a temperature of about 65°, and churned at a temperature of from 55° to 60°.

Pumpkins planted among corn should not be planted at the same time with the corn, but when the corn is about four inches high. Take an old shovel or fork handle, point the end of it, make a hole with this, drop in your pumpkin seed, and close in the hole with your foot. By this method you can get your pumpkins just where you want them, as thick as you want them, and being later than the corn, the vines are not in the way of the cultivator.

In pruning apple orchards, many farmers insist on cutting out the leading centre branch to let the sun shine into the tree. This is a serious mistake. So is the cutting off of any large branches. It is a stabbing and wounding of the tree that gives it a rotten heart makes it weak to resist the wind, and leads to premature death. Cut out the sap shoots, trim off small branches, and encourage a pyramidal growth, is the one correct plan. And early spring is the right time.

The School of the Soldier.

Though it is impossible to make the young soldier, say of two or three years' service, physically old; though we cannot give him the hardened muscles and the steady nerves which he will have some six or seven years later, we can to a certain extent make him a veteran by giving him perpetual practice in peace of the work which he will have to do in war. No doubt, as I well know by my own unpleasant experiences in the Franco-German war, the actual whistling of bullets, the crashing of shells, and the sight of friends killed and wounded, have an effect which cannot be simulated in peace; but it is certainly possible to give the young soldier such instruction that all the phases of the action will be familiar to him, and that he will instinctively know the right course to pursue under different circumstances. So long as fighting was conducted in stiff lines or heavy columns, the regular drill, which still goes on in the barrack yard, was undoubtedly a very valuable training for war; but the case is altered now, and we are handicapping ourselves if we do not give to the young soldier constant instruction in all those fighting exercises which have taken the place of the starched movements formerly in vogue. If the chief portion of his time is spent in the ordinary drills, whereas on the field of battle those drills will absolutely disappear, we are not training the man for war, but, on the contrary, training him for something different, so that when he finds himself in the presence of an enemy everything will be comparatively new to him. To the effect on the nerves produced by the bullets and the sight of wounds and death we deliberately add the confusion which arises from his having to perform movements to which he is unaccustomed, or at least little accustomed; and by such training we are deliberately unfitting him to be steady on the field of action. It is said with justice that the best training for the soldier and that which soonest changes him into a veteran is the actual practice of war. We should therefore endeavor to make our peace training as like that of war as possible. By this means we shall soonest ingraft the qualities of old soldiers upon those of young ones, and shall have done all that in us lies to obtain the steadiness of the veteran in combination with the fire of youth. Another quality which may be impressed upon the young soldier with great advantage is that strong *esprit de corps* which gives much of their tone to soldiers, old or young.

The Chicago *Tribune* recently published a summary of about 200 reports received by prominent grain shippers at representative points thoughout the principal corn and winter wheat States, showing surplus of wheat, corn and oats in store and in farmers' hands as compared with the same time last year, and acreage and condition of the wheat winter crop. The winter wheat reports shown for the entire section covered a surplus in store and in farmers' hands of 70 per cent., acreage 95 per cent. and condition 68 1-2 per cent. as compared with the same last year. The estimated shortage reported in Illinois and Indiana alone would amount to 43,000,000 bushels. The reports on corn for the entire section covered show amount in store and cribs at stations, as compared with last year, 48 per cent. and surplus in farmers' hands 60 per cent. Oats in store at stations 72 1-2 per cent. and surplus in farmers' hands 85 per cent.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Russia Still Active—The Kaiser Better.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* keeps hammering away at his story of an impending Russian descent upon Persia and a general Central Asian advance. The English Foreign Office officials persist in assurances that they know nothing of such an intention, and don't credit the report. The German papers, however, not only seem to believe it, but connect it with England's latest flurry over her defenses, pointing out meanwhile that this would be a good time for the English to accept the inevitable and adopt conscription.

Under the influence of bright Summer weather the poor Kaiser is gaining strength more rapidly now, and these about him begin to cherish a hope that he will be able to withstand the next recurring crisis in his throat malady, which will probably come in a week or so.

BRIGHT BITS.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

Sweetening one's tea or coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

Women feel where men think, "says a writer. Yes, that's what makes man bald.

"This is really the tour of Babe," as the old bachelor said when he walked round the nursery.

What would this world be without women? A perfect blank—like a sheet of paper, not even ruled.

The worst of an opportunity is that few of us know how to take advantage of it until it is passed.

Motto of the sensible young man in search of a wife—"Handsome is that handsome doughs.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence, asked a pupil of a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

Mamma—"Johnnie, did you throw that cat into the well?" Johnnie—"Indeed I didn't. I was just holding it over by the tail, and it waggled loose and fell in."

Somebody describes a horse so poor that his owner had tied a knot in his tail to keep the body from slipping through the collar in going down him.

The late Mr John Jones being asked by a friend "how he kept himself from being involved in quarrels?" replied, "by letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

"Do you know, sir, that I am worth a hundred thousand pounds?" "Yes, was the reply, "I do; and know that it is all you are worth."

"I see a buttonless shirt advertised here, John," said a wife, looking up from a paper; "what kind of a shirt is that?" "Just like mine," was the reply. And the wife resumed her reading.

Mrs. Finnigan—"He's no better, docthor. You towld me to give him as much of the powder as would lay on sixpince. I hadn't a sixpince, but I gave him as much as would go on five pinnies an' two halfpinnies, and it's done him no good at all, at all."

Senator Voorhees to Senator Ingalls.

The rude simplicity of Republican manners was strikingly illustrated during the scene which occurred in the United States Senate the other day. Senator Ingalls chose the occasion to make an attack on the Democrats and singled out Senator Voorhees for a special tirade of vituperation. The Kansas Senator declared that the President's election had been brought about by fraud, that the solid South was still in arms, and that the Democratic leaders were rebels and traitors. Mr. Cleveland, he said, had been counted into office by a partnership between footpads and sneak-thieves, between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep. He accused Senator Voorhees of being disloyal and of being a Knight of the Golden Circle. In the middle of Senator Voorhees' reply Mr. Ingalls interrupted by enquiring blandly if the soldiers of Indiana had not threatened to hang him once on a time. An interchange of choice epithets then occurred, "dirty dog," "liar," "infamous scoundrel," being some of the terms applied. Senator Voorhees characterized the charges as "putrid, foul, despicable lies," and said he spurned them, spat upon them and kicked them from him. The situation was red-hot for a time, but the irate belligerents finally subsided and the Senate adjourned to talk over the matter. The Chicago *Herald* of the following day, in commenting on the occurrence, referred to Senator Ingalls as a "reptilian blatherskite representing the rottenest political society in the United States."

On the Beach.

I stood on the beach when the tide went out,
And the blue waves kissed my feet;
They coaxed and caressed like a babe on the breast
Of its mother, soft and sweet;
Then glided away, like a child at play,
On the smooth and pebbly sands,
And came fawning back o'er their silver track,
And beckoned with shining hands.

I stood on the beach when the tide came in,
And the waves were foaming white;
They lashed the shore with the awful roar
Of the tempest in its might.
They bubbled and boiled, and hissed and coiled,
Like things of venomous breath,
And dashed 'gainst the rocks their threatening shocks,
Defiance unto death.

And I said, as I stood alone on the beach,
Old ocean, I know you well;
Your smile is bright as an angel of light,
But your kiss is false as hell.
Woe shadows your path when you wake in wrath,
Death lurks in your breezes free,—
In your coral caves and sighing waves,
O lovely, treacherous sea!

Chinese as Liquor Drinkers.

There is hardly a single Chinaman among the Chinese denizens of this city who has ever fallen into the liquor habit, and a policeman who patrols the Chinese quarter says he never yet saw a drunken Chinaman. There are more Americans of both sexes who have taken up the Chinese opium habit than Chinamen who have been seized with the alcoholic mania of the Americans.—[New York Sun.

Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American Institute, fire the rifle 35,000 times without re-charging.

A THRILLING HOUSEHOLD TALE.

THE TAIL OF A TADPOLE.

Mr. John Brown came home one evening lately, and being very thirsty, poured out for himself a tankard of water in a glass which he thought was empty. Imagine his surprise and consternation when his son Tommy, aged eight, came running in, just as his draught was finished and shrieked: "Why, papa! you've swallowed my tadpole!"

"Whaaat!!" shouted the alarmed father. "You young idiot! run for the doctor!"

But the only medical man who could be got hold of at the moment was a Frenchman, visiting in the neighborhood. On the case being rather incoherently explained to him by the now thoroughly frightened family, he said:

"You most make heem svim."

"But my husband can't swim," replied poor Mrs. Brown, in tears."

"No, it is not ze man zat shall svim, it is ze leetle frog who shall svim, you know, qu'il *faut que le poisson nage*, so you fill him wis ze vater to his teeth, zen ze leetle frog he vill svim up to ze mout of Monsieur, and ven he see ze light he vill shomp out, so."

And they gave him bucket after bucket of water till he become horribly sick, but no tadpole "shomped out."

By this time poor Brown was suffering agonies. The tadpole, or the large quantity of water, one or other, was causing him great pain, added to which he himself was in a state of mortal and indefinable terror. Just then the family physician made his appearance and tried to allay their fears, but all to no purpose, something practical must be done. Thinking a little stimulant would do his patient good after the drenching he had, he said:

"Now, I should recommend you, if you want that tadpole to jump, to give him a good dose of brandy, that will make him frisky and perhaps he will then, under the influence of liquor, make his sudden appearance, and relieve you all."

The plan was tried on a most wholesale scale, but instead of making the tadpole frisky, it only made Mr. Brown somewhat tipsy, in which state he became what the Scotch call "greetin' fu'." In a maudlin way he bade his weeping wife an affecting farewell and insisted on being put to bed to die.

The doctor however, seeing that the poor man, as well as his family, was suffering agonies of mind about the unfortunate little pollywig, determined to take active measures, and bring matters to a satisfactory crisis by a little scheme of his own. He ordered Mr. Brown, who was now in bed, to be partially undressed, promising to return in an hour with his assistant, when he hoped to be able to relieve him permanently.

In the succeeding half hour the patient suffered all sorts of pains, real and imaginary, and was more than ever convinced of the activity of his unwelcome tenant.

The doctor, however, meanwhile, had offered half a dozen small boys a handsome price for the first tadpole they would bring him, and the fact being noised abroad his house soon resembled Pharoah's palace during one of the plagues of Egypt. It was filled with frogs and froglings of all sizes and ages, causing great consternation to the medical household.

But long e're this the doctor and his assistant had started off to finally cure their patient. The doctor carried a healthy pollywig in a small bottle, in his pocket, the assistant a powerful electric battery, in a valise. Turning everyone out of the room, the conspirators quietly hid the battery under the bed, after adjusting it to its utmost power. The new pollywig was then carefully placed on the pillow near the despairing man's head, one battery wire was arranged under his chin and at a signal from the doctor, the other, with the full power of the battery, was suddenly applied to his stomach. With a horrid yell the poor wretch suddenly sprang up in bed, and the doctor and his assistant both shouted: "Hurrah! he is out at last!" The unsuspecting family, hearing the yell, rushed in to see the startled Mr. Brown sitting up in bed, the poor little tadpole lying beside him. He was soon made aware of the change in the state of affairs, and warmly thanked the doctor, as did all the family.

"He gave me an awful spasm as he got out though, but thank Heaven it is now all over."

Just at that moment however, the ever unfortunate Tommy came rushing into the room with a glass in his hand, saying: "Why, papa! here is my tadpole! You never swallowed it after all!"

If a bombshell had burst in the room the consternation could not have been more complete. The father, now cured, suspected some trick, he did not exactly know what, but seeing the doctor and his assistant convulsed with laughter, he angrily requested their immediate withdrawal from his house and they, nothing loath, were only too glad to escape into the open air. The story soon leaked out, and while the doctor was highly praised for his treatment, so much so that he was ever after called Dr. Tadpole, poor Mr. Brown had a hard time of it. He soon got so disgusted with being nick-named "old Pollywig" that he left the country, and returned permanently to town, where no one ever knew of the bad time he had when he swallowed the tadpole.

How Rain is Produced.

Did it ever occur to the reader that there is just as much water in the air above him on a clear, bright day as on a cloudy or rainy one? Rain does not come from somewhere else, or if it is wafted over you by the wind from somewhere, the water that is over you is simply wafted on to some other place. What is said above explains this. Water is absorbed in the air above us, at a certain temperature, and it becomes insensible. Cool that air by a cooler atmosphere, or by an electrical or chemical influence, and the moment the air becomes cooler it gives up some of the watery particles that were insensible or invisible at the higher temperature. These small particles thus given out unite, and, when enough of them coalesce, obstruct the light, and show the clouds. When enough of them unite to be too heavy to float in the air, they begin to descend; pair after pair of them come together until a raindrop is formed. One of the minute raindrops is made up of millions of infinitely small watery particles. Air passing over the cold tops of mountains is cooled down so that it gives up a good deal of the concealed watery vapor, and hence little rain falls in the region along the lee side of such mountains. This is why little rain falls in Colorado and in other places north and south of the State. The prevailing winds blow to the west, and the cool tops of the Rocky Mountains lower their temperature and thus take out the moisture that would otherwise fall in rain.

British circles in Shanghai do not approve Australia's method of dealing with the Chinese question, and the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution declaring the course is fraught with danger to British interests.

The trial of Mr. John Dillon, charged under the Crimes Act with inciting tenants not to pay rents, was concluded yesterday. Mr. Dillon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Cross Purposes.

What sorrow we should beckon unawares,
What stinging nettles in our path would grow,
If God would answer all our thoughtless prayers,
Or bring to harvest the poor seed we sow!

The storm for which you prayed, whose kindly shock
Revived your fields and blessed the fainting air,
Drove a strong ship upon the cruel rock,
And one I loved went down in shipwreck there.

I ask for sunshine on my grapes to-day;
You plead for rain to kiss your drooping flowers;
And thus within God's patient hand we lay
These intricate cross purposes of ours.

I greeted with cold grace and doubting fears
The guest who proved an angel by my side;
And I have shed more bitter, burning tears
Because of hopes fulfilled than prayers denied.

Then be not clamorous, O restless soul,
But hold thy trust in God's eternal plan!
He views our life's dull weaving as a whole;
Only its tangled threads are seen by man!

Dear Lord, vain repetitions are not meet
When we would bring our messages to Thee;
Help us to lay them at Thy dear feet
In acquiescence, not garrulity!

Appearances are Deceitful.

"Um! Yes! Singular!" he said, as he stood at the cashier's desk in the restaurant and felt in his pockets.

"Been robbed, I suppose?" sneered the cashier.

"Perhaps. Let's see. Did I change my pantaloons?"

"Oh, of course!"

"I guess I did, and left all my money in the other pair."

"Say, that's too old to go down here, mister! I want sixty cents!"

"Yes—yes, but you see—"

"I see a dead beat, who'll get a good kicking if he doesn't hand over the cash!"

"Mercy! But you don't take me for a dead beat, I hope!"

"Sixty cents!"

"But I've left my money."

"Sixty cents, or you'll get the bounce!"

"I'll go out and borrow it."

"Oh, no! Hand it over, or the kicker will take charge of you."

"Let's see! Did I change my clothes? Yes, I did. But—"

"No buts about it! I want sixty cents!"

"But I must have slipped some money in my hind pocket. Ah! so I did, and here it is."

And he fished up a great wad, tossed the cashier a $50 bill, and while waiting for his change shook hands with two backers and drew his check for $5,000 to settle a real estate transaction.

The cashier is still in bed, and the doctor says it is a very serious case.—[Detroit Free Press.

How Paper Car Wheels are Made.

Richards N. Allen, the inventor of the paper car wheel, is in town just now. He is here to meet George Pullman. When Allen made his first set of paper car wheels in 1860 he was laughed at, and it was with difficulty that he got the use of a wood car for six months to test his invention. The Pullman Palace Car company gave him his first order for 100 wheels in 1871, and a few years later the Allen Paper Car Wheel company made 17,000 such wheels in one year. One of the first sets of wheels experimented with under a sleeper is now on exhibition in Hudson, N. Y. It has a record of 300,000 miles travel.

All the body of the wheel is of paper. The material is calendered rye straw "board," or thick paper, made at Morris, Ill. This is sent to the works in circular sheets of twenty-two to forty inches in diameter. Two men standing by piles of these rapidly brush over each sheet an even coat of flour paste, until there are a dozen of them, which make a layer. The layers are subjected to a hydraulic press, with a pressure of 500 tons. After various other manipulations several of these twelve-sheet layers are pasted together, until there are formed circular blocks containing 120 to 160 sheets each, compressed to five and a half or four and a half inches thickness, just the size to fit the inner circle of the tire.—[Chicago Journal.

The Mackenzie River Region.

In moving the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Resources of the Mackenzie River Basin, Senator Schultz contributed some information and suggestions not contained in the report. He advocated the leasing of the barren grounds, and also about 200,000 square miles of lightly-wooded country to the south and west to some fur trading company, who would, as in the case of the Alaska Fur Company, pay the Government for the lease and consent to a limitation of the numbers to be taken annually of some of the more easily killed fur-bearing animals. He pointed out the necessity for the preservation of the wood buffalo, partly because they were the last remains of a species nearly extinct throughout the world and spoke of the great value in crossing them with domestic cattle, the progeny resulting only needing about one month of stabling and being well suited for the vast pastoral area of the country. Their flesh is not only good but some thought better than that of the domestic animal and their hide or robe being worth separately more than the whole value of the domestic animal. He stated the revenue that the United States derived from the leasing of certain rights to the Alaska Fur Company to be about $600,000 and argued that as Alaska only cost them 7,200,000 that we might expect to derive a revenue from our Northern region, which, besides being nearly ten times as great in extent, was richer in all fur-bearing animals, with the exception of the fur seal and sea otter. It also possessed mineral wealth and timber ranges far exceeding those of Alaska.

Cheap Slaves for Canada.

The *Times* of April 27 contains a report of the proceedings of the London Conference in connection with the National Association of Certified Reformatory and Industrial Schools, from which it appears that amongst the papers read was one by Mr. James Rankin, M.P., containing the following statement:

"Great success has attended the emigration of children to Canada. A great number had been emigrated to that country, and the failure had been less than eight per cent. The cost of keeping a child in the workhouse at the present time was about £9 per annum, and in an industrial school about £17 per annum, whereas that child could be fitted out and sent to Canada and placed in a good situation at a cost of £15 only."

Mr. Rankin contended, therefore, that sending them to Canada was "the cheapest method of dealing with waifs and strays." The *Times* of April 28 contains the testimony of Mr. Hedley, a Poor Law inspector in London, given before a select committee of the House of Lords, on the subject of pauperism. Here again it was stated that the deportation of pauper children to Canada was "a very cheap method of dealing with the question." But why do these philanthropists and officials, all of whom no doubt mean well, put out of sight the probable consequence to Canada of this system? Has Mr. Carling nothing to say in the matter.

Wheat to the extent of 8,000,000 bushels has reached Port Arthur upto the 1st of May and 75,000 bushels more manufactured in flour. One million bushels of other grains also reached there, making 9,000,000 bushels. Two millions more still in Manitoba available for export.

Rev. Dr Chasuble (to only member present)—"I am thankful that one member of the church is not afraid to come out in rain as well as sunshine." Mrs. Pray—"Well, it hadn't have stormed, I couldn't have come; for my new bonnet isn't ready."

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, June 1, 1888.

ARGENTEUIL TO BE GERRYMANDERED.

We have been informed on good authority that if Mr. Mercier can hold power until the next general elections he will go to an entirely different country for re-election than that of to.day. A species of gerrymandering is about to take place unequalled in history. Among the various changes in the constituencies, Argenteuil cannot be allowed to escape. However it is to be made more Conservative than ever. Mr. Mercier, or the Nationalists seem to think that Argenteuil cannot be gained while its present member is in the field, but that Terrebonne is easier prey, consequently the plan is to sever two conservative municipalities from Terrebonne and attach them to Argenteuil. It is very kind of the Government to do away with our political battles after this manner, but rather unkind to the Liberal party of this County

MISSIONARY TO CHINA.

Dr. McClure, late medical Superintendant of the Montreal General Hospital was ordained as a Medical Missionary to China on Sunday evening last. The services in connection with his ordination were held in St. Paul's church which was crowded. Among the clergy present were Revs. J. Barclay, J. Fleck, F. M. Dewey, A. B. Mackay, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Smyth, J. Nichols, L. H. Jordon, Dr. Warden, Prof. Coussirat. Dr. McClure is a native of our county, was born in East Settlement, educated at Lachute Academy, matriculated in in Arts at McGill, graduated in honors and won the gold medal in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. After graduating in Arts he taught school for several years, returning to McGill to take a course in medicine. In 1884 he commenced practice as a physician on the line of the C.P.R., and in the spring of 1885 was appointed Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, which position he has just resigned.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

We observe that Mr. Owens moved in the Legislature on Thursday last, for an order of the House, for all correspondence respecting the distribution of colonization money in Argenteuil since last session; for copy of instructions given to parties sent to inspect the colonisation works in this county; the report of said inspectors with reference to the same, and a statement of the amount paid them for their services. No doubt Mr. Owens' object in asking for the above mentioned documents, was to ascertain why the popular wish of the electors of this county, as expressed in their petition to the Government, should be ignored. We are aware that petitions asking for aid for colonization roads and bridges in the county, to the extent of nearly $15,000 were presented to the Government last session; that a sum of $1,000 was voted by the Government for this county; that this amount was recommended to have been expended upon the leading colonization roads upon which a large sum of money has already been spent, and from which no result or benefit can be obtained until the work is completed. We believe a recommendation was made by Mr. Owens, last session, having for its object the completion of those very important roads upon which so much colonization money has already been spent. Notwithstanding the charge of fraud and corruption in connection with the distribution of colonization money, raised by the Liberal press and echoed by their speakers from every political platform during the recent elections, it is evident that Mr. Owens does not fear investigation so far as the distribution in this county is concerned, when he has taken the first opportunity, after the opening of the House, to demand the report of the parties sent to investigate in the county. No doubt when the papers asked for are brought down they will be interesting literature and may be a subject for interesting discussion.

It does appear strange to us that a government who, upon coming into power, increased the number of sessional employees from forty-two, as they were under the Ross Government in 1885, to two hundred and twenty-four, as they were under Mr. Mercier last session, had not in that number, men competent to perform the work required by the Government. That those employees receiving government pay should remain at Quebec in idleness, while political partizans are engaged at high salaries to do the work that should properly be done by the permanent employees of the government, is only what might be expected from a government whose existence depends on its patronage.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Dominion Government has been somewhat changed in its *personnel* since the closing of the House. The retirement of Sir Charles Tupper is regretted by many, and it is impossible for the Conservatives to conceal their sense of loss, and the Liberals their sense of gain by the appointment of Sir Charles as High Commissioner. His successor as Minister of Finance would have been the late Hon. Thos. White, had that gentleman been spared, but unfortunately for the government and for the country, his life was suddenly brought to a close. The Hon. Mr. Foster is now Finance Minister, and is the most efficient man in the Cabinet in matters of Finance. Mr. Foster has achieved wonderful success in his parliamentary career, and is a polished, learned and Christian gentleman. The portfolio of Minister of Marine will be given to Mr. C. H. Tupper, M. P., for Pictou, son of Sir Charles. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has always come from the Maritime Provinces, as was appropriate, and in the Parliamentary delegation from those provinces there has been no more promising member than "young Tupper," as he is called by both sides of the House of Commons. Mr. Tupper entered Parliament in the general election of 1882, for Pictou county, succeeding to the seat occupied by Mr. Doull, on that gentleman's retirement from politics. He has had a legal training, finishing his studies in Harvard University, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1878. Mr. Tupper is only thirty-three years of age, but has already risen to a prominent place in Parliament and to a position of influence in his native province. He has excellent abilities, which have been somewhat overshadowed by his father's greater fame; but all who have the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with him are confident in believing that he will not fall short of the highest standard of efficiency as an administrator, while his talent as a parliamentary debator has already received satisfactory recognition. "Young Tupper" belongs to the group of talented young Canadians whom the genius of Sir John MacDonald has been the means of drawing to Ottawa and of whom the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada have good reason to be proud. No one doubts that he will perform his official duties with conspicuous faithfulness and ability.

We have received a copy of a newspaper published in the town of L'Original in the interests of the Liberal party. The name of the publication is the *Advocate*, and its Editor and Manager is Mr. B. R. Poulin. It is well printed and seems likely to succeed.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, May 21, 1888.

The Provincial Legislature was opened on Tuesday with the usual formalities by Lieut. Governor Angers. In the speech from the throne it was announced that a winter session would be held, that the new loan had been negotiated with a powerful French institution; that there would be considerable surplus this year; that subsidies would be granted to a number of new railways and larger grants devoted to colonization, agriculture and the construction of iron bridges; that a commission would be appointed to reform the code of civil procedure; that arbitrators would be appointed to arrange with the Province of Ontario about the disputed common school fund; that the old debentures of the province would be converted into bonds, and that an act would be submitted rendering the granting of licences more difficult and facilitating the punishment of offenders. This act provides for a $500 license, that applicants must procure the signatures of one-third of the voters in the district, and in case of opposition the majority of the voters, and that before obtaining his license he must procure two sureties of $1000, those sureties to be liable to all the penalties the same as the licensee himself, even to imprisonment.

The address on the reply was moved in the Assembly on Wednesday by Mr. Rochon, seconded by Mr. Legris.

Hon. L. O. Taillon made an able and telling reply. The Government, he said, pretended that the loan was raised for the purpose of paying off the debts contracted by the Conservatives, but now they intended to apply it to other purposes. They have either misled the people at first or if what they said was true, they would require to raise a new loan new. He twitted the Government on their failure to negotiate a loan in New York, and told them that their excuse that it failed through a member of the syndicate having died, was too flimsy as the experience of the Laprairie election showed that the Liberals did their business best with dead men. The mover of the address was rejoicing because the era of deficits was past, but he might have commenced his rejoicing two years ago, for the Conservative Government had had a surplus in 1886 and again in 1887 and to them was due the credit of establishing an equilibrium in the finances. He ridiculed the idea of transferring the the veto power from the Federal Government which was responsible to the people, to the Imperial Government which was not. He accused the Government of making political capital out of the colonization frauds and using intimidation and threats to procure the resignation of Dr. Lavallee. If anyone was guilty let him be punished, but the sooner this kind of thing was stopped the better. The conduct of the Government in promising certain favors to constituencies provided they returned Liberals, amounted to wholesale bribery. They proposed to augment the grant to colonization, but the people had gone to the States to work in factories and before they would come back they would have to be provided with work in factories here and the Liberal party was always opposed to the establishment of new industries.

Hon. Mr. Mercier in his reply was very careful to avoid the subjects on which he had been attacked by Hon. Mr. Taillon, the only reference to the subjects on hand being the statement that he had a surplus in the bank of over half a million. He declared himself an out and out supporter of independence, and hoped the day would soon come when the links binding us to the mother country would be snapped.

The address was adopted without a division, the opposition reserving the right to discuss the different items as they came before the House.

In the Council the address was moved by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Bryson. The only important speech was made by Hon. Mr. Ross, who said there had been a good deal of talk about the Interprovincial conference, but it was completely useless, as Downing street would never sanction its resolutions. The Federal government ought to have augmented Quebec's subsidy long ago, but they would never arrive at their object by asking the Imperial government to interfere. Certain parts of the resolutions were a pure indication that the provinces wanted to usurp the privileges of the Federal Government. If we did not want them to interfere with us, we should not interfere with them. Referring to the new regulations as to timber cutting, he said they were simply an augmentation of the tax. The proceedings taken by the Government against persons accused of colonization frauds were not taken from love of colonization but simply as acts of persecution. The Government had taken credit for procuring successful termination of the suits for the commercial corporation tax, but the decision had been rendered before their lawyers got to England.

The address was adopted without a division.

A supporter of Mr. Mercier states that the Government is determined to have Mr. Whyte, ex-M. P. P. for Megantic as the representative of the Protestants in the Cabinet. To this end proceedings were taken to annul the election of Mr. A. S. Johnson, the sitting member, and should the judgment, which is expected in a few days, prove unfavorable to Mr. Johnson (as is hardly likely) Mr. Whyte will contest the county as a prospective minister. Should he be again beaten the Government will open another constituency or provide for him in the Legislative Council. The Government do not pretend that the man who shirked the Riel vote would be in the slightest degree acceptable to the Protestants whom he is supposed to represent, and he is about equally obnoxious to the Nationalists on the same grounds. These latter would, however, much prefer him to a man with the courage of his convictions. It is hinted that the Premier has all along wanted another man for the position, but the Caster influence in this as in the case of poor Mr. Noyes, has been too strong, and he has been obliged to agree to Mr. Whyte's appointment or leave the Protestants without any representative.

It is looked upon as significant that Premier Mercier and Carè Labelle should declare for the Independence of Canada a few days after the *Globe* adopted it. It appears as if the politics of this Province were controlled by the Premier of Ontario.

Mr. Hugh MacKay, of Moutreal, is mentioned as the probable successor to Hon. James Ferrier in the Legislative Council.

The election in Chicoutimi is not expected to be held for nearly three weeks yet.

The following resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Mercier, was read the first time in the Assembly this afternoon and reported on by committee of the whole, without amendment:—

Resolved, that any balance which, after the fifteenth of September of each year, shall remain available out of the fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the payment of the grants in favor of agricultural societies, shall be wholly or in part applied towards the establishment of an experimental station, with a laboratory of agricultural chemistry attached; which institution, before being recognized and subsidized, must have established, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that it is in a position to advantageously carry out the object of its foundation, and the surplus, if any, of the said balance shall be expended in encouraging such societies or undertakings, whose operations are of a nature to encourage the advancement of agricultural interests, which the Lieutenant Governor shall, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, indicate.

Mr. Owens, M. P. P., moved this afternoon for an order of the House. For correspondence respecting the distribution of Colonisation money since last session in the county of Argenteuil.

Instructions given to Captain Kerwin and others in reference to inspecting Colonisation roads and bridges in Argenteuil.

The report of said inspectors with reference to the same—and statement of the amount paid them respectively for their services.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

BARKERVILLE, B. C.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:—

DEAR SIR,—Having left the section of country where I have resided, I found it necessary to notify you of my address, and may add a short summary on mining and the mining outlook of Cariboo at the present time. We have had a bountiful spread down through the mining sections of the district, in the shape of rain and snow and other congealed material which leaves snow and ice at a depth of about four feet on this 6th day of May, but is now going away rapidly, and will be very benificient to the hydraulic miners as they will get a good deal of gravel moved away from their claims. The Cariboo miner's interest is congenial with farmer's in this respect. Winters of deep snow and springs of abundant rains, tend to a bountiful harvest of gold dust. But, however, the product of all placer mines has been on the decrease in the district for the last ten years. This decrease can be largely accounted for by its long, cold and stormy winters and its secluded uninviting aspect which tends to expel every man of capital to where he can enjoy life and its luxuries, and leave those who have not been so fortunate as to have yet made their pile, to battle with what might justly be called impossibilities, for men without money to do, that is, to go down in deep channels where it requires powerful machinery for hoisting and pumping, which requires an expenditure of from $50,000 to $70,000. I could mention different creeks where no one of experience will do other than admit it as his opinion that the end would far more than justify the means to accomplish their development, viz: Willow River, Slough Creek, Antlor Creek, Lightning Creek, and quite a large section of Williams Creek, which produced upwards of $40,000,000. This work will be done by joint stock companies, by an experienced superintendent with more certainty of success than any other method that one of experience could conceive. Quartz ledges received a good deal of attention during the last year. There are seven different companies working on quartz at the present time. Some of them were suspended in course of their development in the winter just past, but will again go on with the work as soon as the season will admit. Three of the companies have quartz mills, and one commenced crushing ore a few days ago, but I have not heard of any result. The local government appropriated a subsidy at the session just adjourned, to erect a smelting works at Barkerville, the capital of this district, for the common benefit of prospectors in order that they will have a reliable result of such ore as they may find and bring for reduction, which will be done by a skilled assayer, and the result obtained will show the gross and and net value.

MINER.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

HARRINGTON, May 9th.

The school known as Shaw's school, No. 1, finished to-day, the full term of 12 months, taught by Miss Kerr. I give the following as a result of the written examinations:—

GRADE IV—1100 MARKS.

Jessie Dobbie, (785) hon. mention in Reading, Writing, Geography, Sacred History, Drawing, French, Book-keeping, Latin Roots. Maggie Fraser, (752) hon., mention in Reading, Writing, Sacred History, Spelling, Drawing, Composition, Latin Roots, French.

GRADE III—1000 MARKS.

1st, Daniel J. Hesketh, (865) hon., mention in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Canadian History, Grammar, Composition, Sacred History. Nellie M. Dobbie, (647) hon. mention Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic. Christy McCleod, (611) hon., mention in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Geography. Maggie McCallum, hon., mention Reading Arithmetic, Drawing, Spelling. Walter McVicar hon. mention in Reading, Arithmetic, Drawing, Spelling. William McVicar, hon., mention Writing, Geography. Francois Carriere, hon., mention in Writing. Jane Campbell, hon., mention in Sacred History. Moses Mendlesohn, hon., mention in Arithmetic, Drawing and Writing.

GRADE II.

Hannah L. McCallum, hon., mention in Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading. George McVicar, in Spelling.

GRADE I.

Sandy McMullen, 1st. hon., mention in Spelling, Drawing, Arithmetic, and Reading. 2nd Andre Delorier, hon., mention in Spelling, Drawing and Elocution. Angus Campbell, Spelling and Arithmetic. Rory Campbell, Spelling.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

Parties wanting a good loaf of bread the year round must get it from Hope the Baker and Confectioner, all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Confectionery, &c., constantly on hand, wedding cakes a specialty.

DISTRICT NEWS.

CHATBORO.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that spring has at length arrived here, and W. A. Douglas has his garden finished.

Our little hamlet is laboring under a desperate pest just now. The fact was forced upon my notice as I jogged along. I noticed the son of Vulcan prop himself against one of his buildings to fire off an old gun which I presume contained some iron scraps, shoe nails, etc. With breathless attention I watched him pose himself behind the death dealing instrument, and heard him ejaculate, "Too much dog!" Then, upon looking around I discovered an impudent looking black cur watching the proceedings of the volcanite with as much interest as myself. All at once the ground shook, there was a terrific report, and I gazed with awe through the sulphurous canopy of smoke to behold the would be dog slayer straighten himself up after the recoil, to gaze through the darkened air for the object of his solicitude, but the dog was conspicuous by his absence. A look of indiscribable incredulity shot across his face and he started off to hunt him up, but no dog was there.

Wedding bells will soon be a ringing here, I think John S. contemplates something serious for he has invested in a clerical looking hat.

HAWKEYE.

Backache, stiches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ST. ANDREWS.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY CONCERT.

The above concert, given under the patronage of the Ladies of Christ Church, proved a complete success. The evening was all that could be desired. The beautiful moonlight and balmy atmosphere prepossessing the artistic tastes of the audience for a musical and literary treat. The Hall was well lighted and decorated, not a single event occurring to mar the pleasure of the evening, and even those who came from a distance, of whom the greater number were Lachuters, did not regret their journey, but were enthusiastic in their praises. The audience encored nearly every item in the first part of the programme, the singing of Mrs. S. De Laronde, of Ottawa, and Mr. Walker, of Montreal, being particularly in favor. The quartette "Come where the Lillies Bloom," also received a large meed of applause. In the latter half of the evening the "Old Folks at Home" took the house by storm; the costumes with their exceedingly antique style, and the numerous songs well rendered, producing a magic effect. Prof. Holmes, as the "pater familias", was perfect, and to him is due the credit of preparing so successfully the different roles. The number of those present was very large, the amount received at the door being $41.

The remains of the late Hon. John and Mrs. Hamilton of Hawkesbury were brought from Montreal to St. Andrews on Thesday last, by special boat. They were conveyed in the same vehicle covered with the Union Jack to the family vault on Carillon Hill. Only relatives and intimate friends were present.

We are pleased to notice that Miss Eva A. MacMartin has passed successfully all the examinations entitling her to the Model diploma from the McGill Normal School.

Miss Ida A. MacMartin received the Elementary diploma with honorable mention in tonic sol fa.

Miss Mary and Miss Frances Wanless left here on Monday last to see their brothers and sister in Chicago.

A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect happiness. If you wish to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable, highly concentrated and powerful blood purifier.

GRENVILLE.

The water in the Ottawa is subsiding rapidly.

The 24th passed off as usual here. The picnic which was held in Mr. Forgette's grove was largely attended.

Also the Ice Cream social which took place in the Hall during the evening was a grand success.

Messrs J. & E. Kelly was very unfortunate on Monday last by drowning a valuable horse while towing a barge through the Lock.

Miss Ellen A. Steele and Miss Lillian Ritchie have received Elementary diplomas from the McGill Normal School at the late examination.

FRITZ.

OGDENSBURGH.

Farmers are busy putting in their spring's crop. As the weather has been very wet and cold, things are rather backward. The fair sex are beginning to don their plumes again, in hopes of catching the eye of some of our college friends. We are glad to see that brother Frith is on the field as he will take charge of the new Grenville church for the summer, and the neighbouring school houses. We are also glad to hear that brother C. Calder is beginning services in Brown's school house, assisted by Wm. Blair, Esq. We wish them all success. We believe our friend Jack is thinking of matrimony as his house is under grand repairs just now.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

GENEVA.

Mr. W. J. Morraw shipped on Monday last the first batch of cheese made by him in his factory here this season.

The warm rains of the last few days have increased the growth of the hay and grain crops and we have good prospects of a fine harvest.

Mr. Egan has opened a Tailoring establishment in the room over Mr. Creswell's Flour Store, Centre Ward, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring. Good fit guaranteed.

SILK RIBBONS.

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give *double* the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Wilkinson Ploughs, Land Rollers, Steel Harrows, Steel Scrapers, Low Prices, at VICTORIA FOUNDRY Lachute.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries! China, Glass, &c., Baby Carriages from $5.25 upwards.

FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST, Manage

Look this Way!!

R. BANFORD HAS REDUCED THE PRICES of TWEEDS from 10 to 20 cents per yard for cash or ready pay.

Prices run from 40c. to $1.50.

If you want a new Spring Suit, call around and have a look at patterns and prices.

Ready-Made Coats $2.50 and upwards.

Ready-Made Suits from $5.50 to $7.00.

All lines of goods now very complete and all REDUCED for cash or ready pay

R. BANFORD, WEST END CASH STORE.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December last, 1887. All parties indebted to the late firm will please settle the same with JAMES W. RAITT, at the old stand.

JAMES W. RAITT. THOMAS R. RAITT.

Lachute, May 9th, 1888.

AN EVENING CALL.

A.—Good evening Miss B. I saw you pass two hours ago. What have you been doing in the Town all day?

B.—What have I been doing you ask? well, I have been shopping, and I tell you I have had a time of it.

A.—Come in and give us the news. What did you buy?

B.—Buy, oh! ever so many things. I only wanted a nice Dress, and you know all the merchants tell us in the WATCHMAN, that their place is the best to buy at, so I thought I would just go to them all and judge for myself, so that's what kept me so long.

A.—Well and where did you buy, as I want a dress in the worst way and will be glad to get the benefit of your experience?

B.—Oh, I tried all the stores in the Town and found the nicest things by all odds in Meikle & Co's, and not only the nicest but the cheapest too, so I bought my dress from them and if you want one you may save yourself the trouble of running round, as I can assure you they have a very fine lot of goods.

A.—Would you mind opening your parcel and let me see your dress?

B.—Certainly, I'll shew you, as I think it is just lovely and I would like to know how you like it. It is a new material they call it *soleil* that's French you know, and means something about the Sun. Just see how it shines, is it not splendid

U.—Well now that is pretty. What did that cost and, oh my, what beautiful trimmings and Button's, dont they just match the dress so nicely.

B.—Well, I paid a dollar a yard for it, but see how wide it is. it is well worth a dollar I think it more economical to buy something good when you do buy a dress. It gives so much satisfaction. Then see this Bustle a real good one will make the dress sit well.

A.—Oh! you have been buying Boots too! what nice ones, how neat they are and they look as if they would wear well. Have they any more just like these?

B.—Oh, yes they have a very large stock of Boots & Shoes and I find them much cheaper than I ever got them before. and see those Gloves to match the Dress, only 45c. There is a nice print and I only paid 10 cents a yard. And are not these Handkerchiefs very pretty? I almost bought a parasol to match the Dress too, they have such nice ones at Meikle & Co's, only my money ran out, so I must wait, but I'm going to try to coax Pa into giving me some more money, as I saw so many nice things at Meikle & Co's, I want to go back there again soon. Now I must go as I have to get Tea ready. My is not that Tea at 4 pound for a dollar, just very nice?

A.—Well yes their Tea at 4 pound for a Dollar is really a very good Tea, call in when you are passing this way—goodbye.

CENTRE WARD MEAT EMPORIUM BOA'S BLOCK,

Where you will always find FRESH MEATS of all kinds, HAMS, SMOKED BACON, a special line of BONELESS DRY SALT BACON, also CANNED GOODS of different varieties. We also keep the same stock in our old establishment at the West End.

Orders received by telephone and delivered immediately.

A. G. McARTUR & Co.

38-tf.

FARM PROPERTY, MILLS STORES, &C.

Bought and sold on Commission.

Being in direct communication with all emigrants and others looking for country property, and having been for years in the Real Estate business, parties having Farm or other Real Estate for sale can secure the best prices by placing the same in my hands.

In connection with the real estate business, I will keep a SALE STABLE, for the various kinds of pure bred stock, including native Canadian Stallions of any breed.

To those having such property or stock for sale, who will favour us with their patronage, we will use every proper means to secure the best possible results.

JAS. BARR, Real Estate Agent. 86 Lemoine St. Montreal.

PLASTERING.

—James W. Cottingham, Plasterer, begs to announce that he will keep on hand, for sale, in Lachute Town, Finishing Lime of the best quality, and is now prepared to take contracts for Plastering, (furnishing lime or not, as the parties wish.

☞Have just received a CAR LOAD OF BARREL LIME. Parties wishing for it can be furnished at a low figure. Parties wishing to see him can do so by calling at Rodrigue's Hotel Lachute.

Lachute, 30th March, 1888. 31 1y

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated three miles from Lachute Post-Office, one mile from Saw and Grist mill, contains over 100 acres of land, about 90 acres well improved, the rest in good standing timber. Also a good spring with water in house, a good sugar bush, good house, first class out buildings, well watered, with running stream. Will sell with or without stock. For further particulars, Apply to

DAVID STALKER Jr., Lachute, P. Q

WANTED.

FIVE THOUSAND BIRCH LOGS at Lachute Mills. Apply to P. Campbell, R. Banford, or J. Newton who will pay $1.50 a standard, cash every time. All kinds of Hardwood.

Also all kinds of rough and planed lumber for sale at

R. BANFORD'S

WANTED.

A PARTNER to purchase a half interest in "THE LACHUTE SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY." Apply to the Undersigned,

A. CHAPMAN.

A. G. Stackhouse,

IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

St. Andrews, Oct. 5th, 1884.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Either Salary or Commission. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers, Colborne, Ont.

54-8



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.

J.B. MENZIES, M.D

(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.)

OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT —IN— J PATENAUDE'S BUILDING —OPPOSITE— Curry's Hotel, Lachute.

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.

Ste. Scholastique, P. Q.

Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-1ly.

H. & C. de SALIBURY,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, LACHUTE.

—OFFICE OVER— BANK MEIKLE & WALKER.

FORTIER & FORREST

NOTARIES PUBLIC, St. Scholastique, Que.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO LET.

FROM 1st. APRIL.

Store and Dwelling in Meikle's block, opposite Post Office one of the best business stands in town. Apply

R. G. MEIKLE



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 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

T. JOUSSE

Watchmaker and Jeweller, LACHUTE.

Just on hand, beautiful assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and SILVER PLATED GOODS.

WALTHAM WATCHES SOLD AT COST PRICE,

—Come and judge for yourselves.—

Lachute Furniture Company.

BED ROOM SUITS —FROM— $15.00 Upwards.

WIRE MATRASSES —FROM— $3.50 Upwards.

PARLOUR SUITS —IN— Hair Cloth & Plush.

ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE —AT— MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURE FRAMES a speciality.

GIVE ME A CALL AND INSPECT MY —SPRING STOCK.—

JNO. S. RIDDELL, HOPE'S BLOCK 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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

WEATHER REPORT, May 23rd 1888, 10 a. m.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO. Special to S. CARSLEY. PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS: Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—From Lake, St. Peter to Bay of Quintié. All Canada, moderate winds, fair and warm.

S. CARSLEY.

BL UE ESTAMENE SERGE
BLUE ESTAMENE SERGE
BLUE ESTAMENE SERGE
BLUE ESTAMENE SERGE

For Gentlemen's Summer and Boating Suits, fast colors, very choice quality.

CREAM ESTAMENE SERGE
CREAM ESTAMENE SERGE
CREAM ESTAMENE SERGE
CREAM ESTAMENE SERGE

For Ladies' Walking Suits, Boating Suits, and Lawn Tennis Suits, heavy and light makes.

S. CARSLEY.

Wellington Serge
Wellington Serge
Wellington Serge
Wellington Serge

For Boys' Football Suits, Lacrosse Suits and Seaside wear: very best quality of Wool.

Fine Wellington Serge
Fine Wellington Serge
Fine Wellington Serge
Fine Wellington Serge

For Ladies' Seaside and Garden Dresses.

S. CARSLEY.

It is easy purchasing table linens, such as table cloths, tray cloths, sideboard covers, etc., when you have a large assortment to choose from, such as S. Carsley is now showing,—*Post.*

Summer Flannel Skirting
Summer Flannel Skirting
Summer Flannel Skirting
Summer Flannel Skirting

Cream White and Blue White, Welsh Lancashire, Saxony all widths up to 2¼ yds. wide, for summer wear.

White Cloaking Flannel
White Cloaking Flannel
White Cloaking Flannel
White Cloaking Flannel

For Infants' Summer Wear, very choice lines now on hand, Twilled and Plain.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact is that so many shirt makers and others that do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spools in preference to other makes, goes to prove that it is the best thread in this market.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Serge.—S. Carsley.
New Good.—R. W. Kerr.
Teacher Wanted.
Auction Sale.—J. Patenaude.

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

Mr. James Morrell is erecting a neat picket fence on the front of his property.

ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.—Yesterday morning Mr. Hugh Fraser's house was set on fire by a passing train. Luckily it was noticed immediately and extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Messrs P. & A. McGibbon have commenced sawing their logs and timber. This season they have over ten thousand logs and pieces of timber on hand.

Boys Halifax tweed suits cannot be beat for wear. S. Carsley has them to fit boys from four to thirteen years.

ST. ANDREWS DEANERY.—The Deanery meeting for the Deanery of St. Andrews will be held in St. Simeon's Church Lachute, on Wednesday next the 6th instant, Communion service at 9 a.m., Deanery meeting at 10.30 a.m.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the first and second grades of Lachute Academy and the examinations for the degree of A. A., McGill University, began in the Academy this morning. The examinations are being conducted by Dr. W. Christie, B. A., and Mr. G. F. Calder, B. A. There are 35 candidates in grade I; 9 candidates in grade II, and 11 candidates for the degree of A. A.

RUN AWAY.—What almost proved a serious accident occurred during the funeral services in the Methodist church of the late Mrs. Bradford. Mr. Geigers had fastened his horses to a post opposite the Misses Fulton's store, and being frightened by some unknown cause, they pulled the post out and ran away, upsetting the hearse and smashing the glass windows. The horses were almost immediately stopped and the vehicle put to rights, when it was found that the damage was not so serious as anticipated.

ON THE WRONG TRAIN.—On Monday night last, an individual who had imbibed too freely, took the western train at St. Martins Junction in mistake for the Quebec train. The conductor, upon the arrival of the train at Lachute, put him off, and in doing so the wanderer fell into the cattle guard. A dangerous looking dirk escaped from his pocket and both it and its owner were taken in possession by the Town Constable. After explanations had been given, the stranger was allowed to depart next morning, a wiser and more sober man.

OBITUARY.—The death of Mrs. C. Bradford, which occurred on Monday last, will be deeply regretted by her many friends. Mrs. Bradford was in almost perfect health until a week ago last Monday, when she was suddenly struck down by a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Menzies was called in and after some time she rallied. On Monday last, however, she was again attacked, from the result of which she never recovered. The last rites were paid on Wednesday, at two o'clock, in the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Armstrong officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hiscocks.

IT IS EASY purchasing table linens, such as table cloths, tray cloths, side board covers, etc., when you have a large assortment to choose from such as S. Carsley is now showing.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Brown of Grenville Township, was in Town on Tuesday last.

Mr. G. W. Bond, of Carthage, New Mexico, having spent a few weeks with his father Mr. George Bond of Beech Ridge, left on Tuesday last for his home in New Mexico,

Miss Alice R. Whinfield of Calumet, has passed successfully the examination for a model diploma at the McGill Normal School. Miss Louisa Thompson and Miss Annie Hodgson, of Hudson, passed very successfully their examinations for elementary diplomas.

Mr. Frith, of Riceville, Ont., was in Lachute on Wednesday last endeavouring to introduce a new washing machine.

Mr. C. W. Hollwey, of Toronto, was in Town 24th and 25th ult., a guest of Mr. Bampton and Mr. Pollock of Hill Head.

Mr. Royal, M. M. P., will become lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

The white cotton and cambric sold at S Carsley's for ladies and children's summer underwear meets with ready sale and is spoken of as the best in the market.

A MUSICAL INCIDENT, FROM THE "OLD Folks Party."—A musical chap, having lost his "key," broke into a song and got off "two bars" when a "sharp bass" fellow hit him with his "staff." He went a "step and a half," came to a "rest," wrote a note to the "Major," took a "tonic" out of a "measure," started off in "double time" on old St. Andrews from Browns Robinsons, when he fell flat on a tie. An inquest brought out the verdict that the fellow was a dead "beat," and he was buried out on the "second line." He was a "minor."

The cruisers for the fishery protection service are being rapidly fitted out.

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.

ANOTHER FIRE SCARE.—Last night about 7 p.m., an alarm was given by telephone, that Bannerman's factory was on fire. In a few minutes crowds commenced to rush down, but before they reached the scene, the fire had been extinguished, It was caused by a lighted match falling on some dry tow.

THE HON. JAMES FERRIER.

At the venerable age of eighty-eight years all but a few months, the Honorable James Ferrier, Senator of the Dominion and Legislative Councillor of Quebec, passed away on Wednesday night last.

MARRIED.

ODELL—CRUISE.—On the 29th ult. at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Cruise, of Wentworth, by the Rev. J. Armstrong, William H. Odell of Moutreal, to Mary L. Cruise, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Cruise, of Wentworth.

DIED

THOMPSON.—On May 27th after twelve days' illness James William only son W. J. and Susan Thompson, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

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

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

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

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 908 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who 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.

SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted a General Servant, apply to

MRS. SANDERS,
Lachute.

It is expected that the few vacancies remaining in the Northwest Police will be filled from Owen Sound where the recruiting officer now is.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of peopl can tell you. they have been cured by it and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle on ly 7 cents. Ask any druggist.

Mr. D. Murphy, of Toronto, has received an $100,000 contract for carrying out various public works at Cape Tormentine.

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,

NEW GOODS!

We have just received and are opening out our

Spring & Summer Goods

IN THE SHAPE OF

PAINTS, WORK BOXES, WAX DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, SHELL GOODS, RATTLES, TOYS, MONEY BOXES, DRESSING CASES, SURFS, HORSES, SOLID BALLS, MUGS, TRUMPETS, CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS, FRUIT PLATES, LADIES' COMBINED NEEDLE CASE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS AND CANES, POST OFFICE STAMPS, &c. &c.

RECEIPT BOOKS, SCRIBNER'S LOG BOOK, CONVERSATION CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, BLOCKS, PANSY BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PICTURE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.

MUSIC.

FIDDLES, BOAS AND ROSIN, ACORDIANS, SHEET MUSIC, &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St.

The Montreal Business College.

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 186

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.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
IRON ROLLER
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ARUNDLE HARROWS
PLOUGHS (Wilkinson and other makes.)
SEEDERS, FANNING MILLS, (the old standard "Mackenzie Mill" and the "Gilham Fanning Mill" the best Mill in Canada, as can be proved by hundreds of testimonials.) STEEL HARROWS, LUMBER WAGGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

—ALSO—

Parts for any kind of machines or goods sold by me. The goods sold by me are from the best manufacturers in Canada.

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th, 1888. 64tf.

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.

COAL!

PARTIES wishing for STOVE COAL will do well to apply to

M. D. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews,

from whom they can get their coal cheaper than from any other party. Mr. Simpson has purchased a large quantity, and therefore procured it much cheaper than it can be bought for in small quantities. The coal can either be delivered in St. Andrews or elsewhere.

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.

AUCTION SALE!

I am instructed by Mr. ANDREW BOA to sell without reserve by Public Auction to make room for other goods, on

Thursday, June 7th, 1888,

AT HIS HARDWARE STORE,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE,

The following goods:—7 Lumber Wagons, (Bain), 1 Tumbril Cart, 5 TOP BUGGIES, 2 Double Express Waggons, suitable for family, 1 single express —Handy— 4 Threshing Mills, Manufactured by Boyd & Co., Huntingdon, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Tiger Horse Rake, 10 Ploughs,

Sale to Commence at 10 O'clock A. M.

TERMS:

Three years credit on Mills, On all other articles, nine months credit by furnishing approved joint notes,

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION is wanted for two little children, (either Lady or Gentlemen) apply at Henrys church Manse.



I SELL STOVES I SELL STOVES I SELL STOVES

McQUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

NOTICE

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

While thanking my many patrons for their past patronage, I would request those owing me for a settlement of their accounts this month.

WANTED AT ONCE a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horse shoeing preferred.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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.

FOR SALE.

The property facing the new Court House, being a corner lot and well situated in the centre of the town. House new and finished inside. Apply by letter or personally to the proprietor

Q. W. BURCH,
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NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT THE—

WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

We have just received a new consignment of

THE LATEST STYLES

IN SPRING CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF

GENTS FROCK COATS and SUITS in best BLACK ENGLISH CLOTH.
SACQUE COATS & SUITS in BLACK,
SCOTCH,
CANADIAN, and
FANCY MILTON TWEE
FROM $6.00 UP TO . . $19.00
CHILDREN FANCY BRAIDED SUITS
ONLY $2.50

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES.

BRICK and NEW BURNT LIME constantly on hand and at low figures.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
WEST END FISH'S BRIDGE.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Court House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpent. Would make a good building for a Factory for the manufacture of Shirts or Shoes, and, could be divided into two or three good building lots fronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

Be Convinced

That F. X. BERTRAND'S is the best place to buy your DRY GOODS,

As my stock is now complete and well selected TWEEDS and GENTS FURNISHINGS,

HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY, PAINTS,
OILS and VARNISHES.
GROCERIES,
CANNED FRUITS & MEATS,
COARSE SALT and FINE BUTTER SALT. Home made Butter Tubs.

Highest prices paid for farm produce. Orders by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention and prompt delivery from the Crooked Sign Store, West End, Lachute.

Meat Market.

I wish to return thanks to my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same, and also intimate that I have moved to my new shop, three doors east of Bethany Road, where I will always be found. I keep constantly on hand in addition to fresh & salt meats, a large stock of all kinds of canned fish and meats and canned fruits, ham, rolled Bacon, Lard, &c., trusting for a further continued share of your esteemed patronage.

Parcels delivered to all parts of the Town free of charge at short notice.

I remain yours &c.,
JOHN STEWART,
Butcher.

Wilkinson Ploughs, Land Rollers, Steel Harrows, Steel Scrapers. Low Prices, at VICTORIA FOUNDRY Lachute.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS AT FRASER'S

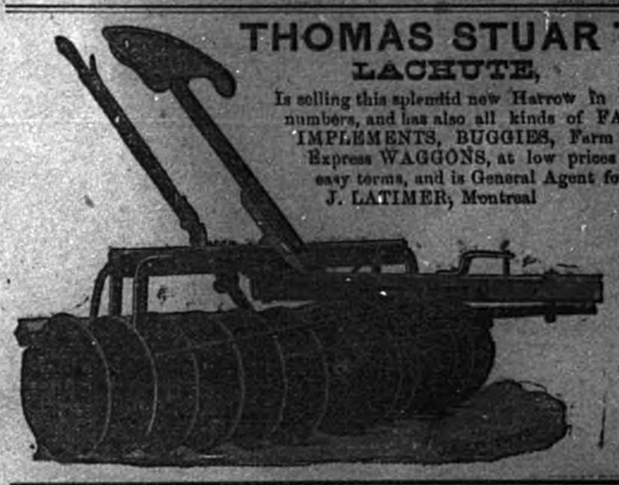
SEED DRILLS.

Noxon's New Steel Frame Hoosier.

THE ONLY DRILL that deposits the grain on even depth in loose and hard soil.
THE ONLY DRILL in which the hoes can be instantly changed to sow the desired depth without stopping the team.
THE ONLY DRILL having a feed which actually and correctly measures the grain and grass seed sown.
THE ONLY DRILL made which can be changed from drilling to broadcasting, or vice versa, in less than a minute.

FOR SALE AT THE SIGN OF THE SAW.
ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, 25 April, 1888.



THOMAS STUART, LACHUTE,

Is selling this splendid new Harrow in large numbers, and has also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, Farm and Express WAGGONS, at low prices and easy terms, and is General Agent for R. J. LATIMER, Montreal

TAILOR'S NOTICE.

Just received a full spring stock of

TWEEDS

of all the latest patterns and designs of English, French, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and Panting goods.

I have also added to my stock of Men's Furnishings what has long been a felt need—a place to get a good Hat. I have just received a large stock of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS

OF ALL SORTS—ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES & SHADES.

Your inspection is invited to these goods.

A. J. PERIARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & HABERDASHER.
Lachute, March 1st, 1888.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

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COFFINS, SASHES, GLOVES AND GENERAL FUNERAL FURNISHINGS. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to any thing before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
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Jos. St. Quintin, & Son
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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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.

ROLLED OATS

FOR SALE

—AT—

LACHUTE

Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL

THE THREAD OF LIFE; OR SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

The village of Whitestrand, on the Suffolk coast—an oasis in a stretch of treeless desert—was and is one of the remotest and most primitive spots to be found anywhere on the shores of England. The railways, running inland away to the west, have left it for ages far in the lurch; and even the two or three belated roads that converge upon it from surrounding villages lead nowhere. It is, so to speak, an absolute terminus. The World's End is the whimsical title of the last house at Whitestrand. The little river Char that debouches into the sea just below the church, with its broad estuary from the low stretch of reclaimed and sluice drained pasture land of wiry grass that rolls away to the southward. The very name Whitestrand, as old as the days of the Danish invasion of the East Anglian plain, at once describes the one striking and noteworthy feature of the entire district. It has absolutely no salient point of its own of any sort, except the hard and firm floor of pure white sand that extends for miles and miles on either side of the village.

All Whitestrand—what there was left of it—belonged to Mr. Wyville Meysey. His family had bought the manor and estate a hundred years before, when the banking firm of Meysey's in the Strand was in the first heyday of its financial glory. Unhappily for him, his particular ancestor, a collateral member of the great house, had preferred the respectable position of a country clergyman to an active share in the big concern in London. From that day forth, the sea had been steadily eating away the Meysey estate, [illegible] was left of it now but salt marsh [illegible] and swampy pasture-lands.

It was Tuesday [illegible] Massinger and Warren Relf [illegible] Tower on their voyage [illegible] down the crowded tidal T[illegible] morning, two pretty [illegible] The Whitestrand poplar, indeed, had formed for three centuries a famous landmark to seafaring men who coast round the inlets of the Eastern Counties.

The elder of the two girls who sat together picturesquely on this natural rustic seat was dark and handsome, and so like Hugh Massinger himself in face and feature, that no one would have had much difficulty in recognizing her for the second cousin of whom he had spoken, Elsie Challoner. Her expression was more earnest and serious, to be sure, than the London poet's; her type of beauty was more tender and true; but she had the same large melting pathetic eyes, the same melancholy and chiselled mouth, the same long black wiry hair, and the same innate grace of bearing and manner in every movement as her distinguished relative. The younger girl, her pupil, was fairer and shorter, a pretty and delicate blonde of eighteen, with clear blue eyes and wistful mouth, and a slender but dainty girlish figure. They sat hand in hand on the roots of the tree, half overarched by its hollow funnel, looking out together over the low flat sea, whose fresh breeze blew hard in their faces with the delicious bracing coolness and airiness peculiar to the shore of the German Ocean. There is no other air in all England to equal that strong air of Suffolk; it seems to blow right through and through one, and to brush away the dust and smoke of town from all one's pores with a single whiff of its clear bright purity.

"How do you think your cousin'll come, Elsie?" the younger girl asked, twining her straw hat by its strings carelessly in her hands. "I expect he'll drive over in a carriage from Daw's from the Almundham Station."

"I'm sure I don't know, dear," the elder and darker answered with a smile. "But how awfully interested you seem to be, Winifred, in this celebrated cousin of mine! What a thing it is for a man to be a poet! You've talked of nothing else the whole morning."

Winifred laughed. "Cousins are so very rare in this part of the country, you see," she said aplogetically. "We don't get sight of a cousin, you know—or, for the matter of that, of any other male human being, erect upon two legs, and with a beard on his face—twice in a twelve-month. A live young man in a tourist suit is quite a rarity, I declare, nowadays.—And then a poet too! I never in my life set eyes yet upon a genuine, all-wool, unadulterated poet. And you say he's handsome, extremely handsome!"

"Winifred! Winifred! you naughty, bad girl!" Elsie laughed out, half in jest and half in earnest, "moderate your transports. You've got no sense of propriety in you, I do believe—and no respect for your instructress's dignity either. I oughtn't to let you talk on like that.—But as it's only Hugh, Winnie, like my own brother."

"What a jolly name—Hugh!" Winifred cried enthusiastically. "It goes so awfully well together, too, Hugh Massinger. There's a great deal in names going well together. I wouldn't marry a man called Adair, now, Elsie, or O'Dowd, either, not if you were to pay me for it (though why you should pay me, I'm sure I don't know), for Winnifred Adair doesn't sound a bit nice; and yet Elsie Adair goes just beautifully. Winifred Challoner—that's not bad, either. Three syllables, with the accent on the first. Winifred Massinger—that sounds very well too; best of all, perhaps. I shouldn't mind marrying a man named Massinger."

"Other things equal," Elsie put in laughing.

"Oh, of course he must have a moustache," Winifred went on in quite a serious voice. "Even if a man was a poet, and was called Massinger, and had lovely eyes, and could sing like a nightingale, but hadn't a moustache—a beautiful, long, wiry, black moustache, like the curate's at Snade—I wouldn't for the world so much as look at him. No close-shaven young man need apply. I insist upon a moustache as absolutely indispensable. Not red; red is quite inadmissible. If ever I marry—and I suppose I shall have to, some day, to please papa—I shall lay it down as a fixed point in the settlements, or whatever you call them, that my husband must have a black moustache, and must bind himself down by contract beforehand as long as I live never to shave it."

Elsie shaded her eyes with her hand and looked out seaward. "I shan't let you talk so any more, Winnie," said she, with a vigorous effort to be sternly authoritative. "It isn't right; and you know it isn't. The instructress of youth must exert her authority. We ought to be as grave as a couple of church owls.—What a funny small sailing-boat that is on the sea out yonder! A regular little tub! So flat and broad! She's the roundest boat I ever saw in my life. How she dances about like a walnut-shell on top of the water!"

"Oh, that's the *Mud-Turtle*!" Winifred cried eagerly, anxious to display her nautical knowledge to the full extent before Elsie, the town-bred governess. "She's a painter's yawl, you know. I've seen her often. She belongs to an artist, a marine artist, who comes this way every summer to sketch and paint mud-banks."

"She's coming in here now, I think," Elsie murmured, half aloud.—"O no; she's not; she's gone beyond it, towards the point at Walberswick."

"That's only to tack," Winifred answered, with conscious pride in her superior knowledge. "She's got to tack because of the wind, you know. She'll come up the creek as soon as she catches the breeze. She'll luff soon.—Look there, now; they're luffing her. Then in a minute they'll put her about a bit, and tack again for the creek's mouth.—There you are, you see; she's tacking, as I told you.—That's the artist, the shorter man in the sailor's jersey. He looks like a common A.B. when he's got up so in his seafaring clothes; but when you hear him speak, you can tell at once by his voice he's really a gentleman. I don't know who the second man is, though, the tall man in the tweed suit—he's not the one that generally comes—that's Mr. Potts. But, oh, isn't he handsome? I wonder if they're going to sail close alongside. I do hope they are. The water's awfully deep right in by the poplar here. If they turn up the creek, they'll run under the roots just below us.—They seem to be making signs to us now.—Why, Elsie, the man in the tweed suit's waving his hand to you!"

Elsie's face was crimson to look upon. As the instructress of youth, she felt herself distinctly discomposed. "It's my cousin," she cried, jumping up in a terror of excitement and waving back to him eagerly with her tiny handkerchief. "It's Hugh Massinger! How very delightful! He must have come down by sea with the painter."

"They're going to run in just close by the tree," Winifred exclaimed, quite excited also at the sudden apparition of the real live poet. "O, Elsie doesn't he just look poetical! A man with a face and eyes like that couldn't help writing poetry, even if he didn't want to. He must be a friend of Mr. Relf's I suppose. What a lovely, romantic, poetical way to come down from London—tossing about at sea in a glorious breeze on a wee bit of a tub like that funny little *Mud Turtle*!"

By this time, the yawl, with the breeze in her sails, had run rapidly before the wind for the mouth of the river, and was close upon them by the roots of the poplar. As it neared the tree, Hugh stood up on the deck, bronzed and ruddy with his three days' yachting, and called out cheerily in a loud voice: "Hillo, Elsie, this is something like a welcome! We arrive at the port, after a stormy passage on the high seas, and are met at its mouth by a deputation of the leading inhabitants. Shall we take you on board with your friend at once, and carry you up the rest of the way to Whitestrand?"

Elsie's heart came up into her mouth. She would have given the world to be able to cry out cordially: "O Hugh, that'd be just lovely;" but propriety and a sense of the duties of her position compelled her instead to answer in a set voice: "Well, thank you; it's ever so kind of you, Hugh; but we're here in our own grounds, you know already.—This is Miss Meysey, Winnifred Meysey; Winnie, this is my cousin Hugh, dear. Now you know one another.—Hugh, I'm so awfully glad to see you!"

Warren Relf turned the bow toward the tree, and ran the yawl close alongside till her tiny taffrail almost touched the roots of the big poplar. "That's better," he said.—"Now, Massinger, introduce us. You do it like a Lord Chamberlain, I know."

"You won't come up with us, then, Miss Challoner?" asked Hugh. Elsie bent her head. "We mustn't," she said candidly, "though I own I should like it. It's so very long since I've seen you, Hugh. Where are you going to stop in the village? You must come up this very afternoon to see me."

Hugh bowed a bow of profound acquiescence. "If you say so," he answered with less languor than his wont, "your will is law. We shall certainly come up.—I suppose I may bring my old friend with me—the owner and skipper of this magnificent and luxurious vessel?—We've had the most delightful passage down, Elsie. I never in my life felt anything like it. The blood of the old Sea-kings comes up to my veins, and I've been rhyming "viking" and "liking," and "striking" and "diking" ever since we got well clear of the London Bridge, till this present moment.—I shall write a volume of Sonnets of the Sea, and dedicate them duly to you—and Miss Meysey."

As for Winifred, with a red rose spreading over all her face, she said nothing; but twirling her hat still in her hand, she gazed and gazed open-eyed, and almost open-mouthed—except that an open mouth is so very unbecoming—upon the wonderful stranger with the big dark eyes, who had thus dropped down from the clouds upon the manor of Whitestrand.

"I'll put her in nearer," Warren Relf said quietly, after a few minutes, glancing with mute admiration at Elsie's beautiful face and slim figure.—We'll lie by here for half an hour, Hugh, and if you prefer it, I'll put you ashore, and you can walk up through the grounds of the Hall, while I navigate the ship to the *Fisherman's Rest*, up yonder at Whitestrand."

As he spoke, he put over the boom for a moment, to lay her in nearer to the roots of the tree. It was an unlucky movement. Winnifred was sitting close to the water edge with her hat in her hand, dangling over the side The boom, flapping suddenly in the wind with an unexpected twirl, struck her wrist a smart blow, and made her drop the hat with a cry of pain into the river. Tide was on the ebb; and almost before they had time to see what had happened, the hat had floated on the swift stream far out of reach, and was careering hastily in circling eddies on its way seaward.

Hugh Massinger was too good an actor, and too good a swimmer into the bargain, to let slip such a splendid opportunity for a bit of cheap and effective theatrical display. The eyes of Europe and of Elsie were upon him—not to mention the unknown young lady, who, for aught he knew to the contrary, might perhaps turn out to be a veritable heiress to the manor of Whitestrand. In a second he had taken off his coat and boots—sprung lightly to the further deck of the *Mud-Turtle*, and taken a header in his knickerbockers and stockings and flannel shirt into the muddy water. In nothing does a handsome man look handsomer than in knickerbockers and flannels. The tide was setting strong in a fierce stream round the corner of the tree, and a few stout strokes, made all the stouter by the consciousness of an admiring trio of spectators, brought the eager swimmer fairly abreast of the truant hat in mid-current. He grasped it hastily in his outstretched hand, waved it with a flourish high above his head, and gave it a twist or two of playful triumph, all wet and dripping, in his graceful fingers, before he turned. An act of daring is nothing if not gracefully or masterfully performed. And then he wheeled round to swim back to the yawl again.

In that, however, he had reckoned clearly without his host. The water proved, in fact, a most inhospitable entertainer. Hand over hand, he battled hard against the rapid current, tying the recovered hat loosely around his neck by its ribbon strings, and striking out vigorously with his cramped and trammelled legs in the vain effort to stem and breast the rushing water. After thirty or forty strokes, he looked in front of him casually, and saw, to his surprise, not to say discomfiture, that he was farther away from the yawl than ever. This was distressing—this was even ignominious; to any other man than Hugh Massinger, it would indeed have been actually alarming. He only thought to himself how ridiculous and futile he must needs look to that pair of womankind in having attempted with so light a heart a feat that was utterly beyond his utmost powers.

Vanity is a mighty ruler of men. If Hugh Massinger had stopped there till he died, he would never have called aloud for help. Better peace with honour, on the damp bed of a muddy stream, than the shame and sin of confessing one's self openly beaten in fair fight by a mere insignificant tidal river. It was Elsie who first recognised the straits he was in—for though love is blind, yet love is sharp eyed—and cried out to Warren Relf in an agony of fear: "He can't get back! The stream's too much for him!—Quick! quick! You've not a moment to lose! Put about the boat at once and save him!"

With a hasty glance, Relf saw she was right, and that Hugh was unable to battle successfully with the rapid current. He turned the yawl's head with all speed outward, and took a quick tack to get behind the baffled swimmer and intercept him, if possible, on his way toward the sea, whither he was now so quickly and helplessly drifting.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The War Scare in England.

Quite a storm has been raised in England by some criticisms made by Lord Wolseley, and echoed by the Duke of Cambridge, on the state of the army and navy and the defence of the empire. According to certain critics the services have been in a bad way for years, but it was hardly to be expected that authorities so high in office would voice what others have only dared to write. The result of the course taken by the Commander in-Chief and the assistant General has been that Lord Salisbury from his place in the House of Lords has severely condemned the action of Lord Wolseley in particular, and the latter, while maintaining that his criticisms were just, has declared that he did not mean to attack the administration. Anyway it is a sign of the times where the commanders of the army openly rebel against the policy of the government. To say the least of it, it is a bad example to set the soldiers, who may also be tempted to address public meetings and reveal their grievances, of which they undoubtedly have a stock.

The incident created quite a stir, in fact, almost a panic. Reading the cablegrams one would almost think some powerful nation was standing by and at any moment might gobble the sea-girt isle with the ease that an ordinary individual would devour a penny roll. Things, however, are not quite so bad as that. The most noteworthy feature of the interesting little quarrel is that Lord Charles Beresford, who resigned his position as a lord of the Admiralty because the navy was seemingly no more than a paper creation, now says that in the two years and a half since he retired much has been done towards improvement. Perhaps the same beneficial effect would follow the resignation of Lord Wolseley, but, as a truce has apparently been reached, that is not likely to happen.

In view of the fact that the War Office spends about £20 000,000 annually, there must be, unless enormous misappropriation and waste prevail throughout, some pretty tangible results achieved somewhere. Lord Salisbury's guarded observation that there had been a considerable increase in preparations within recent years, means, no doubt, a good deal. Meanwhile all this excitement is producing its effect at home and abroad. The Duke of Cambridge denies that the country is in imminent danger, though even the modified form of his denial is adapted to intensify rather than allay the public disquiet. When it is announced that modern 30 guns are being mounted at Sheerness, that other measures of defence are being adopted on the Thames, that the first and second army corps are to be placed on a war footing, magazine rifles issued to all the regular troops, etc., it is no wonder that the people begin to ask what it all means. Nor is the news from abroad reassuring. The Prussian military leaders are said to be counting confidently on a summer campaign, and the din of warlike preparations still resounds in Austria and in Russia. It seems incredible, however, that the Government, or any one but a military officer, can suppose England to be in any such danger of invasion, as would seem to be foreshadowed by great activity in strengthening coast and river armaments. Either the Island must be suffering from one of its unaccountable but periodical panics, or the real danger must be threatening some quarter other than that indicated. Gen. Boulanger is yet far from having reached the head, either of the French Government or the French War Office, and, even if he were in either place, the menace to English homes could not be very terrible. It is not easy to conceive of any other Power as likely to carry the war into the Thames.

A Russian Railway Station.

The following description of a railway station in the Ural Mountains is taken from George Kennan's illustrated account of his trip across the Russian frontier, in the May *Century*. It will be read with surprise and peculiar interest by many in America, the railway country: "We were greatly surprised to find in this wild mining region of the Ural, and on the very remotest frontier of European Russia, a railroad so well built, perfectly equipped, and luxuriously appointed, as the road over which we were traveling from Perm to Ekaterinburg. The stations were the very best we had seen in Russia; the road-bed was solid and well ballasted; the rolling stock would not have suffered in comparison with that of the best lines in the empire; and the whole railroad property seemed to be in the most perfect possible order. Unusual attention evidently had been paid to the ornamentation of the grounds lying adjacent to the stations and the track. Even the verst-posts were set in neatly fitted mosaics three or four feet in diameter of colored Ural stones. The station of Nizhni Tagil, on the Asiatic slope of the mountains, where we stopped half an hour for dinner, would have been in the highest degree creditable to the best railroad in the United States. The substantial station building, which was a hundred feet or more in length, with a covered platform twenty feet wide extending along the whole front, was tastefully painted in shades of brown and had a red sheet-iron roof. It stood in the middle of a large, artistically planned park or garden, whose smooth, velvety greensward was broken by beds of blossoming flowers and shaded by feathery foliage of graceful white-stemmed birches; whose winding walks were bordered by neatly trimmed hedges; and whose air was filled with the perfume of wild roses and the murmuring plash of falling water from the slender jet of a sparkling fountain. The dining-room of the station had a floor of polished oak inlaid in geometrical patterns, a high dado of dark carved wood, walls covered with oak-grain paper, and a stucco cornice in relief. Down the center of the room ran a long dining table, beautifully set with tasteful china, snowy napkins, high glass epergnes, and crystal candelabra, and ornamented with potted plants, little cedar-trees in green tubs, bouquets of cutflowers, artistic pyramids of polished wine-bottles, druggists' jars of colored water, and an aquarium full of fish, plants, and rockwork. The chairs around the table were of a dark hard wood elaborately turned and carved; at one end of the room was a costly clock as large as an American jeweler's "regulator," and at the other end stood a huge bronzed oven by which the apartment was warmed in winter. The waiters were all in evening dress, with low-cut waistcoats, spotless shirt-fronts, and white ties; and the cooks, who filled the waiter's orders as in an English grill-room, were dressed from head to foot in white linen and wore square white caps. It is not an exaggeration to say that this was one of the neatest, most tastefully furnished, and most attractive public dining rooms that I ever entered in any part of the world; and as I sat there eating a well-cooked and well-served dinner of four courses, I found it utterly impossible to realize that I was in the unheard-of mining settlement of Nizhni Tagil, on the Asiatic side of the mountains of the Ural. This, however, was our last glimpse of civilized luxury for many long, weary months, and after that day we did not see a railway station for almost a year."

Col. Ingersoll's Logic Assailed.

In the current number of the *North American Review* Mr. Gladstone replies to the heterodox assertions of the distinguished American infidel, Col. Robert Ingersoll. Mr. Gladstone takes the ground that the Darwinian theory of evolution, so far from invalidating the truth of revelation as given in the Scriptures, is entirely in harmony with it. He, moreover, defends the ethics of the Old Testament and the actions and teaching of the early prophets. He assails the logic of Col. Ingersoll, and claims that it is not a sufficient objection to the truths of spiritual phenomena we cannot put to the test of individual experience to say "I do not know." The whole subject is treated by the ex-Premier of England in a suggestive and most reverential manner.

A BIRD OF GOOD AND EVIL OMEN.

Legends of the Crow in all Lands.

"Thou hast ravens' knowledge—*Tha Fios Fithichayad*," is said in the Highlands to a child who is wise beyond his years; and all over the world we find the same supernatural wisdom attributed to ravens and crows. Not only so, but the raven is in many mythologies closely connected with the gods. Thus among the Greeks he was the messenger of Apollo, even as in early Christian legend we find him the messenger of St Oswald.

But the god who must ever be most intimately associated with the raven is the Norse Odin, who in the earliest legends is went to take the form of a raven at will. Afterwards, when his worship became purer, he had still two attendant ravens, "Mind" and "Memory," who told him all things. The old Scandinavians had the raven emblazoned on their standard, and Asser, in his Life of Alfred the Great, tells how in a victory gained by that King over the Danes he took the raven banner; "for they say the three sisters of Hindwai and Hubba wove that flag, and got it ready in one day," and that in "every battle whenever that flag went before them, if they were to gain the victory, a live crow would appear flying in the middle of the flag," but if they were to be defeated it hung motionless.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in his recent work on "Myth, Ritual, and Religion," when giving his theory as to the legends of the gods of savage races and their doings, says that probably many of these tales were told in answer to the questions men began to ask as they emerged from the lowest state of savagery. Amongst these great first questions as to the beginning of things which were asked all the world over is what seems to us the almost childish one—"Why is the crow black?" That this question as to the colour of crows was asked we find proof in the tales of many widely scattered races.

Apollo's raven was white until one day the god sent him to bring water for a sacrifice. On his way he found a fig tree with fruit almost ripe, and waited for its ripening. To excuse his delay he took the water snake from the fountain, put it in his pitcher and told Apollo that it had daily drank the waters dry. The god, not to be imposed upon by this tale, punished the raven by turning him black, and condemned him to be plagued with thirst as often as the season of his fault came round, and to give token of his punishment by his hoarse croaking.

The crow became proverbial for procrastination among the Greeks, on account of this fatal delay. St. Athanasius, however, gives as the reason for this character being attributed to him, his cry of "*cras*," the Latin for "to-morrow."

Among the Bushmen, the race lowest in the scale of humanity in Africa, there is a legend which accounts for the white patches on the breasts of their crows. Some men having tarried long at their hunting, their wives sent out crows to seek for them. Here again we find the crows playing the part of messengers. Round the neck of each bird they tied a piece of fat to serve as food on its journey, and ever since the crows have borne the marks left by this fat on their breasts.

Among the Hottentots, also, we find the belief that the crows were once white, for they tell how in old days the lion had the power of flight—a power which depended on the bones of his prey remaining unbroken. When he went a-hunting, he gave the charge of his bone heap to two white crows. The legend then goes on to tell how the bones were at last broken, and the lion was deprived of his wings by "the Great Frog."

The Australian blacks have a story in which the crow figures as a sort of supernatural being, though here there is no mention of his colour. The Pleiades, they say, were once a Queen and her six maidens. The crow fell in love with the Queen, but she refused to marry him. He changed himself into a grub, and hid in the bark of a tree. The Queen and her maidens went hunting for edible grubs, as the *gins*, or black women, do to-day. They found the grub-crow and the maidens first tried to pick him out, but he broke the point of all their wooden hooks. Then came the Queen with her bone hook, and succeeded where her maidens had failed; but no sooner was the crafty crow drawn out than he changed himself into a giant, and rann away with the Queen. Ever since there have been but six Pleiades.

It is not necessary to go to the Antipodes, however, to find man in the guise of the crow. In several of the West Highland tales collected by the late Mr. Campbell of Islay, the enchanted prince is spellbound in the shape of a raven or a hoodie. In one story the heiroine marries the hoodie, woh after many marvellous adventures, eventually regains his human form.

Whenever the crow figures in these Highland tales it is as the friend of man. In the story of "The Battle of the Birds," the hare assists a raven to kill a snake, and it shows its gratitude by helping him afterwards in various encounters with giant and other foes. Similarly, in a Russian folk-tale Ivan Popyaloff and a raven together slay a twelve headed snake.

In Hindoo myth the crow personifies the souls of the dead, and when from the far East to the far West we go, we find the tulinkeets of Mexico reverencing an aged raven as the incarnation of the soul of one of their "shamans" or magicians. Similarly, too, we find in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes the phrase, "to go to the crows," meaning simply to die.

There is a very widespread tradition of a mortal war waged between the crows and the owls. Aristotle, in his "History of Animals," tells that the crow destroys the owl's eggs in the day, the owl those of the crow during the night. In the great Indian poem, the "Mahabharata," the owl kills the crows by night when they are asleep, and this war of the crows and owls is well known in Hindoo popular tradition. In Russian fable the owl accuses the crow to the eagle of stealing the eggs of geese and swans; and the Italians use the expression, "The owl among the crows," much as we say, "A bull in a china shop." John Tzetza has a fable in which the crow plays the part of Æsop's "Jackdaw in borrowed plumes." He is just about to be elected king of the birds, when the owl recognises one of his own feathers and exposes the impostor. The part which the crow plays in Æsop is too well known to require mention here, but there are many less-known tales about him, to which space will not allow us to refer. Those who have studied the raven in his haunts, by mountain or by rocky shore, will not wonder at the attribution to him by primitive people of more than human wisdom.

In Scotland, when they hear his hoarse "c-r-r-k-o-r-k" sounding over some misty moorland or lonely valley among the hills, comes not the thought of Odin or of Apollo, of spell-bound prince or hoary wizard, but rather a memory of the grim and ghastly rejoicings of the corbies over the slain knight, deserted and forgotten by hawk and hound and lady fair.

Yet, bird of ill omen as he is, we would not willingly see him no more in his ancient haunts. Hated both by shepherd and gamekeeper, he is slowly but surely disappearing; and we could almost wish a wider credence to the Cornish superstition which sees and reverences in the raven, Arthur, "the blameless king," who will yet some day return to the land he loved and ruled so faithfully and well.

Jealousy the Cause of Hostility.

The London *Spectator* (April 28) attributes the hostility of the military party in Germany to England to the desire of the German authorities to "square" Russia by allowing her to have her way in Eastern Europe in order that Germany may have a free hand against France. England cannot afford to let Russia have her way at Constantinople, and the Germans are afraid she will combine with Austria and Italy to explode the arrangement.

Principal Deacon—"Now, Brudder Johnsing, does yo' b'lieve in open or close communyun, sah?" Canidate (diplomatically, not knowing the deacon's views)—"Well, some likes it open, and some closed; but fo, me, I says, leave it ajar."

Unimaginable Gulfs of Space.

The great Lick telescope, although not yet in full working order, has demonstrated its superior power by its clear presentation of objects located in the solar system, and its discoveries in the indefinitely more remote stellar universe. Its last performance is said to be the discovery of suns, infinitely remote, in that great gulf of the sky which, because it has proved to be so empty to all other telescopes, has been called, derisively, "the hole in the sky." Mr. Boutwell once wanted to see Andrew Johnson shot out through that "hole in the sky"—never dreaming the alleged hole was occupied by a universe of suns, many of which, very likely, are bigger than ours, and all of which probably have their own systems of attendant planets. Suns so remote that their light, flashing through the star-depths at the rate of 187,000,000 miles per second, takes a thousand years to reach our world, may well have remained hitherto unseen, buried in fathomless space. It takes a fraction over eight minutes for the sun's light to reach the earth, but the sun is only 92,000,000 miles distant. It it is useless for the mind to try to grasp, in a "realizing sense," even such distances as ninety-two millions of miles. As to the shoreless depths of outer space, peopled as it [illegible] be to all infinity with circling suns and systems, nothing less than eternity for all mental development would serve to qualify human minds even approximately to grasp the mighty reality.—[Hartford Times.

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A Woman's Charms

soon leave her, when she becomes a victim to any one of the various disorders and peculiar "weaknesses" that are peculiar to the fair sex. The condition of tens of thousands of women to-day is pitiable in the extreme; they are weak, bloodless creatures, a prey to mental anguish and bodily pain; in a word, "broken-down," from any one of numerous causes. To this unhappy multitude we strongly urge the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an infallible, world famed remedy, for all "female" irregularities and "weaknesses," and which restores the worst sufferer to vigorous health, and reinvests her with all the charms of figure, face and complexion, that receive such willing homage from man.

We should be kerful how we encurridge luxurys. It iz but a step forard from hoecaik to plum-puddin', but it iz a mile and a half by the nearest rode when we have to go back again.—*Josh Billings.*

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Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, may still be spoken of as a young man, for he has only recently turned his 40th year. Twenty-five years ago he was a poor boy in Edinburgh.

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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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Where is Stanley?

The precise whereabouts of Stanley, the explorer, is now a subject of anxious discussion among European newspapers and geographers. Ten months ago he left the last point from which news of him was received, that is, the camp of Yambunga. On the 19th of August, 1887, he wrote to this post, asking that fresh supplies of provisions might be sent him. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Between this point and Wadelai, the first station at which he would strike the territory of Emin Pasha, he had about 600 miles to travel through a swampy, but not impassable country. In Stanley's last letter he fixed August 15 as the date at which he would get into the Lake Nyanza country, where Emin Pasha would have been sure to hear of him, but Emin Pasha wrote November 2 that he had heard nothing of him. Sir Francis Winton, an ex-Governor of the Congo Free State, suggests that he has met with obstacles on the road which may have compelled him to go a great way round. The London *Globe* says that in making his way northward on the west side of the great lakes he may have missed Emin Pasha, who was going to meet him along the eastern shore; but the Paris *Temps* suggests that it would hardly be possible for an expedition of the size of Stanley's to be on one side of the lakes without news of its getting across to the other. Nor is it likely that Stanley has fallen into an ambuscade and been massacred. He has 484 men, what with carriers and soldiers, who are well armed, and he is himself in this sort of warfare an experienced commander. Still another hypothesis has been propounded, namely, that having fully satisfied himself of Emin Pasha's safety and unwillingness to be "rescued," he has turned southward to do some more exploring on his own account, and will come out in the direction of Zanzibar. Everything that is said about him is thus far mere guesswork.

We Are Five.

BY L. A. MORRISON.

We are five,—
Who by God's good grace survive;
All are living:—one in light—
Four in sight.

All are true
Each bright day, in all they do;
Longing—pleading—to be right,
In His sight.

Life is sweet;
One, above, hath life complete;
Four, below, have hope above,
In His love.

So we rest:
One, upon her Master's breast,—
Four, afar—but near Him still—
Wait His will.

'Neath the sun,
Time's brief day will soon be done;
Each sore sundered heart will then
Meet again.

Christ—who died—
Through the grave hath opened wide
Entrance to a world of bliss
Out of this.

Joined by grace
—By-and-bye—we- face to face—
Shall, with joy, His Name adore,
Evermore.

His Will Was a Short One.

They are telling a little story on the street about a well-known real estate man of considerable means who is a little careless in his business habits and has allowed a large number of unpaid bills to accumulate in various parts of the city. The other day he took it into his head that he would have a new will drawn up, and to that end he summoned a legal friend who was acquainted with his little peculiarity. The lawyer put down the imposing clause, "In the name of God, Amen, I ——, being of sound and disposing mind," etc. Then he looked up at the real estate man.

"I desire," said the latter, "first, that all my just debts shall be paid.

The lawyer wrote, laid down his pen and asked him to sign.

"But I haven't finished yet," said the astonished real estate man.

"Oh, yes, you have," replied the lawyer. "That's all that's necessary. By the time that desire is complied with your estate will be taken care of."

Lord Wolseley may run away from the consequences of his criticisms upon Lord Salisbury and the army, but Lord Randolph Churchill stands to his guns. There is one argument which Lord Randolph cannot press with too much fervor. No nation was more fully persuaded of its military strength than France in 1870. The Emperor and his officials never ceased to vaunt their complete readiness for war. When the stress came the whole military machine went to pieces, and it was seen to be one mass of deceit and jobbery. Germany simply walked over a French army which had been dismanned and disarmed by the crimes of its leaders. If there had been a free government in France, with Parliamentary criticism and inquiry, this could never have happened. And the present discussion shows the vital force of Parliamentary government in England.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888. NO. 41

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Grain is reported to be growing well in Manitoba, though a little rain is needed to help it along.

Henry Taylor, ex-manager of the Ontario Investment Association, was acquitted at London on two charges of misappropriating the association's money.

Attorney-General Mowat left Toronto on Saturday night for England to argue a constitutional question before the Privy Council regarding the title to certain Indian lands.

An Ingersoll woman mixed gasoline with the water in the clothes boiler to help take out the dirt. The water boiled over and it was weeks before she recovered from her burns.

Mr. Justice Robertson gave judgment at Osgoode hall refusing to dissolve the injunction to the Toronto City Council from ratifying the agreement with the railway companies respecting the Esplanade.

The committee that has been investigating frauds on farmers recommends the Government to pass special legislation to prevent the agriculturist from being made the victim of various kinds of swindles.

It is estimated that two hundred and fifty vessels will be required to convey east the surplus of last year's grain crop still held in Manitoba and the North-West. Over two million bushels are stored at Fort William alone.

Montreal bucket shop keepers claim to have received legal advice that the Bucket Shop bill just passed contains defects that render it harmless, and also that there are several ways of evading its provisions, and therefore have decided to continue their business.

Eight thoroughbred stallions imported from Glasgow were seized on their arrival at Montreal on Saturday, it being alleged that their owner, who was adjudicated a bankrupt shortly after sailing from Glasgow, had taken that means of defrauding his creditors.

A Hamilton woman has been sent to the reformatory for a year because she stole an umbrella. She said she had simply borrowed it and forgotten to bring it back. That is exactly the case with all purloiners of umbrellas, and yet how few get sent to the reformatory.

St. James street Methodist church, Montreal, one of the oldest historical structures in that city, is doomed, workmen having already commenced its demolition, and a handsome new church is to be erected on the site. The last services will be preached by Revs. Dr. Douglass and Dr. Potts, of Toronto, on Sunday, June 3.

All the newspapers of Montreal have been officially served, by direction of Premier Mercier, with copies of the Federal and Provincial statutes prohibiting the advertising or publication of lotteries, with the intimation that severe measures will be taken to enforce the law if the official notice fails in preventing its present general violation.

UNITED STATES.

A war of rates is likely to break out over Chicago and Boston passenger business.

Strawberries almost went begging for buyers in New York on Monday, at five and six cents per box.

The Mississippi flood is the highest on record, except that of 1851, and is within a few inches of being as high as that one.

The Republican Senators at Washington held a caucus, at which it was practically determined to vote down both the Fishery Treaty and the Mills Tariff Bill.

The centennial meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States was opened in Philadelphia, over five hundred delegates being in attendance.

A will leaving an estate for the advancement of Henry George's land theories has been declared invalid in New Jersey, the vice-chancellor declaring that the court could not sanction the spread of such principles in plain opposition to existing laws.

Terrible suffering exists among the inhabitants of the flooded district along the Mississippi River, hundreds of men, women and children being camped on the bluffs without food or shelter. The whole of the Soy bottoms are inundated, the flood covering an area forty miles long and five miles wide. The loss in crops is already estimated at three million dollars.

We violate no confidence when we state that the rumor that Jay Gould has returned to settle up his affairs and retire permanently from Wall Street is not entirely authentic. Mr. Gould has frequently settled up his affairs and retired permanently from Wall Street before; and when he resumed it was generally considered a hint for other speculators to retire permanently from Wall Street without settling up their affairs, leaving that little formality to the assignees.

FOREIGN.

The village of Oberammergau, celebrated for its miracle plays, has been partially burned.

A volcanic eruption and water-spout have occurred in New Pomerania, New Guinea, killing many natives and doing great damage.

The London papers are disposed to agree with Canada's protest against pauper immigration.

Krupp's business has outgrown his works at Essen and a new factory is to be erected at Annen.

The Paris *Gaulois* revives the rumour that the Government contemplates the expulsion of General Boulanger.

The Catholic Weekly Herald says the Salisbury Government will found and endow an Irish Catholic university.

A Tipperary bailiff shot two men at the instance of a drunken son of landlord Lloyd, whom he was escorting home.

It is expected Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece, will shortly marry Grand Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother.

The Pope justifies the recent rescript on the ground that the Parnellites themselves have condemned boycotting and the Plan of Campaign.

It is stated in London that after the Whitsuntide recess the Opposition will demand an enquiry into the administration of the Crimes Act.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* learns that no doubt exists as to the absolute and unconditional obedience of the Irish bishops to the Papal rescript.

A remarkable operation has been performed in Vienna, a nerve having been transplate from a rabbit to a man with completed success.

Mr. Blaine, in an interview in Paris, confirms the statements made in his Florence letter that he did not desire the nomination for the Presidency.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at Liverpool, dwelt upon the necessity of England keeping pace with Continental countries in the matter of armaments.

Archbishop Corrigan has failed to obtain from the Pope a condemnation of Henry George's works, which have now been formally delivered to the Vatican for judgment.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that nothing yet absolutely demonstrates that Emperor Frederick's disease is cancer, and that his recovery is still within the limits of possibility.

Mr. Chamberlain says that both the English political parties have shirked their duties in their South African policy, and have done everything to get rid of their responsibilities.

The Chinese ambassador in London has handed to the English Government a note protesting against the action of the Australian colonies in preventing the landing of Chinese immigrants.

A very marked improvement has taken place in Emperor Frederick's condition. He is able to take carriage drives, has a good appetite and his strength is increasing, while the flow of pus has been greatly diminished.

The London *Times* says the only point of interest in the Parnellite manifesto is that while Mr. Parnell declares the party to be entire strangers to the Plan of Campaign, forty members of the party meet and justify it.

It is stated the London police have received information that the Clan-na Gael contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the Phœnix park tragedy, and that several of the members are under surveillance.

It is rumoured that the Chinese Minister at Washington has notified the State Department that China will retaliate by prohibiting the importation of American petroleum if the proposed amendment to the Chinese treaty is insisted upon.

The French Government is so careful of the secret of the new rifle which is being served out to the army at the rate of five hundred a day that soldiers are not allowed to touch the weapon except in the presence of a commissioned officer, and it is said the regulations are enforced so strictly that not a private in the French army knows even the color of the powder he uses.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something, have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view;
Drifting like a helmless vessel,
Thou canst ne'er to life be true,
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have now been riding safely,
But they drifted with the tide.

A Boston alderman, during an exciting discussion, shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I cannot sit here and be silent without rising and freeing my mind on the question before the board."

Bridget: "Enjoy slape, is it? The minute I lie down I'm aslape, and the minute I'm awake I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoying slape to come in I'd like yez to tell me?"

Teacher: "Now, boys, can you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit?" Small smart scholar: "Pleath, thir, th' warn't no commandments then, thir."

Regulations have been established in the coffee districts in Guatemala by which farmers are required to build furnaces on their lands, and, whenever a signal is given to indicate the danger of frost, to light in them fires of tar, pitch, or other substance likely to make a great smoke and keep away the frost.

The declaration of Bishop Foster to the Vermont Conference "that he would as soon pray for a plague to come into his church as for an evangelist," reminds The Boston Zion's Herald of the emphatic declaration of Bishop Fowler to the Maine Conference:—"Preach sanctification, but not cranktification."

The drawingroom in Potter Palmer's Lake Shore castle in Chicago has just been furnished and decorated at a cost of $40,000. The decorations are in cream, gold and blue tints, and the hangings are of damask silk copied from brocades of the last century. The ceiling has been painted and draped by Hester in the Louis XVI. style.

The ship Polgrave, which arrived in New York on Tuesday from Calcutta, is the largest sailing vessel afloat. Her length is 322 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam, 49 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 25 feet 4 inches, and she drew 23 feet 2 inches of water on entering the port. She has four masts, is square-rigged on all of them, and carries double topgallant yards on her fore, main and mizen masts. The trip from Calcutta occupied 107 days.

Minnie—No, you can't have a kiss. I don't believe in kissing. Frank—Do you know how the Aztec word for kissing is pronounced? Minnie—No; pronounce it, please. Frank—I cannot do it alone; it takes two to pronounce the word. Minnie—That is queer. How is it done? Frank—I will pucker my lips as in whistling, and you do the same. That's it. Now we will put our lips close together and try to blow—just so. Minnie—How nice. Let us pronounce it again; but don't you think that is a good deal like kissing.

The present Emperor of China has been very well cared for since he made his appearance in this world. It is said that when he was a baby he had 8 nurses, 25 farmers, the same number of bearers for his palanquin, 10 umbrella-holders, 30 physicians and surgeons, 7 chief and 23 inferior cooks, 50 waiters and messengers, and the same number of dressers and other immediate servants, and other attendants to the number of at least 400. His spiritual welfare was looked after by a corps of 75 astrologers, 16 tutors of high rank, and 60 priests. Notwithstanding all this the child grew, and is now a very well-disposed youth.

A watch dial now being made contains, instead of the usual numerals, twelve small but distinct silhouette figures representing a woman with a very young child in her arms. At 1 o'clock the lady and her little baby are clearly depicted, the infant being in long clothes. At two o'clock the same figures appear, but the child is a little larger. At three o'clock mamma is still there, but the infant is in short clothes. At 4 o'clock and so on up to 8 o'clock, when he goes to school for the first time. At 9 o'clock he may be seen with his college gown and mortar board, and the happy smile of the now elderly but happy mother. At 10 o'clock the deathbed scene, where he parts with his beloved mother. At 11 o'clock he is a middle-aged man, over whom the snows of many winters have passed. At 12 o'clock an old and decrepit specimen of humanity praying for a better land.

A Kansas school-teacher offered a prize to the scholar who would come to school with the cleanest face. He was unable to recognise some of his pupils the next day.

Boy—"Want a boy, sir?" Hobson—"What for?" Boy—"Why, ter pay $3 a week to Saturday night." Hobson—"For doing what?" Boy—"Why, fur waiting all the week for it."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

More Trouble with Russia—Kaiser Fredrick's New Quarters.

The inauguration of retaliatory measures against Russia is delayed until Austria is prepared to join in the economic war. Public feeling in Germany and the opinion of business men concur in approving the government's projected reprisals. It is not necessary for Prince Bismarck to await the assent of the Reichstag before decreeing a prohibitory tariff. Under the law of 1879 the government is empowered to raise the tariff fifty per cent. for countries treating Germany unfavorably. The assent of the Reichstag must be asked afterward. Nobody can contest the fact that Russia is placing an exceptional tariff on German products. For instance, coal and coke entering Russian ports on the Baltic pay one-half copeck duty, against one and a half copeck crossing the German frontier. The tax most unfavorable to German industry is the differential duty on pig iron, which amounts to seventeen per cent. if sent across the frontier. The impending fiscal projects of the Czar's government will also raise the duties on cotton fabrics and German wines.

I passed a very pleasant day recently visiting the apartments that the Emperor is to occupy at Friederichskrone, the famous Potsdam palace built by Frederick the Great in 1769 and until lately known as Das Neue Palas. The Emperor's bedroom is on the first floor and is exactly above the very room in which he was born. The windows look westward over a large stone square, and a fine view of the fruit trees and peach orchards is seen in the distance. The bed is of medium size and of white enamelled wood. Soft Turkish carpet covers the floor, and the walls are hung with light gray damask. The only pictures are a few engravings of Frederick the Great, the late Emperor, the Empress Dowager and Prince Henry. There is no portrait of the Crown Prince in the bedroom or in the adjoining *cabinet de travail*.

The Emperor is delighted to get to his own quarters at Friederichskrone again, which he always considers as his home. The air at Frederichskrone is much purer than at Charlottenburg, which is low, damp and feverish in summer, and where the mosquitoes had begun to become unbearable. In the lower parts of Potsdam there is a little malaria, but Friederichskrone is high and dry and makes a nice resting place for the Emperor before he goes to Homburg.

Horse-Breeding.

The stinting season for horses is now in full swing and our farmers need to pay the greatest attention to their breeding stock. The raising of first class horses is going to be the key note to successful farming in Ontario. Our good horses are eagerly sought after all over, and command the highest price. There is a steady market both in England and the United States for all the saleable horses we have; and if the horse production were expanded 100 per cent. there is plenty of room for them in the world. But horse breeding here requires to be more systematic to produce the best results. There is altogether too much haphazard breeding, or breeding to no definite purpose. It is too often the case that cheap sires are used for the sake of saving a little, and the consequence is the production of an inferior, nondescript horse, which finds no place in the market except as a "plug." These cheap stallions have been the ruin of a goodly number of our Canadian horses. Only to a limited extent are undersized and pony horses required, and this for mere local purposes, such as running a grocery wagon or a light buggy around a city; but for the export trade they have no place at all. We have a number of first-class stallions in nearly every class, but this is not the only requisite to successful horse-breeding. There must be good mares and adaptability in crossing and breeding to a purpose. We may import all the best horses from England and France, but until proper mares are selected horse-raising cannot be a success. And it is too well known that the greater part of the brood mares in this country are animals that are unfit for work, old, blemished and just on their last legs. To produce the best results in horse raising the mares should be strong, vigorous, sound, and roomy.

Another great cause of the poor stock raised in this country is the fact that many farmers pay no attention to the adaptability of the animals in crossing. Small-sized, fine-boned females are put to heavy-boned, large-bodied Clydes and Shire horses with the idea that the production will be a model horse. There never was a greater mistake. There is too sudden a descent, too abrupt a change, and in seven cases out of ten such an amalgamation—small mares, large horses—produces a lack of symmetry and frequently malformation. Nature is uniform in her operations, and horses of about the same build and type should be mated together to produce good animals. Strong, bulky mares are required to create heavy, bony offspring. If the horse-market be studied at the present time, it will be noticed that horseflesh goes by the pound the same as beef; for horses are most in demand that will come up to a certain weight. It is well known that a draft colt—Clyde or Shire—from most of the imported horses now in Ontario can be raised to 1,500 lbs, or more, at 3 years old more cheaply than a three-year-old steer of the same weight, and will sell as readily for cash at three times the price. Then the last year's use of such on the farm will amply pay for any other difference. First-class carriage horses and saddle horses will pay equally as well as the heavy classes if bred for a purpose and mated and bred to produce the desired results of coach and saddle horses. The production of good horses is a business in which any farmer may engage in Ontario with the consciousness that he is doing a work that will add to the wealth and general prosperity of the country, and producing an article which requires no sharp practice to turn into honest money, and one which comes nearer having a fixed value than any other product upon the farm.

Woman in Business.

Women who go into business from either choice or necessity, should acquire business habits, adopt business methods and possess themselves of all knowledge of details and general information. There should be no sentiment about it: they should expect no immunity from disagreeables on the score of being "ladies;" their prospect of marriage should have no more effect on their work than it has with that of men. Their dress should suit the requirements of the occupation. In no dress does a girl look neater, prettier or more graceful than that adopted for gymnastics or lawn-tennis, both of which give fullest play for all movements. How much better would many working girls look and feel and work in such dresses than in the gaudy, tawdry finery so many of them wear? These should have their business suits just as men do.

Is Russia About to Strike?

They who take optimistic views of the European situation, may perhaps find some comfort in the assertion of an anonymous writer that Prince Bismarck recently assured Mr Carl Schurz that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by Russia. But even if we could assume that the Chancellor has chosen such a medium for a proclamation *urbi et orbi*, he has never, we should recollect, pretended to be a prophet, but has, on the contrary, acknowledge that the war of 1870 was a surprise to him. To our minds the alleged revelations of confiding statesmen are less trustworthy indications of what this summer has in store than the actual incidents taking place in Russia and southeastern Europe.

In order to gauge the significance of the ascendancy suddenly regained by Slavophils in Moscow, and of the commotions which have simultaneouly broken out in the Danubian States, it is well to recall the events curiously analogous which preceded the last war between Russia and Turkey. It is well known that the late Czar, Alexander II., was extremely reluctant, to engage in that contest and that for two years, notwithstanding the pressure of the patriotic party, he could not be prevailed upon to take any decisive step. The Herzegovina insurrection of 1875 and Servia's aggressive movement against the Sultan in the following year were, no doubt instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed proteges from Ottoman reprisals. As late as February, 1877, the Queen's speech expressed the conviction now imputed to Bismarck that the peace of Europe was assured. Within a fortnight afterward Slavophil Generals and statsmen had become dominant in the counsels of St. Petersburg, and in the beginning of March Gen. Ignatieff was allowed to undertake a private mission to central and western Europe, professedly for the purpose of consulting an oculist. By an odd coincidence, on March 3 the Czar ordered the mobilization of eight army corps. What specialists Ignatieff consulted in Berlin and Vienna can only be conjectured; but what we know is that in a few weeks after he obtained the Emperor's full confidence, Alexander II. ordered his troops to invade Prussia, and on June 21, 1877, the Russians crossed the Danube. The Slavophils are superstitious; they may this year be waiting for the same date of departure, in order that the next expedition, like the last, may be pushed forward within sight of the towers of St. Sophia.

The Czar's armies are now in a state of far greater readiness than they were eleven years ago, and a week at the outside would suffice to transport an army from Bessarabia across the Danube. All the information obtainable confirms the belief that three-fourths of his active forces have since the beginning of the year been concentrated in the south-eastern corner of his empire. It seems an unreasonable hypothesis that so tremendous a display of strength is intended merely to supersede Prince Ferdinand of Coburg by another ruler on the insignificant throne of Bulgaria. Is it not more probable that Slavophils, who remember how at San Stefano the prize lay at their feet, are convinced that the hour has come to lay aside all subterfuge and make shift and to strike boldly at Constantinople? If they did not suppose the hour ripe for putting off the mask, why should such men as Ignatieff Tchernaieff and Bogdenovich all at once emerge from their retirement and rerepeat, point by point, the demonstrations and manœuvres which preceded the last Turkish war? Here is the Slav Association, of which we used to hear so much eleven years ago, all at once resuscitated with Tchernaieff at its head; here is the co-operative agency, the Slav Committee of Charity, starting into fresh activity under the Presidency of Ignatieff; here is Gen. Bogdanovich, an avowed believer in Boulanger, abruptly reinstated in the service, and at the same time permitted, or privately ordered, to visit France. Finally, that nothing might be wanting to perfect the parallel between the present situation and that presented in the spring of 1877, here is an opportune rising in Macedonia and a Ministerial crisis at Belgrade and Bucharest directed against the anti-Russian party.

To insist that the huge outlay made by Russia on mobilization during the last four months has no larger purpose than a change of princelings at Sophia seems to us the acme of absurdity. If Alexander III. were capable of so great a waste of his country's resources for an end so trivial, he would richly merit the execration of his subjects. If he accepts, on the other hand, the programme of the Slavophils, there is no sacrifice that Russians will not cheerfully endure. Nor is it likely to be forgotten by one who has so long been the target of assassination, that no Russian hand would ever be raised against the Czar who should rear the standard of Peter the Great above Constantinople. Even the Russian revolutionist is, first of all, a patriot; and it is probable that Alexander II. would be alive to-day had his armies in the last war ventured to pluck the fruits of victory instead of succumbing to the bravado of Lord Beaconsfield.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Good Moral Character."

The confidential witness is objectionable, for he insists that his evidence shall fall upon the judge's ears instead of his ears. Mike, a tall, slim Irishman, had volunteered to assist his friend, Tom O'Flaherty, in becoming a citizen of the United States.

The judge, when Tom's papers were handed to him, asked, "Who knows Thomas O'Flaherty?"

"I do, your Honor," answered Mike, leaning over the rail so that he ceased to be upright, and trying to bring his lips near the judge's.

"Stand up, sir, and speak out!" said the judge, as Tom began whispering. "Is Thomas O'Flaherty a man of good moral character?"

Mike drew himself up, stepped back from the rail, and in an indignant tone asked, "Do you mane to ax me if me friend Tom is a man of good character?"

"I do," said the judge.

"Well, then," continued Mike, in a voice loud enough to be heard in the street, "Av ye do, and its jokin' I think ye are, I'll tell ye all about it. He plays upon the fiddle, he reads, he doesn't whip the ould woman, an' he takes a dhrop of whiskey now and thin. Will that plaze ye?"

Tom got his papers.

Death to Trusts.

The Iowa Legislature has taken the bull by the horns in its anti-trusts legislation. It has passed a bill prohibiting any corporation, co-partnership or individual from entering into any combination or confederation to fix the price of any commodity, or the amount or quality of it to be produced or sold in the State. The bill also provides further that on any trial of an indictment for violation of this law all officers or agents are made competent witnesses, and may be compelled to produce books and papers, and shall not be excused from testifying, even on the plea that their testimony may criminate themselves. A proviso is, however, added that no such testimony shall be used against the person testifying in any suit in which he is a party. This is certainly heroic legislation, and the working of the law will be watched with interest.

FLORICULTURAL.

FLOWER CULTURE.

One of the largest industries of Southern France is that of the cultivation of flowers for the manufacture of perfumes. The flower harvest covers three-fourths of the year, but the season of greatest activity comes in May and June, when the roses and orange blossoms are gathered. The violet, jonquil and mignonette appear in February, March and April, although in mild, moist winters, the violet comes as early as December; jasmine and tuberoses belong to July and August; lavender and spikenard to September, and the acacia to October and November.

Thyme, rosemary and lavender are grown chiefly by small farmers of the grape and olive, who manufacture from them an inferior sort of oil, used to dilute and adulterate the superior essences made by large establishments.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts*, from which these facts are taken, also describes the method of harvesting blossoms. During the busy season, traders go about from farm to farm, collecting flowers, which are then hurried to the nearest manufacturer, and delivered while they are still fresh and crisp.

The making of perfumes includes also the processes of manufacturing pomades and essences. Pomade is used as a vehicle for absorbing and transporting to a distance the perfume of certain flowers. A square frame of wood is set with a pane of strong plate glass, and on each side of this is spread a thin layer of grease, which has previously been refined and purified by boiling.

Thus prepared, the frames are piled up to await the season of each special flower. When the blossoms arrive, their petals are stripped from the stems, and laid upon the grease of the frames, and thus, as the frames are again packed together, supported upon their wooden edges, a series of close chambers is formed within which the grease is constantly absorbing the perfume.

The supply of flower petals is daily renewed, and the process goes on for four or five months, at the end of which time the pomade is removed from the glass, with wide, thin spatulas, and packed in cans for transportation. The perfumed grease is treated with alcohol, which extracts its sweetness, and forms the floral waters and extracts of commerce.

The process of preparing perfumed oils is somewhat similar, except that superfine olive oil is used, instead of grease. Pieces of coarse cotton fabric are saturated with oil, and stretched upon wire netting held in wooden frames.

Essences and distillations are produced by boiling the flowers in water, and the vapor which carries away the perfume is condensed in copper tanks. Some of the retorts used for this purpose are of sufficient size to receive, at one time, a half-ton of fresh flowers, with the amount of water necessary for their distillation.

The work in perfume manufactories is largely done by women, who earn from ten-pence to a shilling for a day's labor of ten hours, and who make half as much more during the busy season of orange flowers and roses, by working until midnight, or even later.

HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

Those not having the time or inclination to fuss with a class of plants that will not take care of themselves, can select such as will stand out of doors all winter. These, with a sprinkling of the common annuals, if properly selected, will furnish flowers continuously from the first Spring day until frosts in the Fall. Commencing in the Spring, all that perenaials usually require is a cleaning up of old decayed foliage and a spading and raking of the ground around them. Such plants are benefitted by a division of the roots every three years or so, and this is the general method of propagation; although first to obtain them, most can be raised from seed. If sown at the close of Summer, any of them will flower the next; while with rare exceptions, and among those called biounials, a few will flower the first year, planted early enough in the Spring.

TREATMENT FOR POT FLOWERS.

Take a clean pot and make very rich soil with a little silver sand, or drift-sand found after a heavy shower. Then take bone or some red brick and fill the bottom of the pot. Lay some burnt bone beaten fine over this. Fill the pot with soil and make firm. Plant the bulb so that the top of it will be one inch below the surface. Stand the pot in a pan of water; wash the pan often, and be sure to use soft water or water that has been boiled. Occasionally use a little washing soda and a little cold tea; keep the pan full of water. Never water on top of the pot, and every year your plant will improve.

NOTES.

Dipping the roots of plants in clear water is just as effective as the often recommended method called "puddling;" also generally less inconvenient, and in most cases preferable. This applies with equal force to vegetable and to small fruit plants. Most persons dislike to handle puddled plants.

Several of our native Lilies make capital border plants, easy to grow and conspicuous when in flower. Those curious in the Lily family have an immense variety to choose from, including several grand California species. The old longifolium, such a favorite with florists for cut flowers, is one of them. The common Lily and the longifolium can be obtained almost for a song, from the florists, after they have flowered them.

The culture of flowers is not, strictly speaking, a part of domestic economy. The writer has cared for flowers a considerable part of her time for the past 15 years, and there is no other occupation that has given her more downright pleasure. Our home without flowers would scarcely seem like home. We fancy that the children would be less contented, and that summer would be deprived of an essential charm. The culture of flowers may not be a part of domestic economy in a technical sense, but it promotes domestic joy and contentment—and is not this economy?

Spring bulbs are among the earliest to flower, and generally go by the name of Dutch bulbs. The Snowdrop is first to open; then comes the Crocus, Narcissus, and ending with the late Tulip. The Crown Imperials are also quite early in flowering and have a strong, quick growth, almost before frost is out of the ground. All of this class of plants are better planted in the Fall, their growth being so early in the Spring, that to transplant them breaks the young tender roots, and checks the flowering. They commence to grow early, have finished by July, the foliage dried up and no more is seen of them till their time of growing the ensuing Spring. The Lily family, provided they are moved early enough, may be transplanted in the Spring. The old white garden lily, *L. candidum*, is a splendid hardy border plant. The *L. auratum* is an immense flower and makes a grand show. The several kinds of lancifolium are charming plants. The old Turk's cap, the tiger, and the tenuifolium, are well worth growing.

Father (to would-be son-in-law)—"Young man, will you be able to take care of my daughter in the style to which she has always been accustomed?" Young man (earnestly)—"I'll guarantee it, sir, or return the girl."

English Finances

The subject of finance is usually a dry, though often an instructive, one. Sometimes, however, great financial operations are made which are almost romantic in their interest. Two such operations have recently taken place in the management of the English national finances.

The first of these operations was what was called "the conversion of the national debt," the purpose of which is simply to reduce the interest paid on the huge debt which weighs upon the English Government. Of course, in order successfully to reduce the interest on a national debt, the credit of the government must be very high, and a general confidence must be felt in the continued prosperity and power of the nation, and in the ability and honesty of its statesmanship.

Rather more than two-thirds of the British public debt consists of three classes of securities, on each of which an interest of three per cent. has hitherto been paid. The total value of these securities is five hundred and fifty-eight million pounds, or, in our money two billion seven hundred and ninety million dollars.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to reduce the interest on this debt from three per cent., first to two and three quarters and ultimately to two and a half per cent. After fifteen years all the debt will pay interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. a year.

Without going into further particulars as to this gigantic operation, it may be said that nearly the whole number of the holders of the government stock have assented to the reduction, on the promise that after the lapse of fifteen years, when the interest on all the securities shall have become two and a half per cent., no further reduction of interest shall be made for twenty years.

By this reduction of interest the government will make an immediate saving of six million dollars a year, and after fourteen years will make an annual saving of fourteen million dollars.

So much for a country which is sound, rich, and has faith in itself. The achievement is, to be sure, not to be compared with that of the United States in the reduction of its debt and refunding the rest at lower rates; but the difficulties to be encountered at the outset of the undertaking were far greater in the case of England.

The chief difficulty arose from the fact that the English "Consols," as the three per cents. are called, have no definite time for the payment of the principal. They are never due, and the government can deal with them only with the consent of the holders.

The other financial operation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the presentation by him of the annual "budget" of treasury receipts and expenditures. This budget, with the annual revenue returns which promptly followed it, shows a very sound condition of the English finances.

It appears by these, that the revenue of the United Kingdom the past year has been about four hundred and fifty million dollars; this sum is over eight million dollars more than, at the beginning of the financial year, it was estimated that it would be.

On the other hand, the government has spent, during the past year, about four hundred and thirty-seven million dollars. The excess of what the government has received, over that which it has paid out, is not far from twelve million dollars. This surplus, moreover, has been obtained in spite of the reduction of a penny on the pound in the income tax, the reduction of the tax on tobacco and the cessation of certain interest hitherto paid on local loans.

The main increase of receipts has been that from the customs duties, stamps, the post-office excise and the income tax; all of which indicate a general and marked prosperity throughout the general community.

When the figures, moreover, which reveal to us the solid wealth and firmly based solvency of Great Britain are compared with those of the budgets of the great continental powers, the British money power presents itself in a striking aspect. For either of the continental powers which succeeds in balancing its receipts and expenditures, regards such a result as a piece of uncommon good fortune.

Rattlesnake Oil.

Rattlesnakes are among the few things that seem to thrive among the rocky hills of Pike county, Pa., and they are just about as plentiful there now as they were when the country was opened. Recently they have become an article of merchandise, owing to the efforts of Anton Hinderman, a little middle-aged German, who leaves his wife and family in Elizabeth, N. J., every year and goes up to Pike county to live in a hut and hunt rattlesnakes. The rattlesnake industry is monopolized by Anton. Others occasionally kill a rattler and lie about its length, but the little German hunts for them persistently and methodically, and catches or kills five or ten on every fine day in summer. He sells them alive to showmen and guests at the Pike county hotels occasionally, but his chief income is derived from rattlesnake oil, which he tries out and sells for one or two dollars an ounce, according to the fluctuations of the market.

He catches the rattlers basking on the rocky ledges, and after pinning them down with a forked stick ties strings around their necks and binds them securely in the crotches of the sticks and carries them to his hut, where he puts them in a perforated packing case to await death or sale. He has never been bitten, but he professes to have a botanic cure for snake bites, and says he is not afraid of the biggest rattlesnake in the State.

He does not use fire in extracting the oil, because he believes that it will spoil it. He says the snakes must be hung in the sun and allowed to dry out slowly in its fierce rays, while the oil drips from their tails into wide-mouthed bottles which are suspended to them. A large snake yields several ounces of oil, and it is a very small snake that will not fill an ounce vial with the greenish oil which is reputed to be a sovereign cure for rheumatism and kindred complaints.

Justice Triumphant.

From time to time the press of the United States unite in lamenting that crime is on the increase in the large cities of the Union. The reason should not be difficult to find; if the following case is a sample of the justice of the courts. Before Justice Haight, of Buffalo, the Everests, father and son, were indicted for conspiring to commit an act injurious to trade and commerce. The precise offence, committed in 1881, for it has taken seven years to bring these wealthy men to justice, was enticing a workman away from the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company and attempting to blow up the machinery of this important rival of the network of Standard works. The trial was long, and the Everests were able to use all the legal defence wealth could procure. The evidence was overwhelming and the verdict a righteous finding if there ever was one. The penalty fixed by law is a fine of not at best, $250 fine or imprisonment for a year, or both. The judge fixed the lightest sentence he could, $250 fine, which for a wealthy man was nothing.

"I think," said the minister, who was visiting a parishioner, "that it is easier to coax children than to drive them. Gentle words are more effective than harsh ones." "I think so, too," said the lady tenderly. Then she raised her window and shouted to her boy: "Johnnie, if you don't come in out of that mud-puddle I'll break your back."

The Russian newspapers have united in a tirade against the British Government, simply because England proposes to perfect her army and look sharply after her defences at home and abroad. The Russians are uttering some vague threats regarding Asia, and England is warned against interfering with the Czar's ambitious plans in that part of the world. If England forms a treaty with Russia's European opponents, the former may be able to carry out her cherished scheme to take Afghanistan and stop the Czar's march toward India—Italy and France opposed to Germany, Austria and England would make up a fight that would compel the remainder of the world to look on aghast.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

As announced in the annual calendar of Lachute College and Academy, an entrance examination will be held during the last week in June, for entrance to the first grade of the Academy. It is to be hoped that the teachers of the elementary schools throughout the county will endeavor to send up as many candidates as possible. The examination will be as follows: Reading; Writing; Dictation; Geography, North and South America with a minute description of the Dominion of Canada; Grammar; definitions and rules and their application in parsing, conjugation of verbs in both voices; History, *Collier*, to the end of Edward III; Canadian, *Mills*, to the conquest 1759; Arithmetic, elementary rules, compound rules, simple and compound interest, easy fractions and decimals, Unitary system, Mental Arithmetic.

In order to become an acknowledged Academy pupil, it is necessary to take up all the subjects of one grade. The place and time of examination will be made known later. We have a suggestion to offer to the Board of Management of Lachute College, the adoption of which would be an inducement and an encouragement to pupils of superior attainments throughout our county, to obtain for themselves a good education. Our suggestion is that where an elementary school sends two or more pupils to the Academy, the one who passes the best entrance examination should receive an exemption from fees.

PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society, held in St. Andrews on Tuesday last, it was resolved to erect permanent buildings and to leave the question of location to a public meeting of the members of the society to be held in Lachute on Tuesday, 10th July.

The whole board have been appointed as a committee to look up, and submit the different sites and the advantages offered by each locality in the shape of free land or money subscriptions. We are delighted to hear of this, and although we recognize the fact that Lachute is the most central, and far the best place for these buildings, yet, should St. Andrews or any other place succeed by just means in getting the largest vote, we will quietly submit and aid in every way possible the carrying out of this long needed improvement. There is one point however, that should not be lost sight of. The question of a site should not be decided altogether on the basis of free gift land. In our opinion the greatest mistake possible in doing any permanent work is the lack of consideration given to the future. In what direction is the membership of the society likely to increase? The cost of a few acres of land might be the means of destroying the future usefulness of the society.

To the citizens of Lachute and surrounding country we would say that unless you are energetic enough to make some effort by way of giving other inducements besides natural advantages, you cannot expect to have the permanent buildings here. We believe the best of good feeling prevails on this question at present, and hope that nothing will be said or done to disturb it.

WATER WORKS.

Last week on two occasions Lachute narrowly escaped a conflagration. In fact the note of warning has been sounded so often of late, that it would seem as if the people had become callous and indifferent. Nevertheless, the danger exists and will continue to exist until the citizens are awakened up to a sense of the importance of the question of water works. Let us suppose that to-morrow a strong east or west wind is blowing, not a very erroneous supposition, and that a chimney takes fire in the neighborhood of Dudderidge & Mitchell's carriage factory, what means have we to prevent the whole of main street from being burned to the ground? True, we have a fire pump, and no doubt a very good one when sufficient men are at hand to work it, but of what use is a pump without water? This question should be looked at in the light of every day possibilities. These possibilities are that at any time a fire might occur which would destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property and we are in a most helpless condition to fight it. If an individual was in such a position he would receive the appellation of a fool, but a corporation allows itself to stand in eminent danger of annihilation, and probably considers itself wise. We have said so much to convince the people of the necessity of increased fire protection, although one would imagine that to be unnecessary under the circumstances. Now then, as to ways and means. It may easily be seen that to increase our fire protection, water must be had. The great danger in attempting a work of this kind is due to a want of scientific knowledge. Water works at $10,000, which in times of danger would prove a failure, is simply a total loss of $10,000 to the town. Therefore it is very desirable that before anything is done the very best engineering skill should be employed in determining the best method and most serviceable means of supplying the town with water. Expense should be a secondary question compared with efficiency. We know of no man better qualified to give an estimate on and upon whose judgment more reliance can be placed as to the question of efficiency, than Engineer Kennedy, judging from his reputation and the works with which he has been connected. His report of last week is in the hands of all our readers, and we may say that the system therein recommended has received the unqualified approval of the Fire Underwriter's Association. By the report of the committee—published in another column—it will be seen that the cost will be about $30,000. This is a large sum and however great the expenditure may be, those who advocate its expenditure must be able to show clearly in what way the interest and sinking fund necessary to liquidate that debt can be raised, without imposing too heavy burdens on the people. From a close examination of the calculations made by the committee, it would seem that instead of placing an extra burden on the people, this expenditure would add $1000 to the revenues of the town and save about $9000 per annum of insurance, making a total gain of $8000 per year, or an annual average gain of $2.35 per head of the population. The reduction on insurance would vary from 25 to 90 cents on the dollar, and as a matter of fact, the average at the very least calculation would be one-third. This means that where a business man pays $30 per year of insurance his premium would be reduced to $20, thereby saving $10 per year. If he pays $6 for water he has a surplus over of $4, besides a feeling of comparative safety and all the convenience of having water in his house. The revenue from the water service is not a possible or probable income, but one which cannot fail. The price proposed $600, is very reasonable and we have heard several express their willingness to pay $10 per year for a good water supply in their house. The question is now before the people, it is for them to say what will be the result. As far as we are concerned it is our intention to advocate this scheme because we believe it for the interests of our citizens. No doubt it will be opposed, what great work of improvement ever succeeded without opposition! But if the most sensible and intelligent part of our town only succeed in becomming aroused to action no doubt something will be done. While writing, the report of a disastrous fire at Hull comes to hand. This fire consumed over 250 houses, leaving fifteen hundred people in a houseless and helpless condition. The loss will exceed half a million of dollars. Such a calamity is at present possible in Lachute, with a perfect system of Water Works it would be practically impossible.

DEANERY MEETING.—A meeting of the Deanery of St. Andrews was held on Wednesday last, Rural Dean Sanders presiding. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Greer from the Deanery service, the Rev. Mr. Saphir preached the sermon. There were present at the business meeting, Revs. Saphir, Harris, Greer, Irvin, Sanders, O'Sullivan, Mr. Taylor, *Laymen*:—Messrs. A. Pridham, E. Jones, R. Jones, M. Wanless, W. Whinfield, Wm. Hills, J. Fish, Wm. Strong and W. J. Simpson. Reports were read from Buckingham, Grenville, Lakefield, St. Andrews, Vaudreuil and on motion of Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Pridham they were adopted.

WRITS.—On Wednesday three writs were served upon the Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute Town. J. A. N. McKay, Esq., on behalf of the County of Argenteuil, has sued the Corporation of Lachute Town for the sum of their supposed tax towards the County Court House. Mr. Palliser petitions the court to set aside the resolution of the Council, authorizing an appeal in the case of Burroughs *vs.* Town. Mr. Burroughs has taken out another action against the town, claiming the sum of about $400 for services rendered at Quebec when the town was incorporated. As we surmised the county will be compelled to prove its claim in court, and instead of quietly submitting a test case amicably, with but small expense, they have sued for the full amount and wish to fight it out to the bitter end. No doubt they are acting on the advice of their attorney, and will be prepared to accept the responsibility of his action. In reference to Mr. Palliser's action, the grounds are that the councillors who voted for the resolution to appeal, were personally interested because of their promise to become personally responsible for the cost, if the action of Burroughs was contested, and that therefore they were disqualified from voting.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A general session of the Town Council was held last Wednesday evening, at which were present: Mayor Fish, Couns, Roderigue, Lane, Fraser, Hope, Bedard, and Meikle.

The chairman of the Market Committee reported that he received a letter in reference to a Market from Mr. Parmelee of Waterloo; and that coun. Rodrigue had received letters from St. Jerome and Ste. Therese, all of which were favorable to a Market. The following is a translation of the latter letters:

There is no doubt, no hesitation in saying because it is evident a market is productive of a great deal of good. Each market day contributes to the town a good deal of money and this money comes from people living outside and attending the market. It is an effective means of contributing to the prosperity of any place.

Yours truly,
A. SEGUIN.

St. Therese, June, 18 8.

ST. JEROME, 7 June, 1888.

P. Rodrigue, Esq.

SIR—In reply to your letter received to-night, concerning the construction of a public market in your town, and asking me my opinion, my reply is that you ought not to hesitate at all, principally in the interest of trade. I was one of the first to agitate the question of a market at St. Jerome, and we succeede in establishing a market after a good deal of opposition. To day there is not a man, rich or poor, who is not satisfied. Our market days are days of commercial activity in town and we see as many as 200 carts and wagons loaded with produce on market days, composed principally of st anders. I must say that a market in a town like ours is necessary to facilitate and augment trade and commerce and attract strangers and is a source of profit to every one.

Yours truly,
CHAS. GODMER.

The following report from the Water Works Committee was then read and received on motion of coun. Hope, sec. by coun. Fraser.

GENTLEMEN:—

We, the undersigned Committe, appointed to consider the question of Water Works, beg leave to report,

1st. That your committee have met on several occasions, and obtained information from all available sources.

2nd. That in reference to the total expenditure required, your Committee report that a sum of $25,500 would be required, exclusive of the cost of purchase of the rights of the present Company.

The above amount is made up as follows:

Mr. Kennedy's estimate	$21.400
300 Service Pipes at $8.00 per Pipe	2,400
Engineering, Inspection, inclusive of plans, estimates, surveying, etc., 5 per cent of total cost	1,275
Incidental expenses	425
Total	25,500

The above estimates are based upon information furnished by Mr. Kennedy.

3rd. That supposing the total cost should be $30,000 including the purchase of the present works, an annual revenue of $2,100 would be required to pay the interest and sinking fund on a loan to defray said cost.

To this amount should be added about $1,000 for running expenses, making a total annual cost for each year of $3,100.

4th. That upon information obtained by the Town Officer, and communication with the Fire Underwriters Association, your committee believe that the annual reduction in Insurance premiums would be at least $3,000, or about sufficient to defray the cost of interest and sinking fund.

5th. That moreover your Committee believe that the revenue derived from water rates would amount to the sum of $4,000, as follows:

376 houses	$2,700
Hotels, livery stables, Factories, etc.	300
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000
Total	4,000

6th. Your Committee would draw attention to the surplus of $1,000 over the interest and sinking fund and that the interest and sinking fund is about equal to the amount of decrease in insurance rates.

And moreover, that two per cent. sinking fund will pay the total amount of $30,000 in twenty five years.

7th. That under these circumstances your Committee think it desirable to request the Mayor to issue a proclamation calling a public meeting of citizens for a discussion of the question. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FISH,
JOHN McRAE,
ANDREW BOA,
PHINEAS LANE,

Lachute, June 4th, 1888.

The Mayor was authorized to call a public meeting at as early a date as possible.

The following report was received from the Road Committee:

We the undersigned Road Committee having examined the streets, sidewalks and drains of the said Town beg to report and recommend the following improvements.

STREETS.

That Main St. from the Town line East to Mr. S. McKimmie's, and Bethany St. be rounded up and gravelled.

That the two tracks on Main St. from Bethany Corner to Jas. Raitt's be rounded up and the ground between the tracks be levelled and seeded down with grass seed or gravelled.

That the following streets be rounded up. The street from Barrons Bridge to West River Bridge known as the West River Road and continued on Chatham St. to Town line West, Millway St. from Fish's Bridge to Town line West, Princess Avenue from West River Bridge to the street passing near P. Lane's houses. Barron avenue from the Main St. to Grace St. and continued to the new Court House, Foundry St., Hugh St. from the Main St., to R. R., crossing.

That Clyde and Water Sts., be repaired and a new cover over the Drain on Clyde St.

SIDEWALKS.

5ft Sidewalk on the following Streets, on the Main St. commencing at the East line of Miss McKenzie's to Mr. Jousse's, North side, from Mr. Periard's to Bethany corner, on South side, Bethany Corner to J. Raitt's, excepting the property of P. Rodrigue, South side, and opposite the property of Messrs Jno. Hope, Robt. Creswell, and Dr. Smith, from East line of Messrs Dudderidge & Mitchell, to Mrs. Quinn's, and opposite Mr. Palliser's office and Mr. A. Mitchell's House, North side, from the Railroad crossing to Campbell's Bridge and continued on the out side of the Bridge, and opposite the property of Messrs Mathews, Bedard and Pratt, West Ward; sidewalk from Mr. Barron's yard crossing to the bridge raised and repaired, Mrs. Quinn's repaired, Mr. Ireland's occupied by Mr. Campbell repaired.

4ft sidewalk on East side Bethany St. from Main St. to South line of Mr. Joseph Davis. On Foundry St., on South side from Bethany St., to Barron Avenue and cross over to North side and continue to Main St.

On Barron Avenue from the Main St., to Grace St., and continued to the New Court House.

On Princess Avenue from Chatham St. to Fish's bridge to connect with Mr. Wilson's sidewalk, and continue from Mr. Wilsons to the street passing near Mr. Lane's houses. On Clyde St., to be continued from Mr. Boa's to Meikle St.

3 ft. side walks on Hugh St. from Main St. to Rail Road crossing, west side, on Water St. from Main St. to Meikle St., east side; on Bellingham St. from Main St. to Meible St, west side; on Meikle St. from Clyde St. to Bellingham St., south side; on street from Barron's Bridge to West River Bridge (known as the West River Road), and continued on Chatham St. to Town line west; on Millway St. from Fish's Bridge to the town line west; on James St. from Millway St. to Jas. Marshall's house, Charles St.; continue side walk from Mr. Newton's to Mr. Cruise's brick house on Main St.

We would also recommend that the Main Street be straightened opposite the property of Mr. R. G. Meikle, Corner of Main St. and Bethany St., and made the same width as the rest of the St. going westward, and also the widening of the same street from James Raitt's to Barron's Bridge. Also that the Main St. be widened on the south side from the Bethany Corner to east line of Mr. Emslie's, in a line with the front of the property known as the Burroughs property.

We would also request the Council to notify the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to put the street in proper shape at the R. R. crossing at the bridge.

DRAINS.

A box drain is required on Foundry St. from Mr. Thos. Wilson's to Barron Avenue.

The drain running in rear of Mr. Gobeille's to North River to be cleaned out.

The drain from Mr. Ireland's property passing Mr. Patenaude's on Millway St. to West River, to be deepened and cleaned out.

J. PATENAUDE,
PIERRE RODRIGUE
HUGH FRASER, Jr.

On motion of coun. Bedard, sec. by coun. Hope, it was received and discussed.

Moved by coun. Boa, sec. by coun. Bedard, that we decide on the necessary repairs required after reading the Road Committee's report, section by section. After some further talk the consideration of the report was laid over until next Friday evening.

A petition was received from Mr. D. Hamilton asking for exemption of taxes. Consideration on Friday next.

Coun. McRae enquired if any action had been taken to collect taxes in the town. The attorney replied that the declarations are drawn up and the writs will be issued in a few days.

A communication was received from the C. P. R. refusing to pay any taxes on the ground that a road subsidized by the Provincial Government is exempt from municipal taxation. The attorney was instructed to report thereon.

In the case of Burroughs vs. Corporation, for services rendered at Quebec. Councillor Patenaude moved, seconded by Councillor Boa that the action be contested and defended by the town attorney—Carried unanimously.

In the action by petition of J. Palliser for the rescinding of a resolution authorizing the appeal of the case of Burroughs vs. Corporation, moved by councillor McRae, seconded by councillor Boa, that Mr. Palliser's action be contested and defended by Mr. De Laronde.

YEAS.—The Mayor, Councillors McRae, Patenaude, Boa, and Rodrigue.

NAYS.—Councillors Lane, Fraser, Hope, and Bedard.

Moved by councillor Lane, seconded by councillor Hope that the Warden of the county be written by the Secretary-Treasurer requesting him to withdraw the action instituted by the County Council for the Court House tax, and if no favorable reply be received, that the Attorney contest the action.

Moved by councillor Fraser, seconded by councillor Hope, that a vote of thanks be tendered Wm. Owens M. P. P. for procuring books for the town—Carried.

On Motion of councillor Fraser, seconded by councillor Bedard, it was resolved to notify the C. P. R. authorities to put the crossing at the Court House into a state of repair.

Council adjourned until Friday evening next.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

DISTRICT NEWS.

OGDENSBURGH.

On Saturday night last a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Geo. Nichols jumped the gate onto the railway track. A passing freight struck and carried him along to the cattle guard at the Stonefield crossing into which he fell, and the locomotive completely severed his head from the body.

A meeting of the School Commissioners was held in the Stone School house last Saturday.

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. James Gill met with a painful accident on Saturday last in a peculiar manner. In order to frighten some crows away from his corn he placed some powder on a stone and set fire to it. In doing so the powder in the flask became ignited and exploded lacerating Mr. Gill's hand in a frightful manner. The hand was dressed by Dr. Christie in Lachute, where Mr. Gill at once went.

Rev. Mr. Howitt is the new Methodist minister appointed to this place.

Mrs. Kimbell a widow woman who resides on the 6th concession of Grenville, had two cows and two heifers killed with lightning on Wednesday last. She has the sympathy of the neighbourhood.

ST. PHILIPPE.

A destructive fire occured here on Friday last. The dwelling house of Mr. James Summerville was burnt to the ground. The fire was first noticed by Mr. Desjardin who at once gave the alarm to the inmates, but before any aid could be summoned the dread fiend had become master of the situation.

DALESVILLE.

It is said that certain events of great importance are about to occur here.

The fishing season is in full blast.

Several members of the Baptist Church home expressed their intention of going to the Baptist association to be held during this month.

The crops are somewhat backward this year, cold nights. During the past few days however they are looking better.

CARILLON.

The Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of the village of Carillon beg to return their sincere thanks to to W. Owens, Esq. M. P. P., for eight copies of the municipal code.

G. GERARD,
Sec.-Treas.

The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation, and made it the most effectual and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price $1.

SILK RIBBONS.

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give *double* the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten *newly* married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

IN HYMEN'S FETTERS.

In social circles, the event of the season was consummated on Wednesday afternoon last in Henry's Church, by the marriage of Mr. Lemuel C. Barron, second son of our worthy Registrar, Thomas Barron, Esq., to Miss Jeannie Todd. Notwithstanding the heavy storm which swept over the sky just previous to the ceremony, when the wedding party arrived at the church the sun burst forth in renewed splendour, a happy omen for the happiness and prosperity of the newly married pair. Miss Emma Christie presided at the organ. At a few minutes past three amid the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, the groom supported by Mr. Fred Cooke and Mr. R. Fraser, entered the church and approached the altar, immediately afterwards the bride entered upon the arm of Thomas Barron, Esq., with Miss Barron and Miss Harrie Barron as brides-maids. The bride was dressed in white china silk with *tulle* veil fastened with orange blossoms and looked more beautiful than can possibly be described. The brides-maids were dressed in white mull muslin with lace. Bride and brides-maids carried bequets of Lillies of the Valley. The church was handsomely decked in flowers. Rev. Wm. Forlong assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hiscocks, performed the short ceremony peculiar to the Presbyterian church, after which the happy husband and wife left the church and proceeded to the residence of Mr. T. Barron, where the guests were entertained to an afternoon tea by Mrs. Barron. Mayor Fish made a happy speech, full of congratulations and good wishes for the happy pair. Mr. and Mrs. Barron started for the station amidst a shower of rice and old shoes, leaving on the Eastern train for their honey moon trip. The presents were many and of great variety. *Pal mam qui meruit ferat.*

DIED

SIMPSON.—At Lachute, on the 7th June, 1888 Jane Dey, wife of Col. John Simpson, born 21st Feby., 1815, aged 73 years, a native of Banffshire, Scotland. The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

MARRIED.

BARRON—TODD.—At Henry's Church, Lachute, on Wednesday, June 6th, by the Rev. W. Forlong, assisted by the Rev. J. Hiscocks, uncle of the bride, Lemuel Cushing Barron, of Lachute, to Jeannie, daughter of the late William Todd, of Barrie, Ont.

PROCLAMATION.

A public meeting is hereby called for Tuesday evening, June 12th, at the hour of 7.30 p.m., in the Council room of Lachute, to take into consideration the question of a water supply for the town.

[Signed] JAMES FISH,
Mayor.

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.

R. T. MANLEY
West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,
Baby Carriages from $5.25 upwards.
FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.
Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.
H. FROST,
Manage

Look this Way!!

R. BANFORD HAS REDUCED THE PRICES of TWEEDS from 10 to 20 cents per yard for cash or ready pay.

Prices run from 40c. to $1.50.

If you want a new Spring Suit, call around and have a look at patterns and prices.

Ready-Made Coats $2.50 and upwards.

Ready-Made Suits from $5.50 to $7.00.

All lines of goods now very complete and all REDUCED for cash or ready pay

R. BANFORD,
WEST END CASH STORE.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December last, 1887. All parties indebted to the late firm will please settle the same with JAMES W. RAITT, at the old stand.

JAMES W. RAITT.
THOMAS R. RAITT.

Lachute, May 9th, 1888.

AN EVENING CALL.

A.—Good evening Miss B. I saw you pass two hours ago. What have you been doing in the Town all day?

B.—What have I been doing you ask? well, I have been shopping, and I tell you I have had a time of it.

A.—Come in and give us the news. What did you buy?

B.—Buy, oh! ever so many things. I only wanted a nice Dress, and you know all the merchants tell us in the WATCHMAN, that their place is the best to buy at, so I thought I would just go to them all and judge for myself, so that's what kept me so long.

A.—Well and where did you buy, as I want a dress in the worst way and will be glad to get the benefit of your experience?

B.—Oh, I tried all the stores in the Town and found the nicest things by all odds in Meikle & Co's, and not only the nicest but the cheapest too, so I bought my dress from them and if you want one you may save yourself the trouble of running round, as I can assure you they have a very fine lot of goods.

A.—Would you mind opening your parcel and let me see your dress?

B.—Certainly, I'll shew you, as I think it is just lovely and I would like to know how you like it. It is a new material they call it *soleil* that's French you know, and means something about the Sun. Just see how it shines, is it not splendid

A.—Well now that is pretty. What did that cost and, oh my, what beautiful trimmings and Button's, dont they just match the dress so nicely.

B.—Well, I paid a dollar a yard for it, but see how wide it is. It is well worth a dollar I think it more economical to buy something good when you do buy a dress. It gives so much satisfaction. Then see this Bustle a real good one will make the dress sit well.

A.—Oh! you have been buying Boots too! what nice ones, how neat they are and they look as if they would wear well. Have they any more just like these?

B.—Oh, yes they have a very large stock of Boots & Shoes and I find them much cheaper than I ever got them before, and see those Gloves to match the Dress, only 40c. There is a nice print and I only paid 10 cents a yard. And are not these Handkerchiefs very pretty? I almost bought a parasol to match the dress, too, they have such nice ones at Meikle & Co's, only my money ran out, so I must wait, but I'm going to go to coax Pa into giving me some more money, as I saw so many nice things at Meikle & Co's, I want to go back there again soon. Now I must go as I have to get Tea ready. My is not that Tea at 4 pound for a dollar, just very nice?

A.—Well yes their Tea at 4 pound for a Dollar is really a very good Tea, call in when you are passing this way—goodbye.

CENTRE WARD
MEAT EMPORIUM
BOA'S BLOCK,
Where you will always find FRESH MEATS of all kinds, HAMS, SMOKED BACON, a special line of BONELESS DRY SALT BACON, also CANNED GOODS of different varieties. We also keep the same stock in our old establishment at the West End.
Orders received by telephone and delivered immediately.
A. G. McARTUR & Co.
38 tf.

PLASTERING.
—James W. Cottingham, Plasterer, begs to announce that he will keep on hand, for sale, in Lachute Town, Finishing Lime of the best quality, and is now prepared to take contracts for Plastering, furnishing lime or not, as the parties wish.
☞Have just received a CAR LOAD OF BARREL LIME. Parties wishing for it can be furnished at a low figure. Parties wishing to see him can do so by calling at Rodrigue's Hotel Lachute.
Lachute, 30th March, 1888. 31 1y

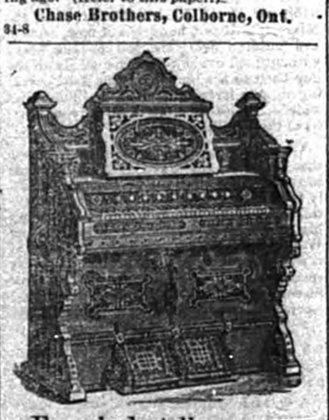
FARM FOR SALE.
Situated three miles from Lachute Post-Office, one mile from Saw and Grist mill, contains over 100 acres of land, about 90 acres well improved, the rest in good standing timber. Also a good spring with water in house, a good sugar bush, good house, first class out buildings, well watered, with running stream. Will sell with or without stock. For further particulars, Apply to
DAVID STALKER Jr.,
Lachute, P. Q.

WANTED.
FIVE THOUSAND BIRCH LOGS at Lachute Mills. Apply to P. Campbell, R. Banford, or J. Newton who will pay $1.50 a standard, cash every time. All kinds of Hardwood.
Also all kinds of rough and planed lumber for sale at
R. BANFORD'S

WANTED.
A PARTNER to purchase a half interest in "THE LACHUTE SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY." Apply to the Undersigned,
A. CHAPMAN.

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

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Either Salary or Commission. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers, Colborne, Ont.
34-8



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.

NEW GOODS!
We have just received and are opening out our
Spring & Summer Goods
IN THE SHAPE OF
PAINTS, WORK BOXES, WAX DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, SHELL GOODS, RATTLES, TOYS, MONEY BOXES, DRESSING CASES, SURPS, HORSES, SOLID BALLS, MUGS, TRUMPETS, CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS, FRUIT PLATES, LADIES' COMBINED NEEDLE CASE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS AND CANES, POST OFFICE STAMPS, &c. &c.
RECEIPT BOOKS, SCRIBNER'S LOG BOOK, CONVERSATION CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, BLOCKS, FANCY BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PICTURE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.
MUSIC.
FIDDLES, BOAS AND ROSIN, ACCORDIANS SHEET MUSIC, &c. &c.
R. W. KERR.

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

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.
Ste. Scholastique, P. Q.
Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-1ly.

H. & C. de SALIBURY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
LACHUTE.
—OFFICE OVER—
BANK MEIKLE & WALKER.

FORTIER & FORREST
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

TO LET.
FROM 1st. APRIL.
Store and Dwelling in Meikle's block, opposite Post Office one of the best business stands in town. Apply
R. G. MEIKLE



R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOSUE
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

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
LACHUTE.
Just on hand, beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, and
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES SOLD AT COST PRICE.
—Come and judge for yourselves.—

Lachute Furniture Company.
BED ROOM SUITS
—FROM—
$15.00 Upwards.
WIRE MATRASSES
—FROM—
$3.50 Upwards.
PARLOUR SUITS
—IN—
Hair Cloth & Plush.
ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE
—AT—
MODERATE PRICES.
PICTURE FRAMES
a speciality.
GIVE ME A CALL AND INSPECT MY
—SPRING STOCK.—
JNO. S. RIDDELL,
HOPE'S BLOCK
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.

COAL!
PARTIES wishing for STOVE COAL will do well to apply to
M. D. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews,
from whom they can get their coal cheaper than from any other party. Mr. Simpson has purchased a large quantity, and therefore procured it much cheaper than it can be bought for in small quantities. The coal can either be delivered in St. Andrews or elsewhere.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

PREPAID.

Express charges prepaid on all orders amounting to five dollars and over.

The best interests of distant customers are closely studied. As a matter of honor the very best value and newest goods are always selected to fill their orders. In many cases country customers buy better than if they were making their purchases personally.

POSTAGE PREPAID

Postage prepaid on Gloves at 55c and over to any part of Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear

Letter orders from all parts of Canada, including Victoria, B. C., and Halifax N. S., have been filled for our special make of Ladies' White Cotton Underwear.

S. CARSLEY.

Boys usually wear out two pairs of pants to one coat. S. Carsley has a special lot of Boos' Knickerbockers to meet this emergency.—*Post.*

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear

Includes Chemises, Light Dresses Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers. in all of these we can invariably suit the purchasers. Come or mail your orders to

S. CARSLEY'S.

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear

Always on hand a full supply of English American and Canadian makes of White Cotton Underwear in sizes to fit any figure.

S. CARSLEY.

One cannot help being favorably impressed by the choice display of fancy goods for fancy work, special attractions and prices at S. Carsley's during the Kermesse.—*Copied.*

Ladies' Parachutes
Ladies' Parachutes
Ladies' Parachutes

Ladies' Parachutes of all styles, qualities and prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Parachutes
Ladies' Parachutes
Ladies' Parachutes

Parachutes in all shades of Shot Silks ready-made and made to order. all qualities.

Ladies' Parasols
Ladies' Parasols
Ladies' Parasols

Ladie's Black Satin Parasols with lace trimming, lined in all colors.

S. CARSLEY'S.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

LOCAL.

DENTISTRY.

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

We acknowledge, with thanks, a piece of Lem's wedding cake.

Mr. McCoy has commenced building operations on his property next to Mr. Emsley's.

The C. P. R. authorities say it was not a passing train that frightened Mr. Geigers' horses.

During the gale on Wednesday the felt which was being put on Mrs. McKenzie's house was completely torn off.

DUST.—Tuesday last was a windy day, and as a result the main street resembled a blizzard of dust, or rather sand, which was blown into the eyes of all wayfarers.

A young cow belonging to Mr. H. Hammond, was killed while crossing the track at Hammond's crossing, on Tuesday evening last, by the 6.16 express going west.

After a very impressive sermon in the Baptist church last Sunday by the Rev. J. Higgins, the ordinance of Baptism was administered to four candidates.

"LANDMARKS".—Mr. Geo. McMartin, D. L. S., has been making during the past few days a complete survey of Mayor Fish's property, and that sold lately to Messrs Jno. & P. Campbell.

This is leap year, and notwithstanding the fact marriages are numerous. The services of Mr. Hope as caterer has been called into requisition three times during the past week.

Rev. Wm. Blair has been appointed to succeed the Rev. W. Armstrong as pastor of the Methodist church in Lachute. Mr, Armstrong goes to Huntingdon.

On Wednesday about 1.30 p.m., a terrific storm of wind and rain passed over here, accompanied by thunder and lightening several trees were blown down and telegraph poles injured.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—Mr. Owens, M.C.P., will present a bill entitled "An act confirming a certain deed of lease made by the city of Montreal to the Royal Victoria hospital.

At a meeting of the Lachute Gun Club held on Monday evening the 1st inst., in Mr. Boals, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Dr. Smith; Vice-President, T. Jousse; Secretary Treasurer, Andrew Boa; Captain, John Earle.

SWIMMING.—As the summer season advances many of our boys want to indulge in a bath, There is no objection to their doing so, but they should be prohibited from doing so within sight of our Main street. There are two ways to prevent, this one is to keep the Town Officer running up and down the banks of the river, arrest, convict and punish all offenders. The other way is to put up by means of a few coarse boards a swimming place, at a very small cost, thereby removing the cause of this nuisance.

PARISH COUNCIL.—The Parish Council met on Monday afternoon last, Mayor Dunbar presiding, Couns. McOuat, Geo. Morrison, T. Morrison, W. Smith, Jas. Gordon and Earle were present. Complaint was made by Mr. Jas. Armstrong because of his appointment as road inspector, Mr, Paul Smith was appointed in his place. Mr. Thomas Black was appointed road Inspector vice the late Mr. Bilsden. The council proceeded with the revision of the Valuation Roll, which was continued until the next regular meeting. The council then adjourned.

The many friends of the late Mrs. Simpson will be painfully surprised at the announcement of her death, which occurred on Thursday, (yesterday) morning. Mrs. Simpson was born on the 21st of February, 1815, in Banffshire, Scotland. The funeral takes place at two o'clock on Saturday, from her late residence to the First Presbyterian Church.

CHANGE OF TIME.—A special train passed through Lachute on Sunday morning last distributing a new time table. The change only affects the evening trains, which cross here and leave as follows. Going west, 6.16 p. m.; going east, 5.10 p. m. Lachute is now a flag station for the morning express going west. However, as this train has never been known to be without either passengers for, or passengers from Lachute, it will always stop.

We regret the omission in last weeks issue of the name of Rev. Mr. Sanders as one of the examiners appointed for conducting the examinations in Lachute Academy. Our figures of last week were in slight error. The following is the corrected list: Grade II, Model, 12. Grade I, Academy, 27. Grade II, Academy, 8. Candidates for A. A., 9. Total 56. We regret this fact the more, for the reason that our local contemporary has fallen into the same error. Of course no one would charge him with stealing, but such coincidents are striking. We would also correct a statement which appeared in these columns two weeks ago, and which strangely enough, appeared also in our contemporary, viz., that Mr. McCrimmon was the Baptist student stationed at Grenville for the summer. It should have read Mr. Frith.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Ireland and Blanche arrived in Lachute Saturday last on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. F[illegible]

Rev. A. Whiteside was in Lachute Wednesday last.

Dr. McConnell of Montreal was here Wednesday and photographed some very pretty scenes with a camera he brought.

Rev. J. V. MacDowell paid a flying visit to Lachute last Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Harris of Arundel, attended the Deanery meeting last Wednesday.

A. Pridham, Esq., Warden, was in Lachute Wednesday last.

Mrs. Lemuel Cushing, Mrs L Cushing, Jr, Mr. Thomas Cushing and wife, Mr Fred Cushing and Mr Walter Cushing of Montreal visited our town last Wednesday attending the wedding of Mr. L. C. Barron.

Mr. Fitz Ward and wife left here last Monday for Buckingham, where he intends taking charge of the branch road from the station to the village.

G. J. Walker Esq., is indisposed through a severe cold.

Mrs Green, *nee* Miss Mary Frances Hills is in Lachute on a short visit.

We noticed Mr. Felix Bigrow, of Arundel, taking the tram Wednesday morning to visit his friends in Upper Canada and various parts of the United States, We wish him great success on his tour.

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. B. 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.

ICE CRAM! ICE CREAM!

—AT—

HOPE'S.

The season is now open and our patrons may depend on getting a pure delicious ICE CREAM.

BEVERAGES—SODA WATER, drawn from Tufts Artic Soda Fountain, Cool and Refreshing. Ginger Ale. Lemonade. Ginger Beer. Cider.

CAKE—A full assortment of Cake. Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Rice Cake, Lady's Fingers, etc., etc.

BREAD—The only place to get a good loaf of Bread.

CANDY—Our Candy is absolutely pure. A fine assortment.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner.

BRANCH STORE, WEST END LACHUTE.

Senator Schultz is to succeed Mr. Aikens as lieutenant governor of Manitoba.

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 Ashma 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 ochester N. Y.*

It is announced that the petition against the return of Mr. S. B. Burdett, M. P. for East Hastings, has been withdrawn.

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellant appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

At Montreal the funeral of the late Senator Ferrier took place Saturday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The pallbearers were Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Wm. Dawson, Joseph Hickson, L. J. Sergeant, J. H. R. Molson, S. Finley, T. D. Hood and Rev. Dr. Cornish.

SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted a General Servant, apply to

MRS. SANDERS,
Lachute.

The writ for a new election in Picton county has been issued. Nomination is to take place on the 15th and polling on the 22nd of June. It is not known whether Mr. Tupper will be opposed or not.

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.

TWO MORE KNIGHTS.—The Queen has been pleased to add two more Canadians to the list of Knights Bachelor, Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of University College, Toronto, and Mr. Justice Galt, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Toronto.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

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.

One of the heaviest fires, accompanied by the greatest loss, that has occured in Ottawa for years broke out on Thursday, by which the box stoock factory of Eernes & Co., at the Chaudiere, was totally destroyed as well as considerable other valuable property.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

It is stated on the best authority that Mr. Hugh Mackay has accepted the seat in the Legislative Council left vacant by the death of Hon. James Ferrier.

Do not take quinine for malarial disorders Ayers Ague Cure contains none, nor any other injurious ingredient. This preapration if taken strictly in accordance with directions, is warranted to cure all malarial diseases.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St.

Montreal Business College

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 186

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,
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IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
IRON ROLLER
GRUBBERS
ARUNDLE HARROWS
PLOUGHS (Wilkinson and other makes.)
SEEDERS, FANNING MILLS, (the old standard "Mackenzie Mill" and the "Chatham Fanning Mill" the best Mill in Canada, as can be proved by hundreds of testimonials.) STEEL HARROWS, LUMBER WAGGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

—ALSO—

Parts for any kind of machines or goods sold by me. The goods sold by me are from the best manufacturers in Canada.

T. STUART,

LACHUTE, March 30th, 1888. 64tf.

FOR SALE.

The property facing the new Court House, being a corner lot and well situated in the centre of the town. House new and finished inside. Apply by letter or personally to the proprietor

G. W. BURCH,
26-2m Lachute.

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.

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. F. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

The Wimbledon team, for 1881 will sail for England by the Sarmatian on the 21st inst.

Buy your Hosiery at S. Carsley's, where you get best quality at lowest prices.



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.

While thanking my many patrons for their past patronage, I would request those owing me for a settlement of their accounts this month.

WANTED AT ONCE a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horse shoeing preferred.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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.

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.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
—AT THE—
WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

—10!—

We have just received a new consignment of

THE LATEST STYLES
IN SPRING CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF
GENTS FROCK COATS and SUITS in best BLACK ENGLISH CLOTH.
SACQUE COATS & SUITS in BLACK,
SCOTCH,
CANADIAN, and
FANCY MILTON TWEE
FROM $6.00 UP TO . . $19.00
CHILDREN FANCY BRAIDED SUITS
ONLY $2.50
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES.
BRICK and NEW BURNT LIME constantly on hand and at low figures.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
WEST END FISH'S BRIDGE.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Court House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpent. Would make a good building for a Factory for the manufacture of Shirts or Shoes, and, could be divided into two or three good building lots fronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

Be Convinced

That F. X. BERTRAND'S is the best place to buy your DRY GOODS.

As my stock is now complete and well selected TWEEDS and GENTS FURNISHINGS.

HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY, PAINTS,
OILS and VARNISHES.
GROCERIES,
CANNED FRUITS & MEATS,
COARSE SALT and FINE BUTTER SALT. Home made Butter Tubs.

Highest prices paid for farm produce. Orders by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention and prompt delivery from the Crooked Sign Store, West End, Lachute.

Meat Market.

I wish to return thanks to my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same, and also intimate that I have moved to my new shop, three doors east of Bethany Road, where I will always be found. I keep constantly on hand in addition to fresh & salt meats, a large stock of all kinds of canned fish and meats and canned fruits, ham, rolled Bacon, Lard, &c., trusting for a further continued share of your esteemed patronage.

Parcels delivered to all parts of the Town free of charge at short notice.

I remain yours &c.,
JOHN STEWART,
Butcher.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS

—AT—

FRASER BROS.

SEED DRILLS.

Noxon's New Steel Frame Hoosier.

THE ONLY DRILL that deposits the grain an even depth in loose and hard soil.

THE ONLY DRILL in which the hoes can be instantly changed to sow the desired depth without stopping the team.

THE ONLY DRILL having a feed which actually and correctly measures the grain and grass seed sown.

THE ONLY DRILL made which can be changed from drilling to broadcasting, or vice versa, in less than a minute.

FOR SALE AT THE SIGN OF THE SAW.

ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, 25 April, 1888.



THOMAS STUART
LACHUTE,

Is selling this splendid new Harrow in large numbers, and has also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, Farm and Express WAGGONS, at low prices and easy terms, and is General Agent for R. J. LATIMER, Montreal

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TAILOR'S
NOTICE.

Just received a full spring stock of

TWEEDS

of all the latest patterns and designs of English, French, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and Panting goods.

I have also added to my stock of Men's Furnishings what has long been a felt need—a place to get a good Hat. I have just received a large stock of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS

OF ALL SORTS—ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES & SHADES.

Your inspection is invited to these goods.

A. J. PERIARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & HABERDASHER.

Lachute, March 1st, 1888.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD,
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

CHAS. GEIGERS



COFFINS, SASHES, GLOVES AND GENERAL FUNERAL FURNISHINGS. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to anything before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
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PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin, & Son
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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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.

ROLLED OATS

FOR SALE

—AT—

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL.

THE THREAD OF LIFE; OR, SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER IV.—BURIDAN'S ASS.

For a minute the two girls stood in breathless suspense: then Warren Relf, cutting in behind with the yawl, flung out a coil of rope in a ring towards Hugh with true seafaring dexterity so that it struck the water straight in front of his face flat like a quoit, enabling him to grasp it and haul himself in without the slightest difficulty. The help came in the nick of time, yet most inopportunely. Hugh would have given worlds just then to be able to disregard his proffered aid, and to swim ashore by the tree in lordly independence without extraneous assistance. It is grotesque to throw yourself wildly in, like a hero or a Leander, and then have to be tamely pulled out again by another fellow. But he recognised the fact that the struggle was all in vain, and that the interests of English literature and of a well-known insurance office in which he held a small life policy, imperatively demanded acquiescence on his part in the friendly rescue. He grasped the rope with a very bad grace indeed, and permitted Relf to haul him, hand over hand, to the side of the *Mud-Turtle*.

Yet, as soon as he stood once more on the yawl's deck, dripping and unpicturesque in his clinging clothes, but with honour safe, and the lost hat now clasped tight in his triumphant right hand, it began to occur to him that, after all, the little adventure had turned out in its way quite as romantic, not to say effective, as could have been reasonably expected. He forgave himself his wet and unbecoming attire, as he handed the hat, with as graceful a bow as circumstances permitted, from the yawl's side to Winifred Meysey, who stretched out her hands, all blushes and thanks and apologetic regrets, from the [illegible] poplar by the edge to receive [illegible] withou[illegible] [illegible]nts.—Miss Meysey, I'm [illegible] spoiled.—Put her about now, [illegible] run up quick. I don't mind how soon I get to Whitestrand."

Warren Relf headed the yawl round with the wind, and they ran merrily before the stiff breeze up stream towards the village.

"O Elsie," cried Winifred, "it was so grand! Wasn't it just magnificent of him to jump in like that after my poor old straw! I never saw anything so lovely in my life. Exactly like the sort of things one reads about in novels!"

Elsie smiled a more sober smile of maturer appreciation. "Hugh's always so," she answered, with proprietary pride in her manly and handsome and chivalrous cousin.

The men made their way up stream to Whitestrand, and landed at last, with an easy run, beside the little hithe. At the village inn—the *Fisherman's Rest*, by W. Stunnaway—Hugh Massinger, in spite of his disreputable dampness, soon obtained comfortable board and lodgings, on Warren Relf's recommendation. Relf was in the habit of coming to Whitestrand frequently, and was "well be-known," as the landlord remarked, to the entire village, children included, so that any of his friends were immediately welcome at the quaint old public-house by the water's edge.

"I'll change my clothes in a jiffy," the poet said to his friend as he leapt ashore, "and be back with you at once, a new creature."

In ten minutes he emerged again, as he had predicted, in the front room, another man—an avatar of glory—resplendent in a light-brown velveteen coat and Rembrandt cap, that served still more obviously than ever to emphasise the full nature and extent of his poetical pretensions. It was a coat that a laureate might have envied and dreamt about. The man who could carry such a coat as that could surely have written the whole of the *Divina Commedia* before breakfast, and tossed off a book or two of *Paradise Lost* in a brief interval of morning leisure.

"Awfully pretty girl, that," he said as he entered, and drummed on the table with impatient forefinger for the expected steak; "the little one, I mean, of course—not my cousin. Fair, too. In some ways I prefer them fair. Though dark girls have more go in them, after all, I fancy; for dark and true and tender is the North, according to Tennyson. But fair or dark, North or South, like Horniman's teas, they're 'all good alike,' if you take them as assorted. And she's charmingly fresh and youthful and naive."

"She's pretty, certainly," Warren Relf replied with a certain amount of unusual stiffness apparent in his manner; "but not anything like so pretty, to my mind, or so graceful either, as your cousin, Miss Challoner."

"Oh, Elsie's well enough in her own way, no doubt," Hugh went on with a smile of expansive admiration. "I like them all in their own way. I'm nothing, indeed, if not catholic and eclectic. On the whole, one girl's much the same as another, if only she gives you the true poetic thrill. But the other—Miss Meysey, now—who's she, I wonder?—Good name, Meysey. It sounds like money, and it suggests daisy. There was a Meysey a banker in the strand, you know—not very daisy-like, that, is it?—and another who did something big in the legal way—a judge, I fancy. He doubtless sat on the royal bench of British Themis with immense applause (which was instantly suppressed), and left his family a pot of money. Meysey—lazy—crazy—hazy. None of them'll do, you see, for a sonnet but daisy.—How many more Miss Meyseys are there, if any? I wonder. And if not, has she got a brother? So pretty a girl deserves to have tin. If I were a childless, rich old man, I think I'd incontinently establish and endow her, just to improve the beauty and the future of the race, on the strictest evolutionary and Darwinian principles."

"Her father's the Squire here," Warren Relf replied, with a somewhat uneasy glance at Hugh, shot sideways. "He lords the manor and a great deal of the parish. Wyville Meysey's his full name. He's rich, they say, tolerably rich still; though a big slice of the estate south of the river has been swallowed up by the sea, or buried in the sand, or otherwise disposed of. But north of the river they say he's all right. That's his place, the house in the fields, just up beyond the poplar. I daresay you didn't notice it as we passed, for it's built low—Elizabethan, half-hidden in the trees. All the big houses along the East Coast are always planned rather squat and flat, to escape the wind, which runs riot here in the winter. The old gentleman's connected with the bankers in the Strand—some sort of a cousin or other, more or less distantly removed, I fancy."

"And the sons?" Hugh asked with evident interest, tracking the subject to its solid kernel.

"The sons? There are none. They had one once, I believe—a dragoon or hussar—but he was shot, out soldiering in Zululand or somewhere; and his daughter's now the sole living representative of the entire family."

"So she's an heiress!" Hugh inquired, getting warmer at last, as children say at Hide and seek."

"Ye-es. In her way—no doubt, an heiress—Not a very big one I suppose, but still what one might fairly call an heiress. She'll have whatever's left to inherit.—You seem very anxious to know all about her."

"Oh, one naturally likes to know where one stands—before committing one's self to anything foolish," Hugh murmured placidly. "And in this wicked world of ours, where heiresses are scarce—and actions for breach of promise painfully common—one never knows beforehand where a single false step may happen to land one. I've made mistakes before now in my life; I don't mean to make another one through insufficient knowledge, if I can help it."

He took up a pen that lay before him upon the table of the little sitting-room and began drawing idly with it some curious characters on the back of an envelope he pulled from his pocket. Relf sat and watched him in silence.

Presently, Massinger began again. "You're very much shocked at my sentiments, I can see," he said quietly, as he glanced with approval at his careless hieroglyphics.

Relf drew his hand over his beard twice. "Not so much shocked as grieved, I think," he replied after a moment's pause.

"Why grieved?"

"Well, because, Massinger, it was impossible for any one who saw her this morning to doubt that Miss Challoner is really in love with you."

Hugh went on fiddling with the pen and ink and the envelope nervously. "You think so?" he asked, with some eagerness in his voice, after another short pause. "You think she really likes me?"

"I don't merely think so," Relf answered with confidence; "I'm absolutely certain of it—as sure as I ever was of anything. Remember, I'm a painter, and I have a quick eye. She was deeply moved when she saw you come. It meant a great deal to her.—I should be sorry to think you would pay fast and loose with any girl's affections."

"It's not the girl's affections I play fast loose with," Massinger retorted lazily. "I deeply regret to say it's very much more my own I trifle with. I'm not a fool; but my one weak point is a too susceptible disposition. I can't help falling in love—really in love—not merely flirting—with any nice girl I happen to be thrown in with. I write her a great many pretty verses; I send her a great many charming notes; I say a great many foolish things to her; and at the time I really mean them all. My heart is just at that precise moment the theatre of a most agreeable and unaffected flutter. I think to myself, 'This time, it's serious.' I look at the moon, and feel sentimental. I apostrophise the fountains, meadows, valleys, and groves to forebode not any [illegible] our loves. And then I [illegible] and reflect calmly, in the solitude of my own chamber, what a precious fool I've been—for, of course, the girl's always a penniless one—I've never had the luck or the art yet to captivate an heiress; and when it comes to breaking it all off, I assure you it costs me a severe wrench, a wrench that I wish I was sensible enough to foresee or adequately to guard against, on the prevention-better-than-cure principle."

"And the girl?" Relf asked, with a growing sense of profound discomfort, for Elsie's face and manner had instantly touched him.

"The girl," Massinger replied, putting a finishing stroke or two to the queer formless sketch he had scrawled upon the envelope, and fixing it up in the frame of a cheap lithograph that hung from a nail upon the wall opposite; "well, the girl probably regrets it also, though not, I sincerely trust, so profoundly as I do. In this case, however, it's a comfort to think Elsie's only a cousin. Between cousins there can be no harm, you will readily admit, in a little innocent flirtation."

"It's more than a flirtation to her, I'm sure," Relf answered, with a dubious shake of his head. "She takes it all *au grand serieux*.—I hope you don't mean to give her one of these horrid wrenches you talk so lightly about?—Why, Massinger, what on earth is this? I—I didn't know you could do this sort of thing!"

He had walked across carelessly, as he paced the room, to the lithograph in whose frame the poet had slipped the back of his envelope, and he was regarding the little addition now with eyes of profound astonishment and wonder. The picture was a coarsely executed portrait of a distinguished statesman, reduced to his shirt-sleeves, and caught in the very act of felling a tree; and on the scrap of envelope, in exact imitation of the right honourable gentleman's own familiar signature, Hugh had written in bold free letters the striking inscription, "W. E. Gladstone."

The poet laughed. "Yes, it's not so bad," he said, regarding it from one side with parental fondness. "I can imitate anybody's hand at sight.—Look here, for example; here's your own." And taking another scrap of paper from a bundle in his pocket, he wrote, with rapid and practised mastery, "Warren H. Relf" on a corner of the sheet in the precise likeness of the printer's own large and flowing handwriting.

Relf gazed over his shoulder in some surprise, not wholly unmingled with a faint touch of alarm. "I'm an artist, Massinger," he said slowly, as he scanned it close; "but I couldn't do that, no, not if you were to pay me for it, in heaven above, or earth beneath, or the waters that are under the earth; but I couldn't make a decent facsimile of another man's autograph.—And, do you know, on the whole I'm awfully glad that I could never possibly learn to do it."

Massinger smiled a languid smile. "In the hands of the foolish," he said, addressing his soul to the beefsteak which had at last arrived, "no doubt such abilities are liable to serious abuse."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

On Mormonism.

Of Mormonism as a national danger much that is superficial and idle is spoken and written. The Mormons are sober, industrious and thrifty, and their acceptance of polygamy is our only grievance against them. But polygamy, beyond all question, we need not fear at all. Even among the Mormons it exists in comparatively few instances. It is a barbarous institution, and is found only where women are held in the bondage of ignorance and servitude. No man who has regard for his peace or comfort would think of having two wives in a country in which women have become so intelligent and independent that the only safe way of living happily with even one is to be humble and obedient.—[Bishop Spalding in the March Forum.

Dishorned Cattle.

William Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.—We are getting the fruits I said would surely come. One stockman had 60 cows dishorned, and in seven weeks the milk fell from thirteen to nine pounds, and he says that many of them are ruined altogether. I know of quite a number of animals whose heads are nearly rotted off. Five absolutely *breathe* through the enlarged apertures whence the horns came off. I know of 27 animals which were dishorned; five of them came near dying, two did die, and all the rest degenerated. There is no doubt of the prepotent powers of both cows and bulls being injuriously affected by dishorning. I challenge any educated veterinarian in the country as to whether or not the vital forces are destroyed to a great extent. The whole animal economy suffers by the cruel practice.

Rich People.

Doubtless the Vanderbilts could command within twenty-four hours more money than any other family; and perhaps Mr. Russell Sage could command in two hours more money than any other single person; and perhaps the capital of the Rothschilds is larger than that of any other family, but not so easily to be realized. The Vanderbilts, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, the Astors, the Goelets, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, Sidney Dillon and many others are each worth over $5,000,000.

Undecided.

The Danish Exhibition at South Kensington, London, will, it is expected, be inaugurated on the 14 inst. In order to be in keeping with the verbal atrocities of the "Fisheries," the "Healtheries," the "Colinderies," and the "Inventories," this is to be called the "Daneries," and the Italian exhibition the "Romanzies." By the way, what will they call the Irish exhibition, which opens on the 4th of June?—[Mail.

FARM.

[illegible] PLANTING

CABBAGE.—One had better buy the few plants he will require for the early crop than attempt to raise them from seed, unless he has hot beds or chooses to raise the plants for the pleasure of growing them. They should be set in the ground about the 20th of April. Winter cabbages can be raised from seed sown in open ground between the 10th and 20th of June.

THE TOMATO.—Tomato plants should be set out about the first of June; the ground should have been made very rich, and if it is kept free from weeds no further attention will be required. Just before frost the vine may be taken up with all the earth that can be kept adhering to the root, and transferred to the cellar, where all the full grown tomatoes not already picked will ripen.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.—These cannot be planted until settled, mild weather, say from the 20th of May until the 1st of June. Four plants in a hill, with hills four feet apart each way, is as close as they should be grown, as they require plenty of light and air. Limas and sievas being very tender should not be planted before June 1st, For shell beans, the best kinds are large white lima, and pole horticultural. Either the black wax pole or Indian chief is an excellent snap or string bean. The dwarf kinds are far superior for the latter use to the pole beans.

THE BEET.—It requires a deep, sandy loam; should be sown as early as the ground is in good working order, and the plants, as soon as well up, should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart for the early crop. Sowing for the winter crop should be about July 1st or a little earlier. Less thinning will be proper than for the early crop. Four to five inches will be narrow enough. The early Bastian and Dewing's early turnip are standards for both early and late crops. Beet tops used as greens are by many preferred to dandelion or spinach; the Swiss chard or silver beet is grown entirely for this purpose. It sends out fresh sprouts continuously during the season, no matter how often cut off.

CLASSIFICATION OF GRASSES.

The grasses, for convenience, may be ranged in two general divisions. The first division comprises all the true grasses or plants with long, simple, narrow leaves and a long sheath divided to the base which seems to clasp the stem; or, rather, through which the stem appears to pass.

The artificial grasses are mostly leguminous plants with a few stems which are cultivated and used like the grasses, although they do not properly belong to that family. The clovers of all varieties, the alfalfa, etc., belong to this latter class.

In general, grasses ought to be cut not long after the time of flowering, for although there is a great deal of nourishment in the ripe seed, it is hardly enough to make up for the loss in the stalks and leaves, which are most valuable before the soluble materials, such as starch, gum and sugar, are gradually changed into woody fiber.

The best known remedy for the currant worm, which infests both currant and gooseberry bushes, is said to be white hellebore. Now, white hellebore is an altogether different drug from black hellebore, so remember and use the former. The cheapest and easiest mode of application is to mix the hellebore in water. Place a heaping tablespoonful of the powder in a dish; and gradually a quart of boiling water, stirring all the while to make certain that the hellebore is thoroughly saturated. Turn this mixture into a pailful of cold water, stir well and apply with a garden syringe or ordinary watering pot. The object is to wet every leaf; make two applications, a few days apart. While white hellebore is poisonous, there is little or no danger from its use, as above directed.

The chances are that before the fruit is ripe enough to eat the rains will have washed off all traces of the hellebore, and should any remain on the clusters the fruit will present a soiled appearance and be rejected in consequence.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Strawberries do not anymore seem to bring the large prices of former years, says the Orchard and Garden. We must economise someway. But the attempt to save in the manure account is like trying to make the dairy business pay by withholding the grain rations from the cows. High cultivation and high feeding is the only thing that can make strawberry culture profitable in a dull market.

An English strawberry grower uses oil meal and woodashes spread about the plants and worked into the soil, and recommends it as a clean fertilizer for strawberries. No weeds in that manure.

The composting of coarse manure, even for a period of one or two years, will not destroy the vitality of half the weed seeds in it.

Considerable heat in fermenting manure may kill most of the weed seeds in it, but it also and always impairs the value of the manure.

NOTES.

Prune any time the weather is fit and keep the knife sharp.

For fertilizing purposes there is no more valuable form of potash than wood ashes.

Be sure and plant good seed potatoes even if the seed be costly. But do not plant too many acres.

Good roads are the most obvious marks of advanced civilization, and are essential to general prosperity.

The hen that is active, scratches vigorously, and seems anxious to be always searching for food, is usually the one that is a good layer.

Dwarf pears and cherries often yield a good crop the second year after planting, but for the after good of the trees such early bearing, in large quantities, should be discouraged.

Sow more clover. Sow it with the spring grain where you do not intend to lay the field down for mowing. Clover will smother other weeds that would otherwise mature their seeds with the grain, and will make a good crop to plough in.

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture beans are generally planted in rows, 18 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture in drills wider apart, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Running beans are planted in hills two or three feet apart.

The *Poultry Record* gives this method of liming eggs for long keeping: To one pint of salt and one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold put it in stone jars. Then with a dish let your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills with the fluid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell be cracked the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh, keep covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for a year.

Keep your cows comfortably housed. Keep salt before them at all times. See that they get all the water they want at least twice a day. Water warmed to 55 at 60 deg will save feed and increase the milk supply. Feed regularly both as to time and quantity. Mild regularly and with no undue haste or rudeness. Strain the milk away as soon as possible in a cool place. Skim after about twenty-four hours, and put the cream in a moderately warm place to sour; stir thoroughly three or four times a day. Churn at 60 deg.

The farmers in the Eastern States are applying themselves more and more to dairying. According to the third volume, just issued, of the Massachusetts census, taken in 1885, that State produced in that year agricultural products of the value of $47,750,000. Hay is an important crop. Between 1875 and 1885 the quantity of milk produced rose from 36,898,189 to 72,628,723 gallons, very nearly doubling. The production of butter in the same period increased nearly 2,600,000 pounds. The egg crop was more than doubled between 1675 and 1885. The increased attention given to fruits is a marked feature in the change. The apple crop of 1885 was nearly 1,300,000 bushels greater than that of 1875, while the product of cranberries more than doubled.

The grain farmer, says an agricultural writer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that otherwise would be wasted. To illustrate: suppose a farmer cultivates only eighty acres, raising grain chiefly. He keeps a few cows, and the necessary teams. One fifth of his farm is in pasture, one fifth meadow, one planted, one spring grain, and one wheat. He thinks he has as much stock as he can profitably keep, but if he puts one sheep to every five acres, he will find their products clear gain. In the spring early they can run on the sod which is to be planted, and will not hurt the land, but will live well. After that they can go into the pasture, and will glean after the cows to advantage. A run on the stubbles after harvest will not be felt, and in the fall there is plenty of feed. And through the winter they can be kept on what the other stock would not consume, with the addition of a little grain.

Make Your Daughters Independent.

From an "Open Letter" in *The Century* for May:—"Would it not be wiser for to induce young girls in thousands of happy, prosperous homes to make ample provision for any and all emergencies that the future may have in store for them? Could a better use be found for some of the years that intervene between the time a girl leaves school and the time she may reasonably hope to marry? The field for woman's work has been opened up of late years in so many different directions that a vocation can easily be found, outside the profession of teaching, that will be quite as congenial to refined tastes and considerably more lucrative. Bookkeeping, typewriting, telegraphy, stenography, engraving, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and a dozen other occupations might be mentioned. Then, too, industrial schools might be established, where the daughters of wealthy parents could be trained in the practical details of any particular industry for which they displayed a special aptitude. If it is not beneath the sons and daughters of a monarch to learn a trade, it ought not to be beneath the sons and daughters of republican America to emulate their good example, provided they possess the requisite ability to do so.

"Two years will suffice to make any bright, quick girl conversant with all the mysteries of the art of housekeeping, especially if she be wise enough to study the art practically as well as theoretically. The management of servants and the care of the sick and children will be incidentally learned in most homes, and can be supplemented by a more extended study of physiology, hygiene, etc., than was possible at school. Sewing need not be neglected either, while leisure will readily be found for reading or any other recreation that may suit individual tastes. Another year, or longer, may be added to the time devoted to these pursuits, if desired. But, above all, let two or three years be conscientiously set apart for the express purpose of acquiring a thorough experimental knowledge of some art or vocation which would render its possessor self-supporting and, consequently, independent.

"If the tide of public opinion favoring such a course would but set in, many a one would be spared untold suffering and misery in after life. Let the rich set the example in this matter. They can afford to do whatever pleases them, and, therefore, have it in their power to mold public opinion. Be not afraid, girls, that you will find your self-imposed task irksome. Remember that occupation is necessary to happiness, and that there is no reason why you should not dream while you work.

"The cry will be raised that there is danger that such a plan as the one advocated here will tend to give girls a distaste for the quiet retirement of home, but there is little cause for fear. Not, one girl in twenty will voluntarily choose a business life in preference to domestic happiness. Indeed, it is absolutely certain that happy marriages would be promoted by this very independence among women. Not being at leisure to nurse every passing fancy, girls would elect to wait patiently until the light of true love came into their lives."

A Literary Horse Dealer.

Anderson, the famous Piccadilly horse dealer, is dead, and figures, curiously enough, as a patron of letters. This man, who was very wonderful in many ways, honest among other things, although a horse dealer, read every day in the *Morning Post* the sporting articles of "Pavo." These he much admired, and Pavo receives a large legacy. Anderson was one of the most successful as well as most trustworthy of London horse dealers. In his old age he was assisted by George Rice, about the smartest horseman in England, with a perfect figure, and admirable seat and the best boots and breeches that could be bought. A practice of Anderson's which may be of use to American horse dealers was to put Rice on the hack he wished to sell. Rice would make the animal show off as no one else could, and then Anderson, with a smile like Bret Harte's Chinaman, would say:

"Gearge Rice is a good fellow, but he doesn't know anything about riding a horse. When you are on that little animal it will look very different indeed, sir."

This usually effected a sale.

The Poet Pope in His Old Age.

Alexander Pope had not, to use De Quincey's words, drawn that supreme prize in life, "a fine intellect with a healthy stomach," and his whole story testifies to that fact. As years went on his little figure, in its rusty black, was seen more rarely in the Twickenham lanes, and if he took the air upon the river it was in a sedan-chair that was lifted into a boat. When he visited his friends his sleeplessness and his multiplied needs tired out the servants; while in the daytime he would nod in company even though the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry. He was a martyr to sick headaches, and in the intervals of relief from them would be tormented by all sorts of morbid cravings for the very dietary which must inevitably secure their recurrence. This continued strife of the brain with the ignobler organs goes far to explain, if it may not excuse, much of the less admirable side of his character. His irritability, his artifice, his meanness even, are more intelligible in the case of a man habitually racked with pain, and morbidly conscious of his physical shortcomings than they would be in the case of those "whom God has made full-limbed and tall," and in the noble teaching of Arthur's court, his infirmities should entitle him to a larger charity of judgment.—[Austin Dobson, in "Scribner's Magazine" for May.

A Joke on a Liberal Orator.

Charlottetown Herald: One night during the session of the Legislature, while the House was in Committee of Supply, Mr. Bell was repeating his speech for the hundredth time, when he stopped and beckoned the messenger to bring him a glass of water. Thereupon Mr. Shaw rose to a point of order. Being asked by the chairman to state his point, he said he did not think a windmill should be propelled by water. This sally caused great amusement to all present except Mr. Bell.

Strictly True

In every respect and attested by the testimony of thousands that Putman's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure and painless cure for corns. The claim that it is just as good made by those endeavoring to palm off imitations for the genuine only proves the superiority of "Putman's. Use only Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless.

Catch Questions.

It is always a delight to a school-boy to propound to his teacher "catch questions" in mathematics that the teacher cannot answer. Usually these catch questions or propositions are of little importance, and the object of them is simply to elicit absurd replies from those to whom they are put. *Temple Bar* gives several such questions, a few of which are new and the others as "old as the hills," but new, probably, to some school-boys and girls.

If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, fifteen pounds!—the correct answer being of course, twenty pounds. Indeed, it is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping; even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a peice of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a post twenty feet high, ascends five feet every day, and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, and requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size; yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond-shaped at first, and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not fifty days, but forty-nine; and to the second, not twenty days, but sixteen—since the snail who gains one foot each day for fifteen days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole, and there remains.

A man walks round a pole, on the top of which is a monkey. As the man moves the monkey turns on the top of the pole so as still to keep face to face with the man. Query: When the man has gone round the pole, has he, or has he not, gone round the monkey?

The answer which will occur at first sight to most persons is that the man has not gone round the monkey since he has been behind it. The correct answer, however, as decided by *Knowledge*, in the pages of which this momentous question has been argued, is that the man has gone round the monkey in going round the pole.

Salaries of Judges.

England has thirty-four judges who are each in receipt of a salary ranging from $25,000 to $50,000, and together draw $910,000 a year from the treasury. The eighty judges in the courts of the United States are paid from $3,500 to $10,509 a year, an aggregate of $318,000.

Consumption Curable.

Since the fact that consumption is both preventable, and in its earliest stage curable, it has lost much of its terror. If the first symptoms are at once recognized, and the proper remedy applied, very few, if any one, need die of consumption, which is really lung-scrofula. Like many other diseases this formidable one grows out of impure blood, and this, in turn, from a diseased liver. Hence, we have the hacking cough, the pains in chest, the inflamed lungs and all the symptoms of hastening consumption, all the result of depraved blood and a diseased liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will arrest all such symptoms, restore the liver to healthy action, and send streams of pure blood into every organ. Of druggists.

Wife—"Why is it John that you rarely kiss me now? Before you were married you bothered me almost to death?" Husband—"I know it, my dear, and I laid in stock enough to last."

Little, "But Enough,"

as Mercutio said of his wound. We refer to Dr. Pierce's little Pellets, which are small, swift, and sure, in cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, and indigestion.

The French always eat asparagus cold, with an abundance of oil, vinegar and pepper, and a mighty nice salad this makes.

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If she is made miserable by day and sleepless at night, by nervous headache, pains in the back, easily grieved, vexed or made tired, or is suffering from any of those wasting functional disorders peculiar to women, such as prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhea, morning sickness, or weakness of the stomach, &c., a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will convince her of the folly of enduring misery that can be so easily, pleasantly and radically cured. Druggists.

Lady of the House (shivering)—"Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?" Bridget—"I think not, mum. I've been at the gate all evening with a gentleman friend of mine, an' it didn't go by me, mum, I'm sure."

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The opium habit, dipsomania, 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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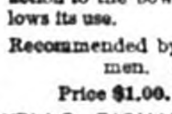
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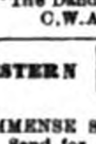
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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888. NO. 42

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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Please address correspondence to Aylmer

Wills that are not Wills.

The litigation over Mr. Tilden's will ought to be a lesson to wealthy men to be their own executors. If he could not control the disposition of his own property after death who can? He was noted for his ability and shrewdness as a lawyer. He had ample time and the best legal talent of the country at his command. His will was drawn with great care, for it was an elaborate document, which was intended to control the disposal of millions. He desired to found a great public charity. But it seems that there is a strong probability that his intention will fail because of some obscure technicality of the law. The court of appeals has decided that "a valid trust clause of a will must be so specific in its terms that the beneficiary can come into court and demand its enforcement." Mr. Tilden devised about $5,000,000 for a library and educational institution, but also directed that the trustees might, if they deemed it expedient, apply this money to such charitable, educational and scientific purposes as in their judgment would most widely benefit mankind. This clause opens the door of doubt. The wide discretion given to the trustees makes it questionable whether their trust can be enforced. No man can by law be compelled to do that which is discretionary with him. If the trust clause fails the property will go to the heirs and the city of New York lose the benefit of this great bequest. The *Herald* says that there is reason to fear that subsequent rulings will confirm the fears that are entertained.

It seems to be difficult for a man of wealth to realize that there is no scheme possible by which he can retain after death a hold upon his property. Efforts to do so usually result in litigation. He who desires to establish a great charity should commence the work during his lifetime, as hundreds of cases like that of Mr. Tilden have shown.—[Chicago Times.

A Patch of Moss.

Mungo Park tells us that he once lost his way in a desert in Africa, and saw no escape before him from starvation and death. Suddenly he caught sight of a patch of moss growing in the sand. Its strength and beauty startled him, in this unexpected place, as something almost miraculous. "I went on my way comforted," he says. "I knew that the Power which had made and protected that bit of moss could and would care for me."

A great English naturalist, when dying, expressed the same idea.

"I know nothing of heaven," he said; "but I have learned the infinite wisdom and love of the Power who gave its gills to the fish, and I am not afraid to trust myself in His hands."

Job, questioning the Almighty as to the reason of his suffering, was bidden to go back to nature for proofs of the eternal order and love underlying all things. No other answer was given to him.

These men, living close to Nature, with keen appreciation of her beauty and order, were touched more nearly through her by the Infinite justice and mercy of the Creator than they would have been by any human logic.

To the majority of men, the hearing of sermons and public worship are the shortest way to God. They are, however, too apt to forget that there is any other. They neglect to teach their children to understand the beauty in a spear of grass, the reason for the red color of the rose, the curve in the foot of the fly, or any other detail of the vast and perfect movement which we call Nature; and they show them nothing of the Eternal Power behind this movement.

"There are many voices in the world and none of them are without signification." These voices, each in its own language, are intended to tell us of the justice and love of our heavenly Father. If we close our ears to any of them, we by so much shut ourselves out from His help on our journey to Him.

Clam Shells Sixty Dollars a Pair.

The Hartford *Post* says:—Col. Silas Moore, of Southington, sold a pair of clam shells last week for $60. The pair were two feet and ten inches in length and about one foot and ten inches wide and weighed 304 pounds. Col. Moore is the owner of a pair weighing 330 pounds, which he would not sell for $100. These large clam shells come from the Mediterranean Sea, and there are some in Italy which weigh 700 pounds. Most of these shells have a blemish, but in a public museum, where they are not handled, the blemish may not be seen. In a private collection it is desirable to have perfect shells. Col. Moore's one-hundred-dollar shells are perfect, and the finest in the United States. There are parts of these big clams which are good food. Col. Moore has seen a clam steak six inches wide and a foot long. In his collection are clam shells so small that ten pairs would not weigh an ounce. To outweigh the big pair would require more than 10,000 of the small ones.

The saddest words of tongue or pen—"There's too many women and not enough men!"

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Fire at Annapolis, N. S., shortly after midnight on Monday, destroyed a number of business buildings and two houses, causing a loss of $30,000.

A Montreal hotel-keeper is suing the corporation for damages for property destroyed by roughs in his hotel on account of the alleged refusal of the police to protect him when called upon.

At a meeting of mutual benevolent societies in Ottawa it was decided to ask the Government to amend the Savings Bank Act, so as to allow benevolent societies to deposit to any amount, instead of limiting them to one thousand dollars.

A test case has been commenced in the Supreme Court at Montreal against the insurance combine on export cattle, an injunction having been applied for to restrain the Beaver line from carrying on an insurance business, being common carriers.

Lord Preston, it is understood, will proceed direct to Ottawa on his arrival in Canada, and after inspecting Rideau hall and pointing out any changes desired in the arrangements, will go away for summer sport while the changes are being made.

Tests made in various parts of the city of Kingston, by members of the Royal Military College staff, with a solar compass and an inclinometer, revealed remarkable variations in the dipping needle, indicating the existence of a large mass of magnetic rock or iron ore in the immediate vicinity.

A terrific explosion occurred early on Saturday morning in the new gasholder of the Montreal Gas Company's works at Hochelaga, by which five men were killed and several seriously injured. The building was completely wrecked and adjoining property badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about $200,000.

A Buctotche (N. B.) correspondent writes:—A curiosity in the shape of a setting hen acting the part of a mother to a litter of pigs is reported at St. Castine, about seven miles from here. It appears a sow had a litter of young pigs, and a hen had been setting close by. On discovery the eggs under the hen were found to be no good, and were taken away, whereupon the hen took up with the young pigs, covering them with her wings. She seems quite happy with her strange brood.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Russell Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is 74 years old, is cutting his third set of teeth.

The U. S. Senate resolved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings relating to the Fisheries Treaty.

A Vermont minister has preached 121 funeral sermons, with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar.

Fears are entertained of an Indian outbreak at Oelrich, Dakota, and the residents and ranchmen are leaving the place.

The U. S. Consul-General at the Sandwich Islands says that large numbers of persons of leprous tendencies emigrate to the States.

An Augusta despatch states that some person broke into Mr. Blaine's house, overhauled his private papers and abstracted some of them.

A Skowhegan, Me., company, has introduced a new way of lasting in its mills. The soles are fastened with cement instead of tacks or pegs.

A colored man convicted of vagrancy was sold by auction on Friday at Marshall, Missouri, for a term of six month for six dollars and a half.

A St. Louis physician has cured a woman of chronic nervousness by compelling her to spend four weeks in a boiler factory, where she couldn't hear herself talk.

There are 130 miles of electric railroads in operation in the United States, and 150 more have been contracted for. The greatest area of miles is in Pennsylvania.

The New York *World* says Mr. Blaine has already written one of his friends positively refusing the use of his name as a Presidential candidate and declaring that he would not under any circumstances accept the nomination.

A Chicago police justice has made a funny legal blunder. He has built a fine house on another man's lot, and the man will neither buy it nor let him remove it. The surveyor got the wrong line, and the owner of the property wasn't saying a word.

A monster citizens' meeting was held on Sunday in Chicago to protest against the refusal of the city council to prohibit saloons within two hundred feet of churches and schools, at which it was decided to extend the demand to the closing of saloons on Sundays.

Philadelphia will soon begin to realize the benefits of the High License law. All the applications of saloon keepers have now been passed on, and whereas there are at present 6,940 grog-shops in the city there will be only 1,310 lincensed saloons after June 1.

There is a curious custom prevalent among the Negroes of Georgia as to their dead. The dead man is generally put into a cheap plank coffin and laid away in the grave with no ceremony whatever. A year afterwards a preacher's services are procured and the funeral sermon is preached amid weeping and wailing and other manifestations of grief.

FOREIGN.

An uprising has occurred on the island of Hayti, and a revolution is imminent.

A parliamentary return shows that 32 persons starved to death in London in 1887.

The Land Sub Commission for Ulster has reduced a number of rents from 25 to 40 per cent.

Zanzibar advices report that Stanley and his forces were all well about the first of October.

A copious rainfall in Southern Russia has saved the crops, and an abundant harvest is ensured.

Emperor Frederick continues so well that all fears of his immediate demise have disappeared.

The Australian authorities are strictly enforcing the restrictive regulations against the Chinese.

All Jews, excepting merchants of the first guild, have been ordered to quit Moscow within a fortnight.

Germany and Austria are negotiating with each other for the adoption of common reprisals against Russia.

It is rumored that the Duke of Edinburgh is suffering from blood poisoning caused by the use of bad water at Gibraltar.

A Berlin report says that Russian soldiers have been drafted into the army tailoring factories on account of press of work.

The native press of India is excited over the alleged bad treatment of native women by Europeans and threatens retaliation.

Mr. Rider Haggard has gone to Iceland for a holiday, with the ulterior object of obtaining a new setting for his next novel.

The Birmingham, Eng., gun trade is reported to be in a poorer condition this season than for 27 years. There is an increased demand for revolvers.

Experiments are being made in London with a view to purifying the air of sewers by electrical discharges. The cost is said to be trifling and the results achieved are described as wonderful.

The French syndicate, organized to take the new Russian loan, has abandoned the project on the news of Germany's tariff reprisals.

From various reports which have been received it is estimated that 103 fishermen have been lost in the gale off the coast of Ireland.

Several of the wealthiest merchants of Moscow have been convicted of adulterating tea, and one of them has been banished to Siberia for life.

The Times' Rome correspondent has information that if one of the Irish bishops return to Ireland he would be boycotted and probably insulted.

A Gatling gun company has been formed at London, Eng., with a capital of $4,000,000. The company has an agreement with the American people which gives it exclusive control of all markets outside of the Western hemisphere.

ANXIOUS TO BE HANGED.

A Murderer Who Says He Longs to Die and Go to Meet His Victims.

Charles Henry Riedel was convicted of murder in the first degree before the courts of New Castle County, Del., for the brutal killing of his wife and young son in September last. The trial was begun on Monday last and the prosecution was able to fasten the crime upon the prisoner directly and to prove that he had frequently confessed to committing the deed. The defence set up the plea of insanity and established its claim to the evident satisfaction of the Court, as inferred by the charge of Chief Justice Comegys, through the testimony of local physicians and experts in nervous diseases and mental disorders. In view of the Court's instruction the verdict was a great surprise.

The murder was perhaps the most brutal crime ever committed in the state. Riedel and his wife were weavers, and had been employed in the Arlington Mills, of this city. The latter was in a delicate condition, and was laid off by her employers, and the husband, taking umbrage at his wife's discharge, also quit work. He made threats upon several occasions to shoot two or three of the mill bosses, but never took any steps toward carrying them into execution. The day of the murder he spent with some friends in Philadelphia and returned early in the evening with his wife and son. After they had gone to bed he left the house, procured a pistol, and returning while they were sleeping soundly, pressed the weapon against their foreheads and blew out their brains. He then attempted his own life, firing two bullets into his head, but while neither served to produce fatal results, they rendered him unconscious and made him helpless.

After his arrest he freely confessed the crime and gave as his excuse that he had determined to take his own life and did not want to leave his wife and child alone and unprovided for in this world. Riedel heard the verdict of the jury this morning without the slightest sign of emotion or feeling. He sat unmoved when his doom was pronounced, but did not betray the least indication of fear. After he had been returned to his cell he conversed freely with Your correspondent, and expressed himself delighted with the finding of the jury. It was just exactly as he had desired, wished and hoped for, and requested that his counsel be notified to urge the Court to fix the execution for the earliest possible date. The condemned man is anxious to be reunited with his murdered wife and son, and fears there may be some delay through the formalities of the court which may postpone the joyfully anticipated meeting. During the interview he expressed the deepest love for the victims of his crime and regards the State's taking any cognizance of the affair as a piece of unwarranted interference. He holds to the theory that his wife and child were his own exclusive property and that his right to make whatever disposition of them he desired should be unquestioned.

An Ingenious Chinese Toy.

The New Orleans *Times Democrat* says:—Messrs. E. Claudel & Bro., 142 Canal street, have just received from San Francisco a wonderful piece of workmanship, which is a striking evidence of the patience, skill and ingenuity of the natives of the celestial empire. It is intended as an easter offering—an egg, but little larger than a turkey's and, to outward appearance, nothing but such an egg as might be picked up in any farmyard. But inside the shell there is such a delicate mechanism that an accurate description of it is well nigh impossible, and to get a fair idea of the limits to which human skill may reach it is necessary to see this marvel. The eggshell is divided into two parts, but so closely and skillfully are they joined that the naked eye fails to discover the line of junction. The tiny works by which its different parts are operated are a lot of microscopic springs and diminutive wheels, so small that the largest of the lot hardly rivals in size those small spangles which are used in gold lace embroidery.

The arrangement is such that once in each hour the two shells, which are hinged at the base, fly apart with a spring, displaying to view a gorgeous tulip, so artistically and truthfully coloured that one can hardly believe that it has not been plucked from a flower-bed instead of being a production of art. The petals of the tulip slowly unfold, opening one after the other, until the flower is full blown. Within it stands a wee church, with belfry, on the outside of which is a small dial plate, where the tiniest hands point the hour. The latter are so very small that, placed next to them, the finest needle seems monstrous. The hour strikes with a fairy-like tinkling, the church slowly revolves on its axis, when the rear comes to view, exposing the works to the sight. Then the petals of the tulip fold together again, the shells of the egg rejoin, and for another hour the whole seems to be uninitiated beholder nothing but a common egg.

A number of ladies in Philadelphia get their bonnets very cheaply by having a clever girl milliner out of employment come to the house. They pay her five dollars a day, and in one day she trims up the bonnets and hats for all the women in the family.

Mrs. Robert Milligan of Bridgeport, Ga. gave birth to her twenty-fifth child on May 10. The mother is 48 years old, and was married at 14 years of age. Her children include five sets of twins, and of the twenty-five twenty-one are living, the oldest being 33 years old. There are nine grandchildren.

"Speaking about the weather, General, answer me this. If 32 above zero is the freezing point, what, pray, is the squeezing point?" General Greely, who is one of the most modest men living, replied with some embarrassment that he did not know, and then he added, "Do you?" "Why, certainly," the pretty woman replied. "It's two in the shade, o course."

FARM.

In putting out onion sets have the ground very fine and simply place them on the row, slightly pressing them down, leaving the greater portion of the tops above the surface. Where onions are cultivated in large quantities the sets are thinly scattered in the rows without regard to regularity, and thinly covered.

While strawberries are throwing out runners earth between rows should be kept very loose, and all the grass and weeds removed from around the old plants, even if it become necessary to hand pull them out, as the strawberry needs plenty of moisture, of which it is deprived when the rows are thick with weeds.

The *Field and Farm* says: "We predict that Colorado will have three million pounds more wool in 1888 than it had in 1887. The flocks have been increasing, and the young sheep coming on are an improvement in breed over the older ones. The two-year old half-breed Merinos will many of them clip eight and nine pounds."

The Indians had no almanacs, nor any means of knowing the day of the month. But their rule for planting corn was a very simple and good one, and that was when the leaves of the hickory or butternut were of the size of squirrels' ears. At this time the ground has become warm enough to germinate the seed and push it forward. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and more impatient of cold than the smaller grains.

Mr. Powell, in Mass. Ploughman: "All I ask of farmers is that they try the old Dominique fowls. They are good layers, good sitters and good fowls for the table." ——Prof. Johnson, Mich. Ag. College: "After repeated trials with many of the so-called new and improved varieties of oats, I am compelled to say that, in my judgment, not one of them is superior, if equal, to the common white oat for general cultivation. In yield and quality of grain and straw, it has year after year made a most favorable showing in comparison with any of the new and much advertised sorts.' Has Prof. Johnson ever tried Schœnen?——New England Farmer: "Dr. Geo. Bowen, of Woodstock, Connecticut some years ago began experiments in a small way in planting the nuts and seeds of our native forest trees. He learned that if a board be placed in the bottom of the trench in which the seeds are planted, the would-be tap-root will be turned from its downward course and will become more branched and fibrous, making a better tree to transplant.——"Ownership of a garden promotes temperance, as idleness supports the saloon."——Farm Journal: "Now, good woman, be sure and take an afternoon nap every day. This will keep the second wife at bay."

A Fight With Pirates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, brings additional information in regard to the wrecking of the steamer San Pablo, near Turnabout Island, in the Channel of Formosa a month ago. The captain's statement is as follows:—On Monday evening the vessel ran into a thick fog. He kept the ship on her course, though precautions were taken to keep continually sounding. On Tuesday morning at 3 30 the San Pablo struck a sunken rock ten miles north of Turnabout. It was impossible to back the ship off, as the two holds and coal bunkers were filled with water and there was danger of the vessel capsising. It was decided that it was hopeless to attempt to save the steamer or cargo, consequently the passengers and crew took to the boats and made for Turnabout Lighthouse, whence they were conveyed to Shanghai. Just before the lifeboats were ready to be lowered a swarm of Chinese piratical junks came from the neighboring mainland. The queer-looking vessels sailed in line of battle, and Capt. Reed, realising the danger his charges were in, made preparation to repel the attack.

THE PIRATES,

however, came in such overwhelming numbers that before any demonstration could be made on board the spiking vessel the pirates were climbing up the ship's sides. They were led by a man armed with a cutlass and a large revolver. His shipmates were also very heavily armed. Capt. Reid passed revolvers and guns among the passengers and crew and after a furious fusilade the Coolies were beaten off. They rallied, however, and made a second and

MORE DESPERATE ATTEMPT

to board the San Pablo, which was fast settling in the water. Some of the pirates gained the main deck in spite of the gallant stand of the passengers and crew and were swarming toward the promenade deck, where the defenders were busy firing and reloading, when Capt. Reed brought the ship's hose pipes into requisition. The long coils of hose were manned by the crew and instantly the pirates were again put to flight, the torrents of boiling water from the pipes sweeping many of them off the decks into the sea. The Coolies then beat a retreat, and drawing their vessels up in line cruised half a mile off the sinking vessel with the evident intention of waiting for its abandonment. During the fight Capt. Reid imprisoned all the Chinese among his crew, with the Chinese passengers, in the forehold for fear they would aid their countrymen. As soon as possible the passengers, mail and specie, were put into the San Pablo's boats, and then all bore away for land. When only a short distance from the wreck they saw the pirates set sail and rush upon the Pablo. They clambered over the ship's sides with grappling hooks and were soon masters of one of the finest boats that ever sailed the Pacific. Whether by accident or design, they soon

SET FIRE TO THE SHIP,

and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. In a few days tugs were sent to the relief of the San Pablo, but they found only the hulk, burned to the water edge and stripped of everything valuable. It is estimated that at least a score of pirates lost their lives in the fight with Capt. Reid and his men. During the battle the women and children who were on board the San Pablo sought the staterooms, where they were in constant fear not only of falling into the hands of the pirates but of being drowned in the water which was filling the ship.

Handy Hints.

Lard, if applied at once, will remove the discoloration after a bruise. Earthenware and china, washed in soap-suds and rinsed in cold water are freed from grease and stains with little or no trouble. Soda is good for greasy dishes. To make tough meat tender, soak it in vinegar and water; if a very large piece, for about twelve hours; for ten pounds of beef use three quarts of water to three quarters of a pint of vinegar, and soak it for six or seven hours. If you are troubled with moths in your feather beds, boil the feathers in water for a short time; then put them in sacks and dry them, working them with the hands all the time. Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration as the moment you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapour.

A PEEP AT HONDURAS.

The Island of Utilla and Its Pirate Caverns.

BY E. W. P.

A few days ago the steamer which had for three days been slipping swiftly and quietly southward through waters sparkling in the warm sunlight, dropped her anchors and lifted her hoarse voice abreast of the Island of Utilla, twenty miles off the coast of Honduras. Less than a mile away the surf broke on the black reef, and on the strip of white beach beyond. Over the foam drooped the feathery fronds of cocoanut trees. Between the slender gray trunks the passengers caught glimpses of the red clay walls and brown thatched roofs of huts. Behind the point lay a quiet little bay, wherein two or three schooners were moored, their topmasts showing faintly against the forest beyond. As the steamer forged slowly ahead in the smooth water the bay opened to view, disclosing the government building, bearing on its top a tower in which a range light is kept for the safe guidance of sailors at night. Then a white church, built for and by the Methodists; a white cottage or two, a few weather-beaten buildings on the beach, and then the village on the hillside,

HALF HIDDEN BY THE PALMS,

the bananas and the tamarind trees. The first sight of land after a voyage of nearly 900 miles was as novel as it was refreshing to the passengers who so lately felt the chilling breezes of the Northern country.

Behind the village the hill rose some 300 feet, covered from foot to rounded top by dense growths of rich green. In the heart of that hill are carved out of the solid rock chamber after chamber, connected by passages extending deep down toward the level of the sea.

"How long are the longest of these passages?" I asked Mr. Solomon, a planter who was born on the island.

"Some of them run down 600 fathoms; may be more. I don't believe any one has ever gone to the end. It is a very suspicious looking place. Many men don't care to go there."

"Are the rooms regular in form and size?"

"Some are as square as the rooms in a house, and some as round as—as the binnacle there. They say the pirates made the cave, and men have found silver and gold pitchers and cups there. One man found a big nugget of gold in one room; but he didn't bring it away, and he never would go back to get it. Plenty of men have hunted for money on the island. Chests full of gold have been dug up. And there is a place in the swamp southwest from the hill, a square pile of stone built up, where they say vast stores of treasure are buried. Some men have tried to dig them out, but they were frightened by something and never got the treasure. There was

A GOOD PAVED ROAD

leading down to the pile of masonry. The surface of the road is broken now, but the under part, the bed, is as good as any you ever saw."

Two hours' steaming through showers which hid the land brought us close to the extinct volcano of Congrehoy. Black clouds hid the top, 7,500 feet high. When the clouds were lightened of their weary burden of rain, and the thick veil lifted a little, the blue-back sides of the massive cone were brightened here and there by torrents leaping down from the very edge of the crater, from which no fires have gleamed in nearly a quarter of a century. Along the narrow coast between the foot of the mountains and the sea are plantations where grow bananas and plantains, cocoanuts and pineapples, scores of shiploads every year, which find their way to the United States. Occasionally a little town is seen hiding among the trees at the water's edge, the pretty white cottage with green blinds looking delightfully cool and restful.

At noon the next day the Oteri let go her anchor abreast of the ancient City of Truxillo—which, if the people who have lived here all their lives know anything of the matter, should be spelled Trujillo. There was some talk when we landed about the rifles which the party carried, but by skillful diplomacy we managed to leave them and the ammunition in the custody of the collector of customs. He was very polite and attentive, but—business is business, you know, and duty is duty. He explained that while incomers are not exactly prohibited from bringing rifles into the country, the government would be pleased if visitors to the republic would bring shotguns instead. It was possible, however, that in view of the fact that we were hunting for pleasure, had come nearly 2,000 miles to kill deer and

PERHAPS A TIGER OR TWO,

and would doubtless be willing to give bonds that we would not sell guns nor ammunition, we might be permitted to take the rifles when we should start for the coast near Caratasca. So we left the guns. It was so much better that way. No bother of guns hanging about the walls or standing in corners.

Up a rather sharp pitch a hundred feet long or so, past a corner of the ruins of the ancient fort, and the plaza was reached. On the south side is the hotel, and a very good one, all things considered. An hour later our traps were scattered about the large, airy room, and we were sitting comfortably in the fresh breeze, in rocking chairs of American make and maple, on the balcony running along two sides of the house.

Across the pretty plaza is the public school building, the barracks, the house of the commandante, and the American consulate. Beyond these, the crumbling old ramparts, the funny little watchtowers of bygone centuries still perched at the angles. East of these, the outer walls and inner rows of pillars of the old prison where Walker, the filibuster of a generation ago, was shot. In and out of these roofless old walls of coquina, red brick and black rocks cemented together by hands which withered many a long year ago, the lizards dart almost as quick as a flash of lightning, finding ready refuge in the peepholes whence blazed the fires of escopetas in those good old times when brave Spanish soldiers within shouted hatred and defiance to those merciless enemies of man, the good king and of God, the buccaneers who were long the terror of this coast.

Back of the hotel is the town, a typical Spanish-American place, with its low and massive church of stone, bricks and cement, beside which the roses and oleanders are in bloom; its

COOL AND PLEASANT HOUSES

with brick walls, roofs of brown tiles, and green blinds; the streets paved with large cobblestones, sloping to the gutter in the middle of the way; its shops, in which are found for sale varied stores of goods for every ordinary purpose of tropical life, many bearing familiar trademarks of American makers; and the barber shop, where the victim sits in an ordinary chair and submits to ten minutes of rasping torture, yet does not rise and slay the operator, who pleasantly smiles and does not know that he deserves extermination. Down on the flat, west of the old town, is the quarter called Carib Town. There live the working people, the skillful and bold Carib sailors and fishermen, the washerwomen, who whip the buttons off your garments, and the major part of the fabrics away afterwards on the rocks. Back of the city rises the mountain, and it is near, for the bench is narrow on which Truxillo sits with her foot washed by the bright waves of the Carribbean Sea.

In these mountains and the densely wooded valleys is plenty of deer, they tell us, and wild pigs. Gov. Martinez told me a day or two ago that gentlemen who are fond of hunting find no difficulty about killing a deer almost any day. In the beautiful bay which lies before our door a dozen dories are sailing, while their crews pull in baracuta or bluefish, Spanish mackerel, bass and other fish of goodly size and flavor. Surely,

NO MORE DELIGHTFUL WATERS

than these can be found in which to fish and sail, bathe and idle away the hours in which olk in the North gasp and shiver in the pinching of Manitoba zephyrs. The bay is from five to nine miles wide and not far from the same in depth. It is shut off from the power of the northerly gales which sometimes blow by a low, thickly timbered point, above which shows the swelling top of Bonacca, thirty-seven miles off the coast. In the north-west the peaks of Ruatan, forty-five miles distant, rise from the sea to tempt the idler to explorations in search and study of the traces found thereof that ancient civilization of which we have so very little knowledge. Eastward from Truxillo the coast stretches many a league, past the Aguan River, where a company is improving the navigation, planting fruit trees and setting out bananas, past the mouth of Black River, where an attempt was made by the English to establish a colony some fifty years ago; and past the Patook River, the largest stream in the Republic, to Cape Gracias a Dios, where the weary Spanish discoverers were very thankful to land, about

FOUR CENTURIES AGO.

Sandy keys and coral islets are there, and beyond, affording abundant field for turtle fishing, while the mainland gives promise of many a curious sight and, mayhap, exciting experience.

Foreign enterprise seems at last to be awaking to the fact that Honduras has offered exceedingly good opportunities for investments, but there is even yet no indication that the very friendly and more than liberal feeling of President Bogran and his administration towards foreigners is properly appreciated. There is reason to believe, though, that the encouragement offered by the Hondurians to foreign trade and industry is soon to receive a fair return. A company has established in Truxillo the only banking house in the Republic and has begun to issue paper currency. This will greatly facilitate business as soon as people shall have learned to use this currency, instead of shipping specie or goods to balance accounts, as has been the general practice here. The banking company is engaged in other and

LARGER ENTERPRISES,

here, including the development of mines, and the improvement of the navigation of an important river.

While we were at dinner this evening two men passed the door bearing in a hammock one of the sailors who came ashore this afternoon in an open boat which belonged to the Norwegian ship Jan until she was wrecked on a reef nine days ago, as she was trying to make her way to Black River, in Jamaica. Shortly after we arose from the table a cart, drawn by oxen, rumbled by laden with stuff brought in the boat. On top of the load sat the captain, sunburnt and wretched, and following him staggered the other survivors, with haggard faces and swollen feet. Each had received a small ration of extract of beef and a drop of whisky and water. They had suffered from want of water, notwithstanding showers had fallen frequently during the last week. Poor beggars; they must feel that they are in clover now.

Hungary's Great Tunnel.

An engineering work that has taken over a century to construct can hardly fail to offer some points of interest in its history, and illustrate the march of events during the years of its progress. An instance of this kind is to be found in a tunnel not long completed, but which was commenced over one hundred years ago. This tunnnel or adit, as it should be more strictly termed, is at Schemnitz, in Hungary. Its construction was agreed upon in 1782, the object being to carry off the water from the Schemnitz mines to the lower part of the Gran valley. The work is now complete, and it forms the longest tunnel in the world, being 10.27 miles long, or about one mile longer than St. Gothard, and two and a half miles longer than Mount Cenis. The height is nine feet ten inches, and the breadth five feet three inches. This tunnel, which has taken so long in making, has cost very near a million sterling, but it appears to have been well spent—at least the present generation has no reason to grumble, for the saving from being able to do away with water-raising appliances amounts to £15,000 a year.

There is one further point, however, worth notice, for if we have the advantage of our great-grandfathers in the matter of mechanical appliances they were certainly better off in the price of labour. The original contract for the tunnel, made in 1782, was that it should be completed in thirty years and should cost £7 per yard run. For eleven years the work was done at this price, but the French revolution enhanced the cost of labour and materials to such an extent that for thirty years little progress was made.

For ten years following much progress was made, and then the work dropped for twenty years more, until the water threatened to drown the mines altogether. Finally the tunnel was completed in 1878 the remaining part costing £21 a yard, or more than three times as much as the original contract rate.

Thibet.

The attack on the British garrison at Gratong by a large force of Thibetans indicates that the latter are seriously bent on hostilities. For a long time armed parties have crossed into Nepaul and created disturbances there, and several skirmishes have occurred. The Bengal Government has been obliged to send troops to the frontier, and now it looks as if open war was to go on. Thibet has been one of the most vigorously exclusive of even Asiatic countries. A few years ago the famous traveller, Prajevalsky, was prevented from reaching its capital, Lassa, but a few months hence, it appears, he is going to make another effort to get there, with an escort of two officers and a few men, he himself being in the Russian military service. The real opposition to opening Thibet to travel and trade is thought to come from Pekin, since Thibet is an integral part of the Chinese Empire, and China watches with suspicion all efforts to gain access through this "back door" of her provinces, whose trade and resources she wishes to completely control. Whether the present turbulence in Nepaul is encouraged either at Pekin or Lassa does not appear, but it is clear enough that the recent amicable overtures of the Viceroy of India have thus far proved of little avail. Yet, out of the hostilities may come important results towards the opening of Thibet.—*N. Y. Times.*

STATISTICS.

The Czar's stables cost $1,300,000 annually.

There are nearly 300,000 Chinamen in the United States.

The wheat crop of Europe in 1887 is said to have aggregated 1,200,000,000 bushels.

It is computed that there are 10,447,590 Sunday School scholars in the Christian world.

The South African diamond fields last year yielded gems amounting to 3,648,809 carats, valued at over $20,000,000.

The war of the Revolution, between England and the American colonies, cost the former one hundred millions in treasure.

A chemist estimates that the world swallows 500 tons of pills per annum. There are manufactories that makes a million pills a week.

Petersburg, Virginia, leads all other cities in the export of manufactured tobacco, having sent abroad some 50,000,000 pounds in the last twelve years.

Gen. Booth announces that the Salvation Army conducts 9,100 processions every week through the streets of the United Kingdom, or an average of 1,300 daily.

The effect of the high license law in Pittsburg has given immeasurable satisfaction to temperance men. Last year there were between 1,400 and 1,500 saloons in the city. This year the number has been reduced to 223.

It has been estimated that the United States consumes every day 25,000 acres of timber. "That is," says a statistical exchange, "each night we retire with 25,000 acres less of forest than the sun gilded with its morning gold."

It has been figured out by a statistical official that there are 31 criminals to every 1,000 bachelors, and only 11 criminals to every 1,000 married men. From this showing he argues that matrimony restrains men from crime, and ought, therefore, to be encouraged by legislation and otherwise.

There are in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover nearly 20,000,000 acres of improved land, and their total value is something like $10,000,000,000. These figures are not, of course, very comprehensive. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of the yearly products of these farms is between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

It is estimated by Professor Kirchoff of Halle, that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one that is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race. The next language most in use, but at a very great distance behind Chinese, is Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follows English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000.

The material loss of wages caused by strikes is shown by the report of the labor bureau of the State of New York. It is estimated that the loss of wages during the past year, owing to strikes in the State, was $2,013,229, while the amount spent on strikes in the shape of assistance from the trade unions was $217,069. The workingmen were consequently poorer by $2,000,000 in round numbers. The only question is, were the advantage gained by the strikes a sufficient compensation for the enormous loss in wages?

The Pall Mall Gazette says the total number of horses which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle is:—Russia, 21,570,000; America, 9,500,000; Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 and 300,000 mules; England, 2,790,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Spain, 680,000 and 2,500,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 316,000; Australia, 301,000; Holland, 125,000, and Portugal, 88,000 and 50,000 mules.

It is reported that two men were some time ago arrested in New York state on the charge of violating the revenue law in selling wine without a license. They testified that they sold to saloons about 100 gallons of a drink made by this recipe: Put sixteen gallons of water into a common wash-boiler, add forty-eight pounds of sugar, one pound of tartaric acid and some aniline dye for coloring. After stirring with a stick until it is dissolved, add a quantity of orris root, cut with a pint of alcohol, to give the flavor of raspberry wine. This stuff has been sold for more than a year as wine.

It will be noticed that according to this table the armies of Europe in *active* service number over 9,000,000 men, and including reserves over 23,000,000. Virtually resting on their arms for the first fire, there are nearly 24,000,000 men distributed as follows:

Nation.	*Active.*	*Reserve.*	*Total.*
Germany	1,155,000	5,365,000	[illegible]
Russia	2,450,000	2,100,000	4,550,000
France	2,051,459	2,057,196	4,108,655
Italy	1,015,000	1,593,400	2,608,000
Austro-Hungary	990,000	1,119,000	2,109,000
Turkey	250,000	650,000	1,000,000
England	261,037	360,552	621,589
Switzerland	117,100	385,000	502,000
Belgium	137,000	130,000	267,000
Spain	167,000	93,000	260,000
Servia	107,000	112,000	219,000
Portugal	81,000	119,000	200,000
Denmark	59,562	140,438	200,000
Roumania	65,000	85,000	150,000
Bulgaria	25,000	120,000	145,000
Norway and Sweden	65,000	55,000	120,000
Holland	60,000	45,000	105,000
Greece	35,000	55,000	90,000
Totals	9,191,078	14,537,166	23,728,244

Medical men have long been familiar with the fact that sanitation has been a saving to the community at large in doctors' bills, in nursing, and even in days of labour to the industrial classes. But it has been difficult to put results into figures so as to impress the public mind. Mr. Brudenell Carter attempted this in his inaugural address to the College of State Medicine. Every case of fever, he calculated, cost the community £2; the reduction in the annual death rate from fever to 484 per million, from the 1851-60 rate of 908 per million, represented a total saving of £300,000, "but of this no one seemed conscious;" while the annual cost of scarlet fever at the present time was £400,000 a year. If, therefore, we could trace scarlet fever to a definite cause, as a bovine disease, communicable by milk, we could adopt precautions which "would save the country every year somewhere about half as much money as the recent conversion of stocks, besides much misery." Here is new light upon disease. It is increasingly preventable, and as we reduce its virulence and range we save money. Ratepayers should remember such things when they pay their sanitary rates, and they may profitably let their thoughts play about Mr. Carter's striking figures.

"Her Ladyship."

A sense of official greatness is ingrained in the nature of people who have been overshadowed by what is known as a paternal government. Such persons form their own conceptions of angelic ministrations. The idea of the guide to Westminster Abbey was original, to say the least.

The man acted as guide to the monuments, and, upon coming to that of Lord and Lady Monteagle, which represents the spirit of Lady M—— ascending to heaven under the guardianship of angels, finished his pompous description of it with these words:

"A hangel is 'auling Her Ladyship to 'eaven!"

At the same time he bowed as deferentially as though he himself had been performing the office of master of ceremonies to "Her Ladyship," and was about to "'and" her into some ball-room.

Little three-year old Arthur was pulling the cat's tail, when a gentleman visitor said: "You mustn't do that; she will bite." To this he replied: "Cats don't bite at this end."

"And they were all talking so unkindly of you, dearest Louise—" "And what were they saying?" "Saying that you painted your face, and I told them that it was untrue and that your color was only erysipelas."

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE WATER WORKS.

In the last issue of our contemporary, the question of water works is discussed in an editorial, remarkable in its composition, calculations and logic. He does not seem to know what position to take, and like the Irishman, has decided to be if nothing else, at least "agin the government." No attempt is made to show that water works is not needed, or that some action in the matter should not be taken, but the citizens of Lachute are asked to accept nothing from the hands of the present council, and in view of the fact that three years must elapse before an entirely new one can be elected, we are in a bad position. In his eagerness to explain his position, the *Independent* reveals the origin and aim of his existence, viz: to attack by fair means or foul, the gentlemen who form the present council. We have no desire to defend the council, they can do so themselves, but we protest against the interests of the town being interfered with, and obstacles being thrown in the way of an attempt to carry out any needed improvement, simply to gratify the vanity and personal animosity which rankles in the breasts of certain individuals in Lachute. Granted that our councillors are not capable men, should we endeavour to frustrate every action of theirs, be it good or bad, or, should we judge every proposed measure on its merits? Common sense would favor the latter course, Citizens refuse to pay taxes justly due the corporation, and then loudly cry out because improvements are not made. Citizens continually harass the council with law suits and then complain about law costs. In reference to the water works, our contemporary has given evidence of his utter incapacity to investigate or criticise any subject seriously. He has displayed a most childlike ignorance in matters of simple detail. For instance, he says: A mistake was made in the first instance in appointing an absentee engineer, who did not think it worth his while to come here to investigate,' etc. Now, the fact is that Mr. Kennedy did come here on several occasions, saw the nature of the excavations required, went up to the source, obtained the exact distance in feet from the source to the lower end of our town, ascertained all the information necessary before making his report. The only information which Mr. Kennedy confesses he did not have was on the question of other sources from which water could be obtained. He had in his possession the profile of the present water works system, from which he obtained accurate information as to measurements, levels, etc. The rate for furnishing an estimate of cost was quite sufficient. Mr. Kenuedy's ability as an engineer has never been questioned until now, and we do not think his reputation will suffer much thereby. The Ottawa water works, acknowledged to be the best in Canada, were built under his supervision, as well as many other works in various towns of Ontario. To question his statement is a piece of presumption on the part of any individual, having no scientific knowledge on the subject.

On the question of insurance, he shows a pitiful want of knowledge, when he says: "But who would be benefitted principally by this reduction? Not the poor tax payer, but the rich property owner." The reduction would be equally beneficial to all. True, it might not be $80 in every case as in that of Mayor Fish, but it would be equally great *in proportion to the value of the property.* No tax is anticipated to pay for the water works; so we would hesitate to encourage such an undertaking. But, granting that there would be a $700 deficit—which is absurd—the burden would be no greater on the poor tax payer than the wealthy one. He would only pay his proportion according to the valuation of his property. It must have been a very "cursory" glance that our contemporary took through the report when he charges the committee with making arithmetical errors. "For 376 houses at $6 per house, the revenue would be $2,256, and not $2,700, as stated by the committee." They made no such statement in their report. They stated that a revenue of $2,700 would be obtained from 376 houses, at no mention of $6 was made in the report, whatsoever. Some houses contain two or more families, and each family would, no doubt, require water. Consequently it will be seen that although the calculation is based on $6 *per family*, it is not necessarily $6 per house. An apology is due the committee. The committee calculated upon a revenue of $300 from hotels, livery stables, factories, etc. This revenue our cotemp. wipes out with a stroke of his pen. Why does the *Independent* not wish to give the hotels any water? Is he afraid the "smiles" may not be strong enough, or does he wish them to have water free?

The C. P. R. have already offered Mr. Stewart $600 for water, and the committee based their calculation that the annual cost of an engineer, fuel, repairs, ware and tare in order to keep their present tank full must approach nearly $1000, but taking the very lowest figures and say $700, the statement of expected revenue is only reduced $300. No estimate was made for houses requiring additional water supplies such as fountains, water closets, hydrants opposite buildings, etc. Every new building erected in town means an increase to the revenue, all these facts go to prove that the estimate of $4000 for revenue made by the committee is correct. With the additional $600 which our cotempt. has added to the expenditure we do not wish to unveil, although men of experience think $1000 annually would pay running expenses. The *Independent* does not seem to understand finances.

When our cotempt. says that the Secretary of the council was instructed to furnish copies of the reports from the Road and Water Committees, to the press, he states what is *absolutely untrue*, as can be proved by the minutes of the meeting and the personal testimony of every councillor present. The Secretary informed the representative of that paper, that by coming to his office on the day following the meeting, he would allow him to copy the reports. We have never been furnished with copies of such documents from any Secretary of any society in the county, nor was it ever intended they should do so, unless ordered by resolution of the council.

The Independent says that Lachuters would like to know what is the reason the people have not been furnished with a financial statement for the last two years past. Lachuters do not need to ask any such question. Why? Because they know that a financial statement for the year ending June 30th, 1887, was published in both French and English on July 15th 1887. They also know that the next financial statement can only be made after the 30th June, 1888. Try again.

TOWN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the council, held on Friday last, the following works were decided upon:

ROADS.

The portion of the street from town line to McKimmie's to be put in a state of repair; from McKimmie's to Bethany st., repaired with gravel. Bethany st. repaired and gutters made on both sides where required. The tracks on Main st. from Bethany st. to James Raitt's, repaired with gravel and the ground between the tracks levelled. All streets mentioned in sec. 3, Road Committee's report, simply repaired and put into good order, (see last week's WATCHMAN.)

SIDE WALKS.

All the side walks mentioned in the report under the head of 5 feet side walks. The following four feet side walks: Foundry street, south side from Bethany st. to Barron avenue, cross to north side and continue to Main st. Barron avenue from Main st. to Foundry st. The following 3 feet side walks: Hugh st. from Main to Railway crossing; on Water from Main to Meikle. On the street from Barron's bridge to West River bridge and thence on Chatham st. to the town line west. On James st. from Milway st. to James Marshall's house; on Milway st. from Fish's bridge to town line. Continuation of side walk from Mr. Newton's to Mr. Cruise's brick house. The committee were instructed to ask for tenders immediately.

The council adjourned until Friday evening (to-night.)

Try one of S. Carsley's Men's Pongee Silk Coats at $3.25. Just the article for summer wear

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the County Council was held in the Court House, Lachute, on Wednesday last. There were present the Warden, Mayor Fridham of Grenville, and Mayors Brown, Sale, Chambers, Strong, Cooke, Milway, Dunbar and Jekill.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

It was resolved, in view of the fact that Municipal Codes had been furnished the local municipalities, this council should not purchase any.

It was resolved that the consideration of an account from St. Andrews council for breaking winter road on Ottawa River be laid over until next meeting.

In reference to the Court House the Warden stated that the Attorney had been instructed to institute an action against Lachute Town for amount and interest of assessment, but that the case would not be pushed if the decision in the case of McConnell *et al* vs. Lachute induced the Town to pay their contribution.

In reference to the finances the Warden also stated that they had borrowed $1000 from the Ville Marie Bank on a note signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and Warden collaterally secured by a guarantee bond signed by the Warden and Mayor Dunbar.

Moved by Mayor Strong, seconded by Mayor Brown, that the action of the Warden and Secretary is approved, and that the council consider itself bound to secure the payment of said note.—Carried.

Mr. Arsene Larose appeared before the Council in reference to a mortgage road between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Grenville.

Council adjourned for lunch and a visit to the new Court House. When the Council re-assembled, the Warden explained that there was still due on assessments from the Municipalities the sum of $3,238 24, and that the sum of $2,698 would be required to pay the contractor when the work was finished. A further sum would be required to pay for extras (about $80), making drains, fences, levelling grounds, heating and furnishings.

The sum of $3,238 has already been paid the contractor.

A communication was received from Mr. Campbell, offering to put on blinds for the sum of $67.17. The Warden intimated that the council would require to make another loan in order to pay $2,698 due the contractor and make provision for the other expenses.

Mayor Chambers strongly objected to any additional expense in connection with the Court House than was absolutely necessary. His constituents has suffered considerably in paying the heavy tax already levied. The present furnishings of the old Court House should be good enough for the new one. Mayors Jekill and Strong took the same view.

After a long discussion it was resolved on motion of Mayor Jekill, seconded by Mayor Strong, that the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to borrow the amount due on the assessment ($3,238) to make the following payments:—

To finish contract	$1,698
To make drains, level grounds etc...	80
Furnishings for Court Room	750
Total	$3,238

Carried.

Moved by Mayor Strong, seconded by Mayor Jekill, that the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer is hereby instructed to press by suit if necessary for the amount due on the old Court House.

Communications were read from Robert Morrison and Wm. Thornton, applying for position of caretaker for the new Court House. The appointments were postponed until next meeting. A statement of liabilities and assets was laid upon the table, and on motion received.

Moved by Mayor Strong, seconded by Mayor Dunbar, that the Secretary-Treasurer forward the amount of costs incurred by Mr. A. B. Filton in making his report on a ditch in Grenville.

Quebec Legislature.

Mr. Owens, M. P. P. for Argenteuil, has taken steps to expose one of the worst pieces of jobbery the Government has yet been guilty of, and to that end he has secured an order of the House for all correspondence between Mr. Beausoleil, advocate, of the city of Montreal, and the Government or any members thereof, with regard to the collection of the arrears of taxes due by commercial corporations.

2. Statement of the total sums received by Mr. Beausoleil, the date of such receipts, and the names of such corporations which have paid the same.

3. Names of the corporations which have not paid arrears of taxes or with whom compromises have been effected, showing the amount of the deductions made or discharged.

4. Statement of all the remittances made to the Government by Mr. Beausoleil with the date of each remittance.

5. Statement showing the list of suits instituted by Mr. Beausoleil, the number of such actions dismissed, the number now pending, and the amount paid him by the Government for costs and otherwise in connection with the law.

6. Statement of the amount paid Mr. Beausoleil for his commission upon the collection of the amount of taxes on said commercial corporations.

When these papers are submitted, the people will be enabled to see how much they have been fleeced out of by the Mercier Government. Instead of collecting the money through the regular channel, by officers paid for that very work, they entrust it to an outside lawyer, Mr. Beausoleil, an active worker at elections and a partner of Mr. Mercier in the law business. Mr. Beausoleil has, no doubt, made a big haul, and just how much that is would be interesting to know. This job was perpetrated by the party who have been stamping the country preaching economy and hypocritically condemning the extravagance of the Conservatives. When the settlement of the Jesuits' estates comes to be made public, the chances are that another gigantic "deal" will be unearthed. It is reported that the Government intend to hand over to the Jesuits about half a million of money to which they have not the slightest claim either legally or morally. They hope to conciliate the Protestants by giving them some $60,000 or $80,000 in aid of education. Mr. Mercier believes in buying up one side with the money of the other and vice versa. Such proceedings if successful, will be a death blow to public morality in this Province.

THE WATER WORKS.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

MR McKENZIE'S EXPERIENCE IN MORRISBURG.

On Tuesday night last, the meeting convened by the Mayor for the purpose of considering the question of water works, was held in the council room, and fairly attended. Mayor Fish opened the meeting with a few words, and asked that a chairman should be elected. Mr. Barron was called to the chair and made a few introductory remarks, pointing out the importance of the question to be discussed, the great need of some protection against fire. He pointed out the insufficiency of the present supply, and called attention to the great suffering caused in Hull by a conflagration.

Mr. Palliser asked that Mr. Kennedy's report be read, after the reading of which Mr. Hope moved:

That this meeting, recognizing the insufficiency of our protection against damage by fire, would recommend the establishment of a system of water works which would meet the requirements of the Underwriters Fire Association, and at the same time afford a good and sufficient supply for domestic purposes.

Mayor Fish seconded the motion because he had at one time lost over $7,000 by fire, and thought it was time we had protection

Mr. Palliser.—I object to the form of the resolution as it is too abstract and contains nothing affirmative. We should have more information before being called upon to decide in favor of water works.

It was pointed out that it was desirable to know whether the people were in favor of any water works at present, considering the financial position of the town, and that to discuss the engineer's report and all the details of any particular system would be time wasted if the public were not in favor of any system of water works at all.

Dr. Christie.—The question is a most important one, and I would like to have all the information possible.

Mr. T. Bedard.—My idea is there would be no reduction in insurance without a fire brigade and engine, which would cost too much.

Mr. Jousse.—What is the use of a fire brigade without water? We must have water first.

Mr Hope referred to the great need of some fire protection, and mentioned the case of a small town in Ontario (Chelsey) which had been completely obliterated by fire, no later than yesterday. He was surprised that citizens should oppose such protection.

Mr. T. McOuat said this motion was merely to find out if the people were prepared to get more information. If they did not want water works at all, it would be useless to go on and get information. After this motion was passed other motions would be brought forward on which all information might be obtained.

Mr. Palliser moved in amendment:

That in the opinion of this meeting, the financial position of the town does not justify us in incurring the expense contemplated by Mr. Kennedy's report in erecting water works in the town of Lachute,

The Chairman.—The whole matter is now before the meeting in proper form to be discussed.

Mr. Palliser said that while acknowledging the value of the of the suggestions made in the engineer's report, and recognizing the careful manner in which the report was drawn up, he thought that Mr. Kennedy had not sufficient data to base his calculations. The engineer had made no measurements and visited no other sources of supply. He was of opinion that the engineer was altogether wrong in his estimate of cost, and that the works would cost $50,000 instead of $30,000. That was only his opinion. He favored a system based upon gravitation and thought that surely among the hills and mountains some place might be found that would give the required pressure by gravitation alone. In so far as the report favors pumping and gravitation combined, he believed it to be in error. He must say, however, that Mr. Kennedy seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the question. For domestic use, he believed the present system was sufficient, and as far as the West Ward was concerned, they did not desire the water at all, and it would be against their wishes.

Several voices.—No. No.

Mayor Fish.—That is not so. Some of you may know that I have a good many houses and they all want water.

Mr. Palliser.—Well, I say it is so, and if you wait until I get through you can speak.

Mayor Fish.—But you say what is not true.

Cries of order, etc.

Mr. Palliser.—The practice of keeping a stationary engine at an engine house would be impracticable. The water would have to be kept hot all the time, and the man whose duty it was to look after it might be away seeing his friends when a fire broke out. Imagine keeping water in a boiler warm since our last fire. There was a system of water works in Hull and it did not prevent the fire.

A voice.—It was no good.

Mr. Palliser.—Our council has power under the general act, to make By-laws to prevent fire. They should compel every man to keep buckets in his house and ladders on his roof.

Mr. Barron.—In order to make buckets useful you must have water.

Mr. Palliser.—In Montreal, Carsley keeps buckets in his cellar in case of fire.

Mr. Barron.—The comparison is scarcely fair, because, they have plenty of water from the taps to fill the buckets.

Mr. Palliser.—We are fairly well at present, comparatively speaking. In reference to insurance, premiums would not be reduced. No company would think of such a think, and any advantage to be derived from this source was purely mythical. At present the finances of the town were in in a bad condition and not ready for water works.

A voice outside.—And will never be while the lawyers are at it.

Mr. T. McOuat.—Mr. Kennedy was on the ground and knows more about the water supply than any person in this town, and he made his calculations on a careful personal examination and upon actual measurements taken——

Mr. Palliser.—He says he did not do so in his report.

Mr McOuat.—He says that his calculations are based upon the measurements and levels made by a competent engineer, Mr. Gibb, who made the profile of the present works for the Lachute Aqueduct Company. Mr. Kennedy is the best engineer in the Dominion of Canada. He built the Ottawa water works, acknowledged to be superior to anything in Canada for protection in case of fire. In reference to the boilers spoken about, the water did not require to be kept warm in summer. The only fire necessary was to keep the pump from freezing, and the town officer could put two or three fires during the day, which would be quite sufficient. The actual fact is that that these boilers raise steam in nine minutes from the time the fire is lighted.

Hear, hear.

Mr. McOuat.—In reference to the efficiency of buckets, here is an extract from the history of the Ottawa water works:

In 1873, under the bucket system, the damages by fire amounted to $135,200. In 1876, the first year after the completion of the water works, the losses by fire were $27,500, or $107,700 less than in 1873. In 1875 the cost of maintenance was $8,500, and in 1876 it was $19,383, an increase of $10,883

Amount of property saved	$107,700
Increased cost of fire service	10,883
Balance in favor of the city	$96,817.

The damages by fire have decreased steadily as also the cost of maintenance. Until in 1881 the damages amounted to $10,930, and cost of maintenance $13,519, making a saving to the city of $119,181, so that without any reduction in insurance, the city was that much wealthy in 1884 with water works than they were in 1873 with buckets.

Mr. McKenzie, of Morrisburg, was introduced by Mayor Fish. Mr. McKenzie is well know throughout this part, being the manufacturer of those celebrated fanning mills so common in our county. He was Mayor of Morrisburg during the time the water works were built in that town. He said that although he had a deep interest in this town and surrounding county, he would not be so presumptions to give an opinion as to the ability of Lachute to meet the expense of water works. He would simply give them his experience in Morrisburg. During the time the water works were being built in that town, Mr. Kennedy was associated with him constantly and he could testify to his ability as an engineer, the reliability of his calculations and to his energy and honesty as a man. Morrisburgh is situated exactly as Lachute is. The houses run east and west and a fire breaking out at the middle or either end, would likely make a clean sweep. The people were afraid of fire, but no protection was obtained until a few years ago a fire broke out at the east end. There was a strong west wind blowing and it cleaned out everything before it. After that the people thought about establishing water works. When the question was submitted to a vote, two thirds of the people were in favor and one third against. Those who were against it advocated pails and a hand engine. They now admit that the majority were right, and are perfectly satisfied. Some, however, think that it would have been better to pay a company to build the water works and not be taxed, forgetting that somebody would have to be taxed to pay the company. Our experience is that all we need to do is to keep sufficient fire to prevent the water from freezing, and steam can be obtained at the very furthest in 15 minutes, generally in 9. The system adopted in Morrisburg is the same recommended here. Every statement made by Mr. Kennedy previous to the work proved correct, on not one single item did his estimate prove too small except on the pump, which was changed and a larger one put in to meet the requirements of the insurance companies. In reference to the reduction in insurance, Morrisburg had not received it yet, simply because they had not completed their fire service, but when it was completed, they had been informed by the insurance companies that the reduction would take place. In the town of Iroquois they had complied with the conditions and had already received a reduction in insurance. Mr. McKenzie finished a practical address amidst loud applause.

Mr. Simpson stated that he had written the Fire Underwriters Association concerning reduction in insurance, and they had sent him the ratings for class C, under which the town would be placed if provided with efficient water works. At present we were under classes E and F. The reduction, according to these ratings would be about one third on an average.

After some more discussion, Dr. Christie asked if any information could be given as to the rights of the present company, or as to the amount of damages claimed by the present owner of the source. It was finally agreed to withdraw both motion and amendment, after which it was moved by Mr. T. McOuat, seconded by Dr. Christie,

That in the opinion of this meeting, the system of water works recommended in Mr. Kennedy's report is highly to be appreciated, and that a committee of citizens be appointed consisting of three ratepayers from each ward, to ascertain the views of the citizens and to get all other information relating to said works, such as purchasing present works, right of way, analysis of water, etc., and report at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Boa moved that the following committee be appointed:

West Ward.—T. McOuat, Noe Larose A. Riddle.

Centre Ward.—T. Barron, J. R. McOuat, Arch. Mitchell.

East Ward.—J. Palliser, O. Lafleur, S. McKimmie.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks, Tuesday, June 26th.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS.

QUEEN ESTHER.—The posters are out announcing this beautiful Cantata for Monday evening, the 25th, and from the enthusiastic manner in which all are taking hold of this piece, the public are promised one of the best entertainments ever given here. The costumes are said to be magnificent and the music fine. Everyone should read the story in the Book of Esther and then go and enjoy a rich treat.

The prospects for a bountiful harvest are bright at present, in this part of the county. Meadows look well and promise a heavy crop. Early sowed grain, wheat especially, looking well. Potatoes coming up and lots of bugs waiting to devour them. A large quantity of fodder corn is being planted this season.

LONG LAKE.

The trout fishing in Long Lake is exceptionally good this season. Last week Mr. W. Strong caught a fine trout, with a troll, weighing about 15 lbs., and Mr. John Strong caught one; which turned the scales at 10 lbs. Several persons from St. Jerome had like success.

LAKE LOUISA.

This place has became quite a summer resort. There are more arrivals on Saturday night than any other. Many come from Lachute, Montreal and elsewhere to enjoy the beautiful scenery and catch fish. Capt. Howard has built a small house, where he and his party can rusticate at their pleasure.

Why should not some enterprising capitalist build a summer hotel here and advertise it well?

BROWNSBURG.

The Hay crop is looking splendid. Grain, although seeding was late is coming on fast and prospects are good for a large harvest, some farmers are complaining of the wire worm eating it off.

DALESVILLE.

Crops are growing well at present. The rain has done much good. Hay crop will be late, but is doing well.

Mr. A. Murdoch is putting up a new frame building 54 x 45. Must expect a good crop.

Nights have been cold, mosquitoes plentiful.

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.

R. T. MANLEY
West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,
Baby Carriages from $5.25 upwards.
FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.
Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.
H. FROST,
Manager

PACKING BOXES
FOR SALE.
PARTIES WISHING TO BUY PACKING BOXES WHICH ARE ALWAYS USEFUL ABOUT A FARMER'S PLACE, WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO SECURE SOME CHEAP, IN THE YARD OF
G. L. MEIKLE AND CO.
ON
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.
WHEN THEY WILL ALL BE ON VIEW, WITH PRICES MARKED ON EACH AND ALL, AT VERY LOW PRICES

WOOL! WOOL!
R. BANFORD
Is now prepared to take WOOL from any who may desire to exchange same for
Fine & Course Tweeds.
Ready Made Clothing
Dress Goods.
Ginghams.
Prints.
Checked Shirting,
Bleached Cotton,
Grey Cotton;
or anything else in the DRY GOODS LINE.
Call and inspect goods and prices before exchanging elsewhere.
R. BANFORD.

ST. CANUTE.

Mr. Robert Elliott has a mare that had two colts last year, both dead. This year the same mare had two colts, both living and healthy.

MILLE ISLE.

The crops here are equally as good as they were this time last year. A month ago we were two weeks behind, but things have grown rapidly of late.

HARRINGTON.

Peas Oats and fruit could not look better, hay is also looking well and grain is in good shape. The farmers are satisfied with the growth and condition of spring grain. Although the season is about 14 days late, with fair weather the crop will turn out first class, as grain is deeply rooted.

Have you seen the splendid assortment of boys' Halifax tweed suits at S. Carsley's. They are just the thing for school or holiday wear.

CIRCUIT COURT.

His Hon. Judge Tachereau sat in the Circuit Court yesterday and rendered judgment in two cases. Auger vs. Corporation of the township of Wentworth. An action for damages. Action dismissed, plaintiff's not proceeding with proof. G. E. Bampton for Plaintiff; H. Abbott for Defendant.

McMARTIN vs. BENNIQUT.—This was an action instituted by Plaintiff accompanied by a Seizure *Revendication*, claiming certain cattle and effects which the plaintiff pretended to have leased to the defendant, and in default of their return, to pay a sum of one hundred and ten dollars. The defendant denied the allegations of the plaintiff's action in so much as he had purchased and not leased the property in question. The Court in an elaborate judgment, dismissed plaintiff's action with costs. Trenholm, Taylor, Dickson & Buchan for plaintiff; R. P. De Lorme for defendant.

WANTED.—The highest price paid for Wool in exchange for goods at J. R. McOuats.

BIRTH.

GREENLEESE.—On June 11th, 1888, at Brook Farm, Chatham, Que. the wife of Geo. W. Greenlease of a son.

PLASTERING.

—James W. Cottingham, Plasterer, begs to announce that he will keep on hand, for sale, in Lachute Town, Finishing Lime of the best quality, and is now prepared to take contracts for Plastering, (furnishing lime or not, as the parties wish.

☞Have just received a CAR LOAD OF BARREL LIME. Parties wishing for it can be furnished at a low figure. Parties wishing to see him can do so by calling at Rodrigue's Hotel Lachute.

Lachute, 30th March, 1888. 31 1y

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated three miles from Lachute Post-Office, one mile from Saw and Grist mill, contains over 100 acres of land, about 90 acres well improved, the rest in good standing timber. Also a good spring with water in house, a good sugar bush, good house, first class out buildings, well watered, with running stream. Will sell with or without stock. For further particulars, Apply to

DAVID STALKER Jr.,
Lachute, P. Q.

WANTED.

FIVE THOUSAND BIRCH LOGS at Lachute Mills. Apply to P. Campbell, R. Banford, or J. Newton who will pay $1.50 a standard, cash every time. All kinds of Hardwood.

Also all kinds of rough and planed lumber for sale at
R. BANFORD'S

WANTED.

A PARTNER to purchase a half interest in "THE LACHUTE SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY." Apply to the Undersigned,
A. CHAPMAN.

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

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Either Salary or Commission. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers, Colborne, Ont.
34-8

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.

NEW GOODS!
We have just received and are opening out our
Spring & Summer Goods
IN THE SHAPE OF
PAINTS, WORK BOXES, WAX DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, SHELL GOODS, RATTLES, TOYS, MONEY BOXES, DRESSING CASES, SURFS, HORSES, SOLID BALLS, MUGS, TRUMPETS, CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS, FRUIT PLATES, LADIES' COMBINED NEEDLE CASE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS AND CANES, POST OFFICE STAMPS, &c. &c. RECEIPT BOOKS, SCRIBNER'S LOG BOOK, CONVERSATION CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, BLOCKS, PANSY BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PICTURE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.
MUSIC.
FIDDLES, BOAS AND ROSIN, ACORDIANS SHEET MUSIC, &c. &c.
R. W. KERR.

CENTRE WARD
MEAT EMPORIUM
BOA'S BLOCK,
Where you will always find FRESH MEATS of all kinds, HAMS, SMOKED BACON, a special line of BONELESS DRY SALT BACON, also CANNED GOODS of different varieties. We also keep the same stock in our old establishment at the West End.
Orders received by telephone and delivered immediately.
A. G. McARTUR & Co.
38 tf.

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

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.
Ste. Scholastique, P. Q.
Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-1ly

H. & C. de SALIBURY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
LACHUTE.
—OFFICE OVER—
BANK MEIKLE & WALKER.

FORTIER & FORREST
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

TO LET.
FROM 1st. APRIL.
Store and Dwelling in Meikle's block, opposite Post Office one of the best business stands in town. Apply
R. G. MEIKLE

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.
R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOSUE
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

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
LACHUTE.
Just on hand, beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, and
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES SOLD AT COST PRICE.
—Come and judge for yourselves.—

Lachute Furniture Company.
BED ROOM SUITS
—FROM—
$15.00 Upwards.
WIRE MATRASSES
—FROM—
$3.50 Upwards.
PARLOUR SUITS
—IN—
Hair Cloth & Plush.
ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE
—AT—
MODERATE PRICES.
PICTURE FRAMES
a speciality.
GIVE ME A CALL AND INSPECT MY
—SPRING STOCK.—
JNO. S. RIDDELL,
HOPE'S BLOCK
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.

COAL!
PARTIES wishing for STOVE COAL will do well to apply to
M. D. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews,
from whom they can get their coal cheaper than from any other party. Mr. Simpson has purchased a large quantity, and therefore procured it much cheaper than it can be bought for in small quantities. The coal can either be delivered in St. Andrews or elsewhere.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Beaded Visites
Beaded Visites
Beaded Visites
Beaded Visites

The display of Beaded Mantles cannot be equalled on the Continent; prices from $6.65 to $65. Call and see the Novelties.

S. CARSLEY.

Silk Mantles
Silk Mantles
Silk Mantles
Silk Mantles

Just put in stock, a choice assortment of handsome Silk Mantles, Trimmed with Lace, Jet and Jet Epaulettes. The above Mantles are marked below their value.

S. CARSLEY'S.

Jackets
Jackets
Jackets
Jackets

Several Lines of Black Silk Jackets, trimmed with Lace, Jet, and lined with Silk, to be cleared at prices much below their value.

S. CARSLEY'S.

Lustrine Dusters
Lustrine Dusters
Lustrine Dusters
Lustrine Dusters
Lustrine Dusters

Lustrine Wraps
Lustrine Wraps
Lustrine Wraps
Lustrine Wraps

Now showing a fine stock of Lustrine Wraps and Ulsters, in all the very latest styles and newest materials, prices $2.75, $4.25 and upwards.

S. CARSLEY.

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats

Only a few of our Imported Trimmed Hats and Bonnets remain on hand, early selection will insure satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY.

Seaside Hats
Seaside Haes
Seaside Hats
Seaside Hats

Seaside, Garden and Picnic Hats, in newest shapes, colors; White Black, Brown and Beige.

S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

To Let.—James Fish.
Jackets.—S. Carsley.
Packing Boxes.—G. L. McRae & Co.
New Burnt Lime.—T. C. Noyes.
Superior Court.—Prevost & Mathieu.
Wool.—R. Banford.

DENTISTRY.

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

The District Orange Lodge met in Pollock's Hall yesterday.

There was a break in the water pipe leading to the tank at the West River Bridge. It has not improved the road.

The Town Officer repaired a dangerous hold on Main street opposite the saw mill of Messrs Campbell and McKenzie.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Campbell who died Monday evening last, took place to the C. P. R station on Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Higgins officiated.

A steam yacht for the North River is being talked of by several of our citizens. It would be a paying investment and decidedly useful for pic-nics, etc.

Parties wanting a good loaf of bread the year round must get it from Hope the Baker and Confectioner, all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cake, Confectionery, &c., constantly on hand, wedding cakes a specialty.

Rev. Mr. Sanders, will preach in Mille Isle next Sunday and administer the Holy Communion. M. Taylor lay reader will officiate in Lachute at both services.

Mr. St. Quintin is putting the house lately occupied by our Town Officer and about to be occupied by Mr. L. C. Barron in a thorough state of repair.

ANOTHER PAPER MILL.—Mr. Hamelin is about to build a mill in which he will manufacture brown paper. The mill will be managed by Mr. Ford, late of Mr. Wilson's mill. Two large water wheels arrived this week.

MONTREAL ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Rev. Jno. Higgins, Messrs Wm. Buchan, Dr. Stackhouse and G. F. Calder, have been appointed delegates to the meeting of the Montreal Association of Baptist Churches to be held in Coaticook June 27th.

Last week we announced that Rev. Mr. Blair was appointed pastor of the Methodist church, Lachute. A change has been made however and the Rev. Mr McDowell is appointed. The many friends of Mrs. Mc Dowell will be glad to hear that she is about to once more become a resident of her native town.

The inhabitants of west ward were badly frightened by a ren away on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Curry's horse in coming out of his yard with a cart and water puncheon, became frightened and started on a wild career up the main street. The puncheon was thrown into the river opposite the residence of Mr. Berthelot, and the horse was stopped at Barron's Bridge, No damage was done.

At a meeting of the water works commitee held on Wednesday, Messrs Barron and Lafleur were appointed to view land required to be appropiated; Messrs McKimmie and Mitchel to interview the owners of the present water works and Mr. McQuat to obtain cost of analysis of water. Messrs. McQuat and Riddle were to interview the owner of the source.

RECRUITS WANTED.—The 11th Battallion Argenteuil Rangers will camp at Sherbrooke this year, and Capt. Walker asks any young men wishing to join No. 4 Com. to make an appearance at the Armoury in the Court House, Lachute, on 23rd instant at five o'clock, when they can obtain uniforms. No better opportunity can be offered to anyone desirous of an outing and a trip to the city of Sherbrooke.

A RUN-AWAY AND A CLEVER CAPTURE.—On Thursday of last week, a horse attached to a buggy ran out of Roderigue's shed and started at a breakneck pace past the Post Office. Turning at Bethany Corner the carriage upset, and in a few moments the horse went over also. Dr. Smith rushed out from his surgery and jumped unto the prostrate and kicking animal, holding his head in the sand until help arrived.

Mr. Wilson does not intend to wait for the Town Water-works. On Friday last Mr. Perry representing Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, was here taking measurements for the purpose of putting in a first class fire service in the paper mill. Several large pumps have been ordered which will throw a strong stream to any part of the large buildings, from three hydrants placed in front of the mill. Mr. Wilson assures us that his reduction in Insurance will more than pay the interest on the money invested.

A PECULIAR HABIT.—It is said that every Town, as in the case of every individual, has certain habits or customs peculiar to itself. There is a habit which seems peculiar to Lachute. Not a very bad one certainly, but one which good taste should teach us to avoid. On Sunday evenings when the services in Victoria Hall are concluded, it appears a part of a weekly obligation, resting upon our young men, to stand in two lines on either side of the steps and gaze on those who are compelled to run the gauntlet. It may be of the *lois de costume* which prevails in our town, or, as has been suggested, they are just waiting to see their sisters (?) home, but to one not accustomed to such sights it suggests Goldsmith's line,

"Amazed, the gazing rustics ranged around."

Plain, Fancy, Printed, and Embroidered Pongee Silk can be bought at very low figures at S. Carsley's

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jno. McPeer of Ayr, Ont., formerly of Lachute, was in Lachute last week on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Jno. Hay, Chatham. He left on Monday for a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Godwin and Mr. Sherwood of Lowell Mass. spent a few days at Mr. A. McConnell's last week. They have visited several towns on their trip and expressed themselves as more delighted with Lachute than any of the others.

Last week Master Wilson, son of J. C. Wilson M.P., and Master Percy McIntosh, of Montreal, went out to Dalesville on a fishing expedition. They had great success coming home with over 150 nice brook trout. The boys were happy.

Mr. Jas. Griffin, of Montreal came to town last Saturday night.

Miss Ireland returned from Otterburn Park, on Monday evening last.

Mr. Childs and son of Montreal visited Lake Louisa yesterday.

Magistrate's Court.

On Saturday last Constable Davidson arrested two boys, Homer Parquette and Lewis Leroy, at the river opposite Mr. Meikle's store, while they were bathing in view of the public street. Being brought before Thomas Barron Esq., J.P. they both pleaded guilty. The magistrate gave them a sound lecture and suspended sentence. This should be a warning to others.

The First Sign

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

Failing Health.

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

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

Dyspepsia Cured.

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

AYER'S PILLS.

Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Ealing, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

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.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this aleady, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. they have been cured by it and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 7 cents. Ask any druggist.

The Boston Club is starting out a little dissatrously this year.

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.

Lord Stanley of Preston was sworn in at Ottawa.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

It is proposed to start an English Liberal paper in Quebec.

For chronic catarrah induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, removes the sickening odor, and never fails to thoroughly eradicate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

The sultan of Muscat is dead.

The need of merit for promoting personal comeliness, is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair Harmless, effective, and agreeable, it rank among the indispensable toilet articles.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



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Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 186

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SEEDERS, FANNING MILLS, (the old standard "Mackenzie Mill" and the "Dunham Fanning Mill" the best Mill in Canada, as can be proved by hundreds of testimonials.) STEEL HARROWS, LUMBER WAGGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

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Parts for any kind of machines or goods sold by me. The goods sold by me are from the best manufacturers in Canada.

T. STUART,

L[illegible] 64tf.

FOR SALE.

The property facing the new Court House, being a corner lot and well situated in the centre of the town. House new and finished inside. Apply by letter or personally to the proprietor

G. W. BURCH,
26-3m Lachute.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. }

No. 252,

FRANCOIS XAVIER MATHIEW, Esq., Advocate, of the parish of St. Scholastique, said district,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN BURKE, Jr., machinist, of the city and district of Montreal, and
JOHN BURKE, Sr., farmer, of the parish of St. Columban, said district of Terrebonne,

Defendants.

It is ordered that the defendant, John Burke, Jr., appear before this Court within two months.

[True Copy.] CHS. DE MONTIGNY, P.C.S.

M. M. Prevost & Mathieu,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

—AT—

HOPE'S.

The season is now open and our patrons may depend on getting a pure delicious ICE CREAM.

BEVERAGES—SODA WATER, drawn from Tufts Artic Soda Fountain. Cool and Refreshing. Ginger Ale. Lemonade. Ginger Beer. Cider.
CAKE—A full assortment of Cake. Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Rice Cake, Lady's Fingers, etc., etc.
BREAD—The only place to get a good loaf of Bread.
CANDY—Our Candy is absolutely pure. A fine assortment.

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Baker & Confectioner
BRANCH STORE, WEST END LACHUTE

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Cushing, June 13th 1888. 3m.

TO LET.

A neatly furnished shop and house on Main Street.

JAMES FISH.
Proprietor.

Lachute Mills, June 14th 1888.

ARGENTEUIL RANGERS

NOTICE!

NO. 7 COM. CARILLON.

Going into Camp June 26th, 1888, at the beautiful Town of Sherbrooke, Que., wanted a few men to fill ranks. Apply at once at Armoury, Carillon; Lieutenant W. A. Brown, Pt. Fortune; or to the undersigned in command.

E. A. HODGSON, Capt.

Jefferson Davis has reached 80

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

McQUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

NOTICE

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

While thanking my many patrons for their past patronage, I would request those owing me for a settlement, to call their accounts this month.

WANTED AT ONCE a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horse shoeing preferred.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT THE—

WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

—:o:—

We have just received a new consignment of

THE LATEST STYLES

IN SPRING CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF

GENTS FROCK COATS and SUITS in best BLACK ENGLISH CLOTH.
SACQUE COATS & SUITS in BLACK, SCOTCH, CANADIAN, and FANCY MILTON TWEED
FROM $6.00 UP TO . . $19.00
CHILDREN FANCY BRAIDED SUITS ONLY $2.50
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES.
BRICK and NEW BURNT LIME constantly on hand and at low figures.

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WEST END FISH'S BRIDGE.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Court House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpent Would make a good building for a Factory for the manufacture of Shirts or Shoes, and, could be divided into two or three good building lots fronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

Be Convinced

That F. X. BERTRAND'S is the best place to buy your DRY GOODS,

As my stock is now complete and well selected TWEEDS and GENTS FURNISHINGS,
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES.
GROCERIES,
CANNED FRUITS & MEATS,
COARSE SALT and FINE BUTTER SALT. Home made Butter Tubs.

Highest prices paid for farm produce. Orders by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention and prompt delivery from the Crooked Sign Store, West End, Lachute.

Meat Market.

I wish to return thanks to my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same, and also intimate that I have moved to my new shop, three doors east of Bethany Road, where I will always be found. I keep constantly on hand in addition to fresh & salt meats, a large stock of all kinds of canned fish and meats and canned fruits, ham, rolled Bacon, Lard, &c., trusting for a further continued share of your esteemed patronage.

Parcels delivered to all parts of the Town free of charge at short notice.

I remain yours &c.,

JOHN STEWART,
Butcher.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS AT FRASER BROS.

SEED DRILLS.

Noxon's New Steel Frame Hoosier.

THE ONLY DRILL that deposits the grain an even depth in loose and hard soil.
THE ONLY DRILL in which the hoes can be instantly changed to sow the desired depth without stopping the team.
THE ONLY DRILL having a feed which actually and correctly measures the grain and grass seed sown.
THE ONLY DRILL made which can be changed from drilling to broadcasting, or vice versa, in less than a minute.

FOR SALE AT THE SIGN OF THE SAW.

ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, 25 April, 1888.

THOMAS STUART LACHUTE,

Is selling this splendid new Harrow in large numbers, and has also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, Farm and Express WAGGONS, at low prices and easy terms, and is General Agent for R. J. LATIMER, Montreal



TAILOR'S NOTICE.

Just received a full spring stock of

TWEEDS

of all the latest patterns and designs of English, French, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and Panting goods.

I have also added to my stock of Men's Furnishings what has long been a felt need—a place to get a good Hat. I have just received a large stock of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS

OF ALL SORTS—ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES & SHADES.

Your inspection is invited to these goods.

A. J. PERIARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & HABERDASHER.
Lachute, March 1st, 1888.

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FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 8 to 8 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD,
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CHAS. GEIGERS



COFFINS, SASHES, GLOVES AND GENERAL FUNERAL FURNISHINGS.
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Something new and superior to anything before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

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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.

ROLLED OATS

FOR SALE

—AT—

LACHUTE Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL

THE THREAD OF LIFE; OR, SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER V.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

The Girton governess of these latter days stands on a very different footing indeed in the family from the forty-pound-a-year-and-all-found young person who instructed youth as a final bid for life in the last generation. She ranks, in fact, in the unwritten table of precedence with the tutor who has been a university man; and, as the outward and visible sign of her superior position, she dines with the rest of the household at seven-thirty, instead of taking an early dinner in the school-room with her junior pupils off hashed mutton and rice-pudding at half-past one. Elsie Challoner had been a Girton girl. She was an orphan, left with little in the world but her brains and her good looks to found her fortune upon; and she had wisely invested her whole small capital in getting herself an education which would enable her to earn herself in after-life a moderate livelihood. In the family at Whitestrand, where she had lately come, she lived far more like a friend than a governess; the difference in years between herself and Winifred was not extreme; and the two girls, taking a fancy to one another from the first, became companions at once, so intimate together, that Elsie could hardly with an effort now and again bring herself to exert a little brief authority over the minor details of Winifred's conduct. And, indeed, the modern governess, though still debarred the possession of a heart, is no longer exactly expected to prove herself a moral dragon; she is permitted to recognise the existence of human instincts in the world we inhabit, and not even forbidden to concede at times the abstract possibility that either she or her pupils might conceivably get married to an eligible person, should the eligible person at the right [illegible] to present himself with the [illegible] ials as to position and prosp[illegible]

"I [illegible] said after [illegible] this afternoon? Perhaps he won't [illegible] er that dreadful wetting. I daresay, [illegible] ly came down in the yawl, he hasn't [illegible] other suit of clothes with him. I [illegible] n't be surprised if he had to go to [illegible] at the inn, as Mr. Relf does, while they [illegible] his things for him by the kitchen fire! [illegible] Relf never brings more, they say, than [illegible] e blue jersey."

"[illegible] at's not like Hugh," Elsie answered [illegible] ntly. "Hugh wouldn't go anywhere by sea or land, without proper [illegible] for every possible civilised contingency. He's not a fop, you know—he's a man all over—but he dresses nicely and appropriately always. You should just see him in evening clothes; he's simply beautiful then. They suit him splendidly."

"So I should think, dear," Winifred answered with warmth. "I wonder, Elsie, whether papa and mamma will like your cousin?"

"It's awfully good of you, darling, to think so much of what sort of reception my cousin gets," Elsie replied with a kiss, in perfect innocence. (Winifred blushed faintly.) "But, of course, your papa and mamma are sure to like him. Everybody always does like Hugh. There's something winning about him that insures success. He's a universal favourite, wherever he goes. He's so clever and so nice, and so kind and so sympathetic. I never met anybody else so sympathetic as Hugh. He knows exactly beforehand how one feels about everything, and makes allowances so cordially for all one's little private sentiments. I suppose that's the poetic temperament in him. Poetry must mean, at bottom, I should think, keen insight into the emotions of others."

"But not always power of responding sympathetically to those emotions.—Look, for example, at such a case as Goethe's,' a clear voice said from the other side of the hedge. They were walking along, as they often walked, with arms clasped round one another's waists, just inside the grounds, close to the footpath that led across fields; and only a high fence of privet and dogrose separated their confidences from the ear of the fortuitous public on the adjoining footpath. So Hugh had come up, unawares from behind, and overheard their confidential chit-chat! How far back had he overheard? Elsie wondered to herself. If he had caught it all, she would be so ashamed of herself!

"Hugh!" she cried, running on to the little wicket gate to meet him. I'm so glad you've come. It's delightful to see you.—But oh, you must have thought us two dreadful little sillies.—How much of our conversation did you catch, I wonder?"

"Only the last sentence," Hugh answered lightly, taking both her hands in his and kissing her a quiet cousinly kiss on her smooth broad forehead. "Just that about poetry meaning keen insight into the emotions of others; so, if you were saying any ill about me, my child, or bearing false witness against your neighbour, you may rest assured at anyrate that I didn't hear it.—Good-morning, Miss Meysey. I'm recovered, you see: dried and clothed and in my right mind—at least, I hope so. I trust the hat is the same also?"

Winifred held out a timid small hand. "It's all right, thank you," she said, with a sudden flush; "but I shall never, never wear it again, for all that. I couldn't bear to. I don't think you ought to have risked your life for so very little."

"A life's nothing where a lady's concerned," Hugh answered airily with a mock bow. "But indeed you give me credit for too much gallantry. My life was not in question at all; I only risked a delightful bath, which was somewhat impeded by an unnecessarily heavy and awkward bathing dress.—What a sweet place this is, Elsie; so flowery and bowery, when you get inside it. The little lane with the roses overhead seems created after designs by Birket Foster. From outside, I confess, to a casual observer the first glimpse of East Anglian scenery is by no means reassuring."

They strolled up slowly together to the Hall door, where the senior branches were seated on the lawn, under the shade of the one big spreading lime-tree, enjoying the delicious coolness of the breeze as it blew in fresh from the open ocean. Elsie wondered how Hugh and the Squire would get on together; but her wonder indeed was little needed; for Hugh, as she had said, always got on admirably with everybody everywhere. He had a way of attacking people instinctively on their strong point; and in ten minutes, he and the Squire were fast friends, united by firm ties of common loves and common animosities. They were both Oxford men—at whatever yawning interval of time that friendly link forms always a solid bond of union between youth and age; and both had been at the same college, Oriel. "I daresay you know my old rooms," the Squire observed with a meditative sigh. "They looked out over Fellows' Quad, and had a rhyming Latin hexameter on a pane of stained glass in one of the bay windows.'

"I know them well," Hugh answered, with a rising smile of genuine pleasure—for he loved Oxford with a love passing the love of her ordinary children. "A friend of mine had them in my time. And I remember the line: 'Oxoniam quare venisti praemeditari.' An excellent leonine as leonines go, though limp in its quantity.—Do you know, I fell in love with that pane so greatly, that I had a wire framework made to put over it, for fear some fellows should smash it some night, flinging about oranges at a noisy wine party."

From Oxford, they soon got off upon Suffolk, and the encroachment of the sea, and the blown sands; and then the Squire insisted upon taking Hugh for a *tour du proprietaire* round the whole estate, with running comments upon the wasting of the foreshore and the abominable remissness of the Board of Admiralty in not erecting proper groynes to protect the interests of coast-wise proprietors. Hugh listened to it all with his grave face of profound sympathy and lively interest, putting in from time to time an acquiescent remark confirmatory of the wickedness of government officials in general, and of the delinquent Board of Admiralty in particular.

"Æolian sands!" he said once, with a lingering cadence, rolling the words on his tongue, as the Squire paused by the big poplar of the morning's adventure to point him out the blown dunes on the opposite shore—"Æolian sands! Is that what they call them? How very poetical! What a lovely word to put in a triolet! Æolian—just the very thing of all others to go on all-fours with an adjective like Tmolian!—So it swallowed up forty acres of prime salt-marsh pasture—did it, really? That must have been a very serious loss indeed. Forty acres of prime salt marsh! I suppose it was the sort of land covered with tall, rank, reedy grasses, where you feed those magnificent, rough-coated, long-horned, Highland-looking cattle we saw this morning! Splendid beasts: most picturesque and regal. "Bulls that walk the pastures in kingly-flashing coats," George Meredith would call them. We passed a lot of them as we cruised up stream to-day to Whitestrand.—And the sand has absolutely overwhelmed and wasted it all? Dear me! dear me! What a terrible calamity! It was the Admiralty's fault! Might make a capital article out of that to bully the government in the *Morning Telegram*."

"If you did, my dear sir," the Squire said warmly with an appreciative nod, "you'd earn the deepest gratitude of every owner of property in the county of Suffolk, and indeed along the whole neglected East Coast.—The way we've been treated and abused, I assure you, has been just scandalous. Governments, buff or blue, have all alike behaved to us with incredible levity. When the present disgraceful administration, for example, came into power'——

Hugh never heard the remainder of that impassioned harangue, long since delivered with profound gusto on a dozen distinct election platforms. He was dimly aware of the Squire's voice, pouring forth denunciation of the powers that be in strident tones and measured sentences; but he didn't listen; his soul was occupied in two other far more congenial pursuits: one of them, watching Elsie and Winifred with Mrs. Meysey; the other, trying to find a practicable use for Æolian sands in connection with his latest projected heroic poem on the Burial of Alaric. Æolian; dashes: Tmolian; abashes, not a bad substratum, that, he flattered himself, for the thunderous lilt of his opening stanza.

It was not till the close of the afternoon, however, that he could snatch a few seconds alone with Elsie. They wandered off by themselves then, near the water's edge, among the thick shrubbery; and Hugh, sitting down in a retired spot under the lee of a sheltering group of guelder-roses, took his pretty cousin's hands for a moment in his own, and looking down into her great dark eyes with a fond look, cried laughingly: "O Elsie, Elsie, this is just what I've been longing for all day long. I thought I should never manage to get away from that amiable old bore, with his encroachments and his mandamuses, and his groynes and his interlocutors. As far as I could understand him, he wants to get the Board of Admiralty, or the Court of Chancery, or somebody else high up in station, to issue instructions to the east wind not to blow Æolian sands in future over his sacred property. It's too grotesque; quite, quite too laughable. He's trying to bring an action for trespass against the German Ocean.

Will ye bridle the deep sea with reins? will ye chasten the high sea with rods?
Will ye take her to chain her with chains who is older than all ye gods?

Or will ye get an injunction against her in due form stamped paper from the Lord Chief-justice of England? Canute tried it on, and found it a failure. And all the time, while the good old soul was moaning and droning about his drowned land, there was I, just sighing and groaning to get away to a convenient corner with whom I had urgent private affairs to settle.—My own dear Elsie, Suffolk agrees with you. You're looking this moment simply charming."

"It's your own fault, Hugh," Elsie answered with a blush, never heeding overtly his last strictly personal observation. "You shouldn't make yourself so universally delightful. I'm sure I thought, by the way you talked with him, you were absolutely absorbed in the wasting of the cliff, and personally affronted by the aggressive east wind. I was just beginning to get quite jealous of the encroachments—For you know Hugh, it's such a real pleasure to me always to see you."

She spoke tenderly, with the innocent openness of old acquaintance; and Hugh still holding her hand in his own, leaned forward with admiration in his sad dark eyes, and put out his face close to hers, as he had always done since they were children together. "One kiss, Elsie," he said persuasively.—"Quick, my child; we may have no other chance. Those dreadful old bores will stick to us like leeches. "Gather ye roses while you may: Old Time is still a-flying.'"

Elsie drew back her face half in alarm. "No, no, Hugh," she cried, struggling with him for a second. "We're both growing too old for such nonsense now. Remember, we've ceased long ago to be children."

"But as a cousin, Elsie," Hugh said with a wistful look in his eyes that belied his words.

Elsie preferred in her own heart to be kissed by Hugh on different grounds; but she did not say so. She held up her face, however, with a rather bad grace, and Hugh pressed it to his own tenderly. "That's paradise, my dear," he murmured low, looking deep into her beautiful liquid eyes.

"O son of my uncle, that was paradise indeed; but that was not like a cousin," she answered with a faint attempt to echo his playfulness, as she withdrew, blushing.

Hugh laughed, and glanced idly round him with a merry look at the dancing water. "You may call it what you like," he whispered with a deep gaze into her big dark pupils. "I don't care in what capacity on earth you consider yourself kissed, so long as you still permit me to kiss you."

For ten minutes they sat there talking—saying those thousand-and-one sweet empty things that young people say to one another under such circumstances—have not we all been young, and do not we all well know them?—and then Elsie rose with a sigh of regret. "I think," she said, "we mustn't stop here alone any longer; perhaps Mrs. Meysey wouldn't like it."

"Oh, bother Mrs. Meysey!" Hugh cried, with an angry sideward toss of his head. "These old people are a terrible nuisance in the world. I wish we could get a law passed by a triumphant majority that at forty everybody was to be throttled, or at least transported. There'd be some hope of a little peace and enjoyment in the world then."

"Oh, but, Hugh, Mrs. Meysey's just kindness itself, and I know she'll let you come and see me ever so often. She said at lunch I might go out on the water or anywhere I liked, whenever I chose, any time with my cousin."

"A very sensible, reasonable, intelligent old lady," Hugh answered approvingly, with a mollified nod. "I wish they were all as wise in their generation. The profession of chaperon, like most others, has been overdone, and would be all the better now for a short turn of judicious thinning.—But Elsie, you've told them I was a cousin, I see. That's quite right. Have you explained to them in detail the precise remoteness of our actual relationship?'

Elsie's lips quivered visibly. "No, Hugh," she answered. "But why? Does it matter?"

"Not at all—not at all. Very much the contrary. I'm glad you didn't. It's better so. If I were you, my child, I think I'd allow them to believe, in a quiet sort of way—unless, of course, they ask you point-blank, that you and I are first-cousins. It facilitates social intercourse considerably. Cousinhood's such a jolly indefinite thing, one may as well enjoy as long as possible the full benefit of its charming vagueness."

"But Hugh, is it right? Do you think I ought to?—I mean, oughtn't I to let them know at once, just for that very reason, how slight the relationship really is between us?"

"The relationship is *not* slight," Hugh answered with warmth, darting an eloquent glance deep down into her eyes. "The relationship's a great deal closer, indeed, than if it were a much nearer one.—That may be paradox, but it's none the less true, for all that.—Still, it's no use arguing a point of casuistry with a real live Girton girl. You know as much about ethics as I do, and great deal more into the bargain. Only cousin's a cousin anyhow; and I for my part wouldn't go out of my way to descend gratuitously into minute genealogical particulars of once, twice, thrice, or ten times removed, out of pure puritanism. These questions of pedigree are always tedious. What subsists all through is the individual fact that I'm Hugh and you're Elsie, and that I love you dearly—of course with a purely cousinly degree of devotion."

"Hugh, you needn't always flourish that limitation in my face, like a broomstick."

"Caution, my dear child—mere ingrained caution—the solitary resource of poverty and wisdom. What's the good of loving you dearly on any other grounds, I should like to know, as long as poetry, divine poetry, remains a perfect drug in the publishing market? A man and a girl can't live on bread and cheese and the domestic affections, can they, Elsie? Very well, then, for the present we are both free. *If* ever circumstances should turn out differently——" The remainder of that sentence assumed a form inexpressible by the resources of printer's ink, even with the aid of a phonetic spelling.

When they turned aside from the guelder-roses at last with crimson faces, they strolled side by side up to the house once more, talking about the weather or some equally commonplace and uninteresting subject, and joined the Meyseys under the big tree. The Squire had disappeared, and Winifred came out to meet them on the path. "Mama says, Mr. Massinger," she began timidly "we're going to a little picnic all by ourselves on the river to-morrow—up among the sandhills papa was showing you. They're a delicious place to picnic in, the sandhills; and mamma thinks perhaps you wouldn't mind coming to join us, and bringing your friend, the artist, with you. But I daresay you won't care to come: there'll be only ourselves—just a family party."

"My tastes are catholic," Hugh answered jauntily. "I love all innocent amusements—and most wicked ones. There's nothing on earth I should enjoy as much as a picnic in the sandhills.—You'll be coming too, of course, won't you, Elsie?—Very, well, then. I'll bring Relf, and the *Mud-Turtle* to boot. I know he wants to go mud-painting himself. He may as well take us all up in a body."

"We shall do nothing, you know, Winifred cried apologetically. "We shall only just sit on the sandhills and talk, or pick yellow horned-poppies, and throw stones into the sea, and behave ourselves generally like a pack of idlers."

"That'll exactly suit me," Hugh replied with a smile. "My most marked characteristics are indolence and the practice of the Christian virtues. I hate the idea that when people invite their friends to a feast they're bound to do something or other definite to amuse them. It's an insult to one's intelligence; it's degrading one to the level of innocent childhood, which has to be kept engaged with Blindman's Buff and an unlimited supply of Everton toffee, for fear it should bore itself with its own inanity. On that ground, I consider music and games at suburban parties the resource of incompetence. Sensible people find enough to amuse them in one another's society, without playing dumb crambo or asking riddles. Relf and I will find more than enough, I'm sure, to-morrow in yours and Elsie's."

He shook hands with them all round and raised his hat in farewell with that inimitable grace which was Hugh Massinger's peculiar property. When he left the Hall that afternoon, he left four separate conquests behind him. The Squire thought this London newspaper fellow was a most sensible, right-minded, intelligent young man, with a head on his shoulders, and a complete comprehension of the rights and wrongs of the intricate riparian proprietor's question. Mrs. Meysey thought Elsie's cousin was most polite and attentive, as well as an extremely high-principled and excellent person. (Ladies of a certain age are always strong on the matter of principles, which they discuss as though they were a definitely measurable quantity, like money or weight or degrees Fahrenheit.) Winifred thought Mr. Massinger was a born poet, and oh, so nice and kind and appreciative. Elsie thought dear darling Hugh was just the same, sweet, sympathetic old friend and ally and comforter as ever. And they all four united in thinking he was very handsome, very clever, very brilliant, and very delightful.

As for Hugh, he thought to himself, as he sauntered back by the rose-bordered lane to the village inn, that the Squire was a most portentous and heavy old nuisance; that Mrs. Wyville Meysey was a comic old creature; that Elsie was really a most charming girl; and that Winifred, in spite of her bread-and-butter blushes, wasn't half bad, after all—for an heiress.

The heiress is apt to be plain and forbidding. She is not fair to outward view, as many maidens be. Her beauty has solid, not to say strictly metallic qualities, and resides principally in a safe at her banker's. To have tracked down an heiress who was also pretty was indeed, Hugh felt, a valuable discovery.

When he reached the inn, he found Warren Relf just returned from a sketching expedition up the tidal flats. "Well, Relf," he cried, "you see me triumphant. I've been reconnoitring Miss Meysey's outposts, with an ultimate view to possible siege operations. To judge by the first results of my reconnaissance, she seems a very decent sort of little girl in her own way. If sonnets will carry her by storm I don't mind discharging a few cartloads of them from a hundred-ton gun point-blank at her outworks. Most of them can be used again, of course, in case of need, in another campaign, if occasion offers."

"And Miss Challoner?" Relf suggested, with some reproof in his tone. "Was she there too? Have you seen her also?'

"Yes, Elsie was there,' the poet answered languidly, as he rang the bell for a glass of sodawater. "Elsie was there, looking as charming and as piquante and as pretty as ever; and, by Jove! she's the cleverest and brightest and most amusing girl I ever met anywhere up and down in England. Though she's my own cousin, and its me that says it, as oughtn't to says it, as oughtn't to say it, she's a credit to the family. I like Elsie. At times, I've almost half a mind, upon my soul, to fling prudence to the winds, and ask her to come and accept a share of my poor crust in my humble garret.—But it won't do, you know—it won't do. *Sine Cerere et Baccho, friget Venus.* Either I must make a fortune at a stroke, or I must marry a girl with a fortune ready made to my hand already. Love in a cottage is all very well in its way, no doubt, with roses and eglantine—whatever eglantine may be—climbing round the windows; but love in a hovel—which is the plain prose of it in these hard times—can't be considered either pretty or poetical. Unless some Columbus of a critic, cruising through reams of minor verse, discovers my priceless worth some day, and divulges me to the world, there's no chance of my ever being able to afford anything so good and sweet as Elsie.—But the other one's a nice small girl of her sort too. I think for my part I shall alter and amend those quaint little verses of Blackie's a bit—make 'em run:

I can like a hundred women;
I can love a score;
Only with a heart's devotion
Worship three or four."

Relf laughed merrily in spite of himself. Massinger went on musing in an undertone: "Not that I like the first and third lines as they stand, at all: a careful versifier would have insisted upon rhyming them. I should have made "devotion" chime in with "ocean" or "lotion," or "Goshen," or "emotion," or something of that sort, to polish it up a bit. There's very good business to be got out of "emotion," if you work it properly; but "ocean" comes in handy, too, down here at Whitestrand. I'll dress it up into a bit of verse this evening, I think, for Elsie or the other girl.—Winifred's her Christian name. Hard case, Winifred. "Been afraid" is only worthy of Browning, who'd perpetrate anything in the way of a rhyme to save himself trouble. Has a false Ingoldsby gallop of verse about it that I don't quite like. Winnie's comparatively easy, of course: you've got "skinny" and "finny," and "Minnie" and "spinney." But Winifred's a very hard case indeed. "Winnie" and "guinea" are good enough rhymes; but not quite new: they've been virtually done before by Rossetti, you know. But I doubt if I could even consent to make love to a girl whose name's so utterly and atrociously unmanageable as plain Winifred.—Now, Mary—there's a name for you, if you like; with 'fairy' and 'airy,' and 'chary' and 'vagary,' and all sorts of other jolly old-world rhymes to go with it. Or if you want to be rural, you can bring in 'dairy'—do the pretty milkmaid business to perfection. But 'Winifred'—'bin afraid'—the thing's impossible. It compells you to murder the English language. I wouldn't demean myself—or I think it ought to be by rights be-mean myself—by writing verses to her with such a name as that. I shall send them to Elsie, who, after all, dererves them more, and will be flattered with the attention into the bargain.

At ten o'clock he came out once more from his own room to the little parlor, where Warren Relf was seated "cooking" a sky in one of his hasty seaside sketches. He had an envelope in his hand and a hat on his head. "Where are you off?" Relf asked carelessly.

"On, just to the post," Hugh Massinger answered with a gay nod. "I've finished my new batch of verses on the ocean—emotion—potion—devotion theme, and I'm sending them off, all hot from the oven, to my cousin Elsie.—They're not bad in their way. I like them myself. I shall print them, I think, in next week's *Athenæum*."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Czar of Russia.

Stung by the taunts of his cowardice, when he made a visit to Moscow, the Czar insisted upon walking alone through a crowd of twenty or thirty thousand people, without the slightest protection but his own sword. The walls of the city had two nights before been mysteriously decorated with posters announcing that the end of Alexander's reign had come; that he had been tried and found wanting, that the "committee" had declared his death for refusing to give the people a constitutional government.

When the morning of the day on which the Czar's death was to occur arrived, he announced his intention of attending mass at the Church of the Annunciation, within the walls of the Kremlin, and a quarter of a mile or so from the palace. The Czarina and the other members of his family implored him to take no such risk; they begged him to have mass sung in the chapel of the palace, but he declined, and even ordered that the police guard should be withdrawn. He said that if his time to die had come he was ready, that he would not die like a coward in seclusion, but he would die like a soldier with his uniform on and his sword in his hand, in the presence of his people; and so he left the palace alone, clad in the uniform of a field marshall, resplendent with gold and silver lace, and walked across the parade ground to the church.

The news of his rashness spread quickly among the people, who were naturally on the *qui vive*, owing to the mysterious proclamation of the Nihilists, and before the mass was over the area within the Kremlin walls was crowded with all sorts and conditions of men, twenty or thirty thousand in number. After mass was sung, and he had committed his soul to God, the Czar, with his gloves in his hand, left the church and entered the throng, which opened to make passage for him, but one so narrow that he could touch the bodies of those who stood on either hand. No bomb was required on such an occasion; a pistol, or even a knife, would have done the business, but with his head erect, and bowing to those who had saluted him, the Emperor walked the entire distance. The crowd were silent and almost breathless. Every man present expected something would occur, but the only break in the Czar's walk that morning was when he reached the steps of the palace, stopped, turned his face to the people and spoke to them.

He said that he had been told that he should have trouble if he came to Moscow; that since he had arrived he had been warned by mysterious enemies, whose motive he could not understand, that the present day was to be his last. He had therefore done as all men should do who expected danger—gone to church to ask forgiveness for his sins, and protection from on high. This protection was not denied him. His body, like his soul, was in the hands of God, and man had no power to injure him without the Divine decree. He therefore feared nothing, and believed that as long as he governed the Empire with wisdom he should be allowed to live. Then, thanking the people with hearty words for their loyalty, he bowed and entered the palace.

There had been silence till then, but as the Czar disappeared the crowd broke into a cheer that almost reached the sky.

Blood Letting in Persia.

In Persia blood letting is the same panacea for well-nigh all fleshly ills to-day that it was with our ancestors in the days of bluff King Hal. In the spring every Persian hies him to the barber surgeon to have that professional phlebotomist relieve him of, say, half a pint of blood. One sunny March morning I sat upon the bala Khana of a village chapa house and watched the barber bleed a goodly share of the whole male population. With his arms bared to the elbows, a bunch of raw cotton in lieu of lint beneath his arm, and his keen-edged razor inserted beneath his cap, the travelling tonsorial artist took up his position on the bank of the irrigating ditch that ran through the village of Lasgird. Candidates for his services soon began crowding about him. Each sturdy ryot bared his right arm to the shoulder, and got one of his neighbours to bind a handkerchief tightly just above the elbow. He then presented himself to the barber. The tonsorial artist pressed out with his thumb and forefinger the small vein he wished to slit, and with the air of a man who knows his profession and its importance, deftly inserted the point of his razor. The blood spurted out in a tiny stream; villagers squatted down on their haunches and watched it bleed, occasionally working the elbow joint to stimulate the flow. Half a pint is considered about the correct quantity for an adult to lose at one bleeding; the barber then completes his services by binding on a small wad of cotton. Many prefer being bled in the roof of the mouth, instead of in the arm. I observed that these were old men mostly, and judged them to be knowing customers, who had wise theories of their own as to why the mouth bleeding was preferable to the others. I have seen as many as thirty or forty of the Persian barber's patients squatting in a low row on the bank of a stream or ditch, each one letting the little stream of blood from arm or mouth spurt into the water.

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When Lord Wolseley said their was nothing to prevent 100,000 men, well handled, getting possession of England, he evidently overlooked the home forces. According to a recent return Great Britain has 360,000 soldiers, consisting of volunteers, militia and yeomanry. She has also the regular army reserve of 50,000 men. Surely 400,000 men, actuated by patriotism, should be able to hold their own against an invading force of one-fourth of their number.

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Do you have obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from head and throat, sometimes profuse, acrid and watery, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; dull, heavy headache most of the time, with occasional "splitting headaches"; are your eyes weak, watery, or inflamed; is there ringing in the ears, with more or less deafness; do you have to hack, cough and gag, in your efforts to clear your throat in the morning; do you expectorate offensive matter, scabs from ulcers, perhaps tinged with blood; is your voice changed and is there a "nasal twang" to it; is your breath offensive; are your senses of taste and smell impaired? If you have all or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common and dangerous of maladies—chronic nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is sold by druggists at only 50 cents, will cure it. The manufacturers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure.

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—AND—
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Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, Q. C., D. C.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.
John Betham Abbott.
Harry Abbott, B. Oct. 5

NOTICE!

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

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

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

The Princess of Wales.

The Princess of Wales is the most popular personage in Great Britain. So far as the institution of royalty is concerned, it can be truly said of her that her life is the most valuable in the kingdom. So long as she lives her popularity will be sufficient to keep the cause of royalty well protected from popular innovation. I have tried to obtain from those who know the Princess of Wales well the secret of her great popularity. She is not a brilliant woman, she has never written anything, and in conversation she never impresses one with the idea of her having any particular originality or striking force of character. In ordinary society, without the advantage of her position, she would make but little impression. She is excessively ladylike and refined. She has a most marvellous beauty, which chiefly consists in regular features, a fair complexion and a perfectly serene and placid expression.

The most remarkable feature of her good looks is the preservation of her youthful appearance. In the broad glare of daylight she looks to-day as young if not younger than her eldest daughter. Her figure is also slim and slight as that of a young girl. She dresses with exquisite taste and appears to enjoy general society very much. The secret of her popular charm is said to be this: She has the rare and gracious faculty of impressing people who come in contact with her in the casual meeting of a general reception or a levee with her genuine cordiality. People who have been presented to her and who have simply seen her bow and smile, and perhaps have heard a half dozen words of commonplace greeting, are the ones who are the most wildly enthusiastic over her. Her bearing before the public constitutes her chief charm. Every one is led to believe that she is the most gracious and winning personage in the kingdom. It is this outward suggestion upon the part of the Princess of Wales of brilliant graciousness that has captivated and thoroughly charmed the British public. Those who know her best say that a more ntimate acquaintance with her does not bear out the public estimate. She is thoroughly refined, accomplished and self-possessed, but is not interesting in a general conversation.

While I was on the continent last month I heard a number of interesting stories concerning the early life of the Princess of Wales. These stories are not particularly new, and I do not propse to allude to them except to give the exact income of her father before he was called to the throne of Denmark. This prince lived in the most obscure poverty for a number of years He had an income of exactly $1,200 a year. There were five children to be supported and educated from this beggarly sum. The young ladies of this houshold learned to cook, to sew and to do all kinds of hou se work. They were obliged to make their own dresses for many years. No members of any family so obscurely placed have risen to more brilliant positions than this Danish family. The head of the family became the king of Denmark. His oldest son is, of course, the crown prince of that country. Another son is the king of Greece. His three daughters are the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland.—[T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Horse Breeding in Italy.

One of the most useful of the leaflets which are being circulated by the Agricultural Department is that on horse-breeding in Italy, published this week. From this it appears that a new code of laws regulating horse-breeding was passed last June by the Legislature, by which it is provided that from June 1, 1888, and during the period of eight years from this date, not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the Government stallion centres, for which a sum of £19,000 is allotted. After Jan. 1, 1889, private individuals will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been duly approved by the Minister of Agriculture, an action calculated to prevent the use of unsound and unsuitable sires. The fee charged varies in amount from 10s., the most usual charge, to £1. In the list for the ensuing year there are six stallions, for which the fee is £1 13s. 4d. (forty lire), English thoroughbreds. Of the 362 stallions for service this year, only two, the trotter Amber, son of Clear Grit and bred at Brantford, Ontario, and a thoroughbred, Andred, by Blair Athol, bred in England, are put at comparatively high rates—namely, £6 and £4 respectively. It is seen upon examining this list of stallions whose pedigrees and country of birth are given, that 116 of these were bred in England, and 130 were bred from English horses either in France, Russia, America or Italy. In the last five years 237 stallions have been purchased by the Italian Government, at a cost of £44,200, or an average of about £186 per head. The total number of mares covered in 1887 was 13,066.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

No man knows how much he really loves a woman until she has presented him with the worked canvas for the sides of a natty traveling bag, and he has paid seven or eight dollars for having it made up.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

An American schooner has been seized and her crew arrested at St. John's, Nfld., for selling bait to French fishermen.

An official test of the new police patrol system in Toronto was made on Saturday morning, and proved very satisfactory.

Assays of the gold vein recently discovered in McKenzie township, near Dunchurch, Muskoka, have produced very satisfactory results.

Lord Roseberry has not replied yet to the invitation of the Imperial Federationists of Ottawa to visit Canada and speak on the subject.

Mr. Coulson, the sub marine diver, has lost two children from diphtheria. Within five years he has buried his wife, three sons and one daughter.

A joint stock company is to be formed in Kingston to establish a College of Practical Science and Agriculture for Eastern Ontario, to be located in that city.

The subscription list for the Canadian Pacific 3½ per cent. loan was closed Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and the amount applied for far exceed $25,000,000.

A lively debate is expected at the National Prohibition Convention, which opens in Montreal on Monday July 2nd, over the proposed formation of a Third Party.

Mr. A. Ross, dry goods merchant, received a letter, postmarked Gananoque, containing $10. It was conscience money. No name was given, only a passage of Scripture quoted.

Liberal candidates are in the field in twenty-eight constituencies in Manitoba, in readiness for the general election next month, whilst so far the Conservatives have only twelve.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knight Bachelor on Mr. Thomas Galt, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and upon Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of the Toronto University.

By the will of the late Senator Ferrier, his estate, valued at nearly $800,000, is divided among his two living children and the family of his two deceased children, in nearly equal portions.

Manitoba farmers are resuming thrashing operations, wheat being now worth twenty cents a bushel more than it was last fall. Owing to this increase the Winnipeg bakers have raised the price of bread.

On Monday afternoon the gas well being sunk at Collingwood was torpedoed, with the result that a strong and steady flow of natural gas was secured. Another well has been commenced in the west ward of the town.

Unless satisfactory proposals for the construction of the proposed railway between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie are received by Saturday, the Provincial Government announce that they will build the line themselves.

In the Superior Court at Montreal yesterday Mr. Justice Taschereau dismissed the application of the cattle shippers for an injunction against the Beaver steamship line, in connection with the alleged insurance combine.

Dr. Jenny K. Trout, of Toronto, has offered one thousand dollars towards the erection of a college building and hospital for the Women's Medical College at Kingston, on condition that seven thousand dollars is contributed by the people of Kingston.

It is stated that the bucket shop keepers of Montreal intend to continue their business, having, on the advice of leading counsel, prepared a plan by which to evade the provisions of the bucket shop bill passed at the session of Parliament just closed.

The Montreal Law and Order League has decided to abandon its crusade against objectionable license-holders, claiming that under the present commissioners it is impossible to get the License Act administered in a workable and reasonable manner.

In the case of the Bell Telephone Company v. Pennington an action of replevin for a telephone instrument tried on Saturday at St. Thomas, County Judge Hughes decided that a landlord had the right to seize a telephone hired to his tenant for arrears of rent.

A destructive fire took place recently in the premises of the J. F. Pease Furnace Co., Morgan Bros., waggon makers, and Hewitt & Harvey, box manufacturers, Queen street east, Toronto, entailing a loss of about $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

A company of Montreal capitalists has been formed, with a capital on $400,000, to establish a new line of steamers between Kingston and Montreal, in opposition to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. The new line will commense running boats next season.

The religious festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated in Montreal with great pomp and solemnity by the Roman Catholic part of the community. The procession took nearly two hours in passing a given point, and was one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in that city.

Under the new regulations governing the emigration of children to Canada, each child must have before starting a certificate of good health, and the medical officer of a ship carrying child immigrants must vaccinate all not showing signs of having been vaccinated within seven years.

It is stated that the session of of the Quebec Legislature will be closed as early as possible, and that Premier Mercier will leave for England about the beginning of next month to join Premier Mowat with the view of presenting the Inter Provincial Conference resolutions to the Privy Council.

Many of the great lumber firms holding leases of water lots and water power, at the Chaudiere Falls, are heavily in arrears with their rent, which they refuse to pay on the ground that the water power at times is not equal to the conditions of the leases. The Government, however, threatens to cancel the leases and institute ejectment proceedings if the rent is not paid.

The joint committee appointed two years ago by the Methodist Conference and the Presbyterian Synod to consider the amalgamation of church work in the poor and sparsely settled districts, held its first meeting yesterday at the Montreal Presbyterian College, when organization was completed and a motion adopted that the commission was ready to commence work. The meeting was then adjourned at the call of the joint secretaries.

The reports of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., show that the number of the unfortunate persons confined there is diminishing. There are only seventeen left. One leper escaped from the institution into the United States, where he may become a centre of new infection. The indications are that with careful management the disease may be extinguished with this generation. It was originally imported by some Norwegian fishermen and had attained considerable headway before measures were taken to suppress it.

Last week a plot was discovered in the penitentiary. A convict named Saunders, who has but two years to serve, drew up a document which asked the convicts to take part in a proposed uprising, suggesting that at a certain hour on a certain day the guards at the gates should be overpowered and taken to a place of security, after which the keepers should be attended to and treated in a similar manner, and then the gates should be thrown open and the convicts allowed to escape in a body. The document, which is a lengthy one, passed through several hands but only received three signatures, and the result was that one of the convicts to whom it was given "peached," and Saunders was put into a dungeon cell for five days. He is a crank, and has tried to organize a plot on a previous occasion.

AMERICAN

Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has distributed among his 4,000 employes $109,439.68, in dividends on the business for the year ending May 1.

The last of the New-York blizzard was shovelled out from the arches of the big bridge May 21, and made a snow bank two feet deep and half a block long.

The people of Findlay, Ohio, were frightened the night of May 22, by the appearance of a luminous gigantic hand in the sky, the index finger pointing to the town.

Thirteen colored families from Gainsville, Georgia, sailed from New York on Saturday under the auspices of the American Colonization Society to settle in Liberia.

Mrs. Azubah F. Ryder, of Orrington, Me., who is 104 years old, was one of sixteen girls to scatter flowers in the open grave at a memorial service of George Washington.

John Brebner, of Pittsburg, being annoyed by a charivari party, took legal action, but before the case came to court a satisfactory settlement was reached, the offenders expressing regret and declaring ignorance of the law upon the matter.

Mayor Roche will veto the ordinance passed by the Chicago common council last week prohibiting the location of any more saloons within two hundred feet of churches or schools in that city.

Customs collectors in the Maritime Provinces report that United States fishermen are availing themselves of the provisions of the *modus vivendi* of the Fishery treaty, and are taking out licenses freely.

Hawkinsville, Ga., is remarkably proud of Miss Annie McCormick because she can play two tunes on the piano and sing a third all at once. It is said that "she can sit with her back to the instrument and play most beautifully."

As the result of the operation of the new license law, the city of Philadelphia has 4,660 saloons fewer than it had a week ago. No disturbance followed the great change, but the night before the day on which the law came into effect it was noticeable that drunkenness was very general.

Swallows have been making their home in the chimneys of the first ward school house at Appleton, Wis., and when a fire was built in the stove the other day hosts of dead birds came tumbling down the chimney. Altogether 850 birds were picked up and removed in bushel baskets.

FOREIGN.

The Irish Exhibition at Kensington was opened yesterday.

There has been a heavy snowstorm in the Ben Lomond district.

The Austrian military and naval credits will amount to 50,000,000.

A large number of Canadians have arrived in England during the past week.

It is reported that the Czar is to be crowned Emperor of Central Asia.

The Mohammedans of India propose to hold a congress at Allahabad in February next.

The boat in which Grace Darling performed her heroic deed is in the Glasgow Exhibition.

The Panama Canal Lottery Loan Bill has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived in London and will immediately set about floating the new Canadian loan.

Emperor Frederick moved from Berlin to Potsdam, and seemed none the worse at the end of his yacht trip.

The *Volks Zeitung* declares that all the physicians attending Emperor Frederick have abandoned the cancer theory.

The inspector of butcheries in Paris reports that the consumption of horseflesh has increased to an extraordinary extent.

Baron Henry de Worms, in the House of Commons, said that there was no treaty with China giving Chinamen the right to emigrate to the British colonies.

Lord James Douglas, a brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, who is thirty-three years of age, has been sent to gaol for annoying Miss Scott, an heiress, with his attentions.

It is stated that the Pope has repeatedly asked the British Government to mitigate the rigour of their measures in Ireland, in order to facilitate the conciliatory object of the rescript.

The Irish Catholic archbishops and bishops have issued an address declaring that the Pope's decree relative to Irish affairs affects morals only, and does not interfere with politics.

The supreme court in Madrid has decided that a newspaper editor is liable to be fined and imprisoned for discussing religious belief; it rests this intolerant decision on the decrees of the councils of Nice and Trent.

A worthy couple at Galashiels, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gebbie, Kirkbraie, celebrated their diamond wedding lately. They were married at Kilmarnock, in 1823, by Dr. Mackinlay, the eminent evangelical who became at the outset of his ministerial life a victim of Burns's satire.

A young Brahmin, lately returned to India from England, has applied for re-admission to his caste, which he lost by foreign travel. If he is re-admitted it will open the gate to many breaches of caste. If he is not re-admmitted rebellion against the folly of the rule debarring him will be sure to follow.

A Washington Sensation.

A lady well known in society created a sensation at a reception in Washington a few weeks ago by appearing in an armour of jewel. A two-hundred-and-forty-thousand-dollar necklace encircled her throat. She wore a pair of ear-rings said not to be equalled in America. Her bodice was a perfect mass of jewels. Her gems glittered in the gaslight like raindrops in the sun. The design of many of them was unique. One splendid spray represented a cluster of wild roses, five petals of each rose being five diamonds of similar size and shape. Another was a spray of fuchsias, formed of hundreds of small and large diamonds, about a dozen huge stars, and almost as many crescents. She also wore an open fan covered with diamonds in her hair. Each side of the fan showed fifteen raised plaits, and the whole were studded with diamonds, beautifully matched in colour and size. The gems in the raised plaits were larger than those which enriched the depressed ones, and stones upon the comb ranged in size from one to five carats each.

FLORICULTURAL.

HOUSE PLANTS.

The way house plants thrive on the dregs of coffee left at breakfast is admirable. Bowker itself hardly turns out stronger leafage or such thick bloom. The grounds are a good mulch on the top of the soil, but a little care must be given not to let them sour and get musty in coolish, damp weather.

The great trouble with house plants, greater than errors in watering, is letting the pots be exposed to the sun. The fibrous roots soon grow to the side of the pot, and these are baked in full sunshine, trebly hot coming through glass, which condenses its rays. The root tips are soon killed. The whole ball of earth is baked over and over daily and yet people wonder why they don't succeed with houseplants. Shade the sides of the pots always, either by plunging in a box of sand, moss, cocos fibre or ashes, or place a thin board on edge across the front of the plant shelf, that will come almost to the top of the pots. Let the plants have the sun, but shade the pots. A good way to screen them is to set each pot in one two sizes or more larger, filling the space with moss or sand.

The best gardeners say that the porous common pots are not so good for house plants as those glazed or painted outside. The reason is that evaporation is constant from the porous pots, and the roots are not only drier but cooler for it.—[Vick's Magazine.

ROSE BRIEFS

I wouldn't use manure water for out-door roses; instead, mulch with manure and let nature wash down the fertilizing substances to the roots.

In pruning rose bushes, the more wood left on, the more roses will come, seems sound sense, but it isn't. In case of dwarf, or what are usually known as bedding roses, cut out all dead wood and weak, scraggy shoots, and cut the large, vigorous shoots back pretty well—say to three or four or six or seven eyes. This induces vigorous young shoots that bear large fine blossoms. But in case of running roses, don't cut them back hard; only cut out the dead or scraggy wood, and thin out the good shoots and cut off a bit of the tips of those left. Mr. Roehrs said he believed that just as good results could be obtained if the plants were lopped off with a sickle or a pair of garden shears without regard to system. There is much truth in what he says. And as a general rule what a commercial man does for profit may with confidence be done by amateurs for pleasure. But I am inclined to think that we may just as well go about the job of pruning with some pretensions to method. The contour of the plant when grown must be borne in mind during the progress of the work. Cut out all shoots which cross each other, especially in the center of the bush, and cut back all shoots to a good bud—one which looks outward. It is better not to prune too soon. Advice on this subject can be good only in a general way. Here, at the North, it should be deferred until all danger from severe frost is over. If done too soon, the shoots are apt to "die back" which will necessitate a second looking over, for it will never do to have dead wood in our rose bushes.

For a tropical effect at a trifling cost, we know of nothing more effective than a few plants each of the several varieties of Ricinus. For a massed bed plant Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus in the centre. Under very favorable conditions this grows to the height of 15 feet. Follow with R. macrophyllus and R. Africanus. R. purpureus, sanguineus and Gibsonii finish the list. Thirty cents cover the cost of seed for a bed of this kind. Plant the seeds in the open ground the middle of May in this latitude.

It is said that gardeners, sometimes, when they would bring a rose to richer flowering, deprive it for a season of light and moisture. Silent and dark it stands, dropping one fading leaf after another, and seeming to go patiently down to death. But when every leaf is dropped, and the plant stands stripped to the uttermost, a new life is then working in the buds, from which shall spring a tender-er foliage and a brighter wealth of flowers. So, often, in celestial gardening, every leaf of earthly joy must drop, before a new and divine bloom visits the soul.

MIGNONETTE.—The early sowings give the best flowers. I often find difficulty in getting summer sowings to come up well.

SWEET PEAS.—The earliest sowings of these are always the best—indeed, while May and June sowings may germinate all right, they often fail to produce a good crop of flowers.

METEOR MARIGOLDS.—Flower well before July, but during the months of July and August their flowers come so small and poor that the plants are not worth keeping after the flowers begin to fail. In June sow again for fall blooming.

CHINA ASTERS.—Sow in May and again in June if you wish to prolong the blooming season till October.

FOR PANSIES—A cool, moist part of the garden, very rich soil and copious waterings are what should be given if we want to keep up good flowers till midsummer.

DO NOT BE IN A HURRY—To set out tender plants. There is nothing gained by planting out tender stuff before the ground begins to warm up. And do not set out plants that have not previously been well hardened off and inured to wind and sunshine.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS—When planted out bloom beautifully, but they have not the long-lived continuous blooming nature of the single-flowered sorts. While singles delight in warm dryish soils, doubles should get moister and richer ground in order to bring out the fulness of their flowers. We get magnificent doubles from seed.

ASHARAGUS TENUISSIMUS.—Now so largely grown by florists in place of smilax, is propagated by cutting. Cut the branches up into little pieces, each with a spray of green leaves attached, and insert in damp sand or earth in a shady place, and in a few weeks, a sort of tuberous excrescence forms at the joints under the ground and from these in a few days roots are emitted.

IVY CUTTINGS.—I pruned my old ivy plants last November and used all of the prunings, old wood and young wood, for cuttings. I kept them just as long as they were cut, some a few inches, others a couple of feet, and inserted them—several together—in 5 and 6 inch pots, which were placed under a greenhouse stage and kept moist. They rooted very well and are now growing nicely. Shall pot them off singly.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI GRANDIFLORI.—Which flowered in February, gave me ripe seeds the middle of April. These sown now should give me blooming plants three years hence.

FRAGARANT MYRTLE (*Myrtus communis*)—Is a favorite evergreen shrub, which we winter in our windows or cellars. We love it for its fresh and fragrant foliage and starry white flowers. Cuttings of the young wood root freely in moist sand, or sandy soil and a shady place. But note especially that it is with myrtles as with many other young wood cuttings—if you let the cuttings wilt before or after they are put in, it may be a difficult matter to get them to live and root.

GLADIOLUS AND HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.—The seeds of these germinate readily. If you have any, sow them in rows as you would those of onions. The hyacinths will bloom next year, the gladioli the following season; at least, many of them should.

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS—Are now in vigorous growth. If you cut down a few plants when they are half grown, they will come into good bloom just as those that have not been cut back are going past. And if you cut back the early blooming ones as soon as they have done blooming, they will again bear a few good flowers before winter.

POLYANTHUSES.—These raised from seed sown last summer are now in full bloom. What generous plants they are—so thrifty and so copious! They were wintered in a cold-frame, the same as pansies and violets. They bloom well when a year old, but older plants are not so desirable.

DAISIES.—Double-flowered daisies grow well from seed, but in this way we seldom get good varieties; they are usually only half double. But I have a lot of Longfellow now in bloom, which was raised from seed sown last spring, and some of them have large full-double flowers, well worth growing. A large majority of them, however, are not worth growing. In order to have good daisies, we must perpetuate them by division. Winter them in a cold-frame, or cover them up out-doors.

BLOODROOT.—Although we find it wild in moist or wettish places, it thrives well in the garden under ordinary circumstances, and in April and early May is one of the brightest and choicest flowers we cultivate; it lives along year after year, and increases in bulk. In rockeries, or where it may come up and bloom and remain undisturbed all summer long, it ripens a good deal of seed, which scatter about and produce lots of seedlings the following spring.

SIBERIAN SQUILL.—In the way of blue flowers in early spring, we have nothing to equal these. They are hardy, copious and extremely showy. They ripen lots of seed, which are scattered around and germinate. Among handsome-flowering bulbous plant, it reproduces itself from seed as freely as (if not more than) any other of its kind.

Queens County, N.Y. WM. FALCONER

Abnormal Sleep.

Familiar as is normal sleep, no one can fully explain it. It is, nevertheless, a blessed fact. Though it seems to take one-third from our life, it really prolongs it by the daily renewing of vigor.

Some of the abnormal forms of sleep exhibit strange phenomena. We need not dwell on sleep induced by opiates; the lethargy of apoplexy and, what is doubtless akin to it, the sleep of the drunkard; the coma of Bright's disease and diabetes, and the almost irresistible sleep caused by freezing cold.

The sleep of somnambulism is a very interesting form. The person will get up and go abroad in the darkness and into the most dangerous situations wholly without fear. The power of sight is often greatly exalted, and seems sometimes wholly independent of ordinary vision.

Another form is that of catalepsy. In this there is an entire loss of sensibility and ordinary consciousness. The limbs may be placed in any position, the most grotesque and uncomfortable, and they remain so, as if they were made of wax.

Still another form is that of hypnotism, or mesmerism, induced on susceptible subjects by skilled manipulators. The person becomes insensible to pain, and his will is entirely subject to that of the experimenter. The barest suggestion through any sense is sufficient to put the person under the dominance of the idea suggested.

Akin to artificial hypnotism is a morbid condition into which persons of a nervous organization sometimes fall. The celebrated "Soho Sleeper" would, for many years, fall asleep for a fortnight or more at a time, meanwhile exhibiting more or less of the peculiar characteristics of hypnotism. Many similiar cases might be cited, for hardly a month passes when the newspapers do not tell the wonderful story of some "sleeping girl," who has been living unconscious for weeks; but some of the cases are not only interesting scientifically, but pathetic.

In 1745 the wife of an English colonel apparently died. The husband persistently refused to have her buried and watched over her cold and motionless body for eight days. Suddenly, on the bells of a church ringing, she started up, saying, "It is the last prayer-bell; it is time to go."

A lady patient was requesting to have a hot-water bottle put to her feet, saying, "I feel"—when she passed into a cataleptic state, and remained in it three hours. On opening her eyes, she ended her sentence—"a great cold over my whole body."

The Change in the Frog.

Nowhere in the animal kingdom is there so favorable an opportunity for peeping into nature's workshop as in the metamorphoses of the frog. This animal is a worm when it comes from the egg, and remains such the first four days of its life, having neither eyes, nor ears, nostrils nor respiratory organs. It crawls. It breathes through its skin. After awhile a neck is grooved into the flesh. Its soft lips are hardened into a horny beak. The different organs one after another bud out; then a pair of branching gills, and last a long and limber tail. The worm has become a fish. Three or four days more elapse, and the gills sink back into the body, while in their place others come, much more complex, arranged in vascular tufts one hundred and twelve in each. But they, too, have their day, and are absorbed together with their framework of bone and cartilage, to be succeeded by an entirely different breathing apparatus, the initial of a second cartilated group of radical changes. Lungs are developed, the mouth widened, the horny beak converted into rows of teeth, the stomach, the abdomen, the intestines prepared for the reception of animal food in place of vegetable; four limbs, fully equipped with hip and shoulder bones, with nerves and blood vessels, push out through the skin, while the tail, being now supplanted by them as a means of locomotion, is carried away piecemeal by the absorbents, and the animal passes the balance of its days as an air-breathing and flesh-feeding batrachian.

Articles of Faith.

It is said that the prominent members of the Presbyterian Church in England and Scotland have nearly completed the preparation of new "Articles of Faith" to supersede the Westminster Confession. The new "Articles" are 23 in number and are said to be of a less exclusive character than those of the old "Confession" A New York paper gives the following statement of the substance of the new "Articles:"—While they mention the election or choice by God of "a people unto Himself," they do not say that He has made a portion of the human race on purpose to condemn them to everlasting misery. On the contrary, they say that Jesus Christ was sent to be the Saviour of the world. In the terms of salvation they declare, not that some men are born to be damned, but that "God willeth that all men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth, and that the gospel of forgiveness and eternal life is freely offered to all men."

DONE IN A MINUTE.

What is accomplished Every Sixty Seconds.

"Well, well, don't fret; I'll be there in a minute."

But, my friend, a minute means a good deal, notwithstanding you affect to hold it of no consequence. Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute? No. Well, while you are murdering a minute for yourself and one for me, before you get ready to sit down to the business we have in hand, I will amuse you by telling you some things that will happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled around on the outside of the earth by its diurnal motion a distance of thirteen miles. At the same time we shall have gone along with the earth, in its grand journey around the sun, 1080 miles. Pretty quick traveling, you say? Why, that is slow work compared with the rate of travel of that ray of light which just now reflected from that mirror made you wink. A minute ago that ray was 11,160,000 miles away.

In a minute, over all the world, about eighty newborn infants have each raised a wail of protest at the fates for thrusting existence upon them, while as many more human beings, weary with the struggle of life, have opened their lips to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

In each minute in Canada and United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4830 bushels of grain have come to bin.

The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times. Of tobacco, 925 pounds is raised, and part of it has been used in making 6673 cigars, and some more of it has gone up in the smoke of 2292 cigarettes.

But I am afraid that you will forget that we are talking about a minute, sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then, every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig sixty-one tons of anthracite coal, and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pig-iron we turn out twelve tons and of steel rails three tons.

In this minute you have kept me waiting fifteen kegs of nails have been made, twelve bales of cotton should have come from the fields and thirty-six bushels of grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits, while $66 in gold should have been dug out of the earth. In the same time the United States Mint turned out gold and silver coin to the value of $121, and forty. two acres of the public domain have been sold or given away.

SUMMER SMILES.

Small comfort—A baby.

A gentleman of color—A painter.

It doesn't take a very long for some men to pull the feathers out of a whisky cocktail.

Some men are good because goodness pays best, and then, again, some are good for nothing.

"Kathleen Mavourneen loans" are those of an uncertain kind, that "may be for years and may be forever."

A girl attened a cooking school and became so infatuated with culinary art that she married a supe.

Charles—"She's pretty, but she doesn't know anything." Evelyn—"Oh, yes she does; she knows she's pretty."

When a burglar breaks into a house he generally steals up-stairs and everything else he can lay his hands on.

Soulful Youth (languidly)—"Do you sing "Forever and Forever!" She (practically)—"No, I stop for meals."

"Mike, did you ever catch frogs?" "Yes, sorr." "What did you bait with?" "Bate 'em with a shtick, sorr."

Visitor (to little girl)—"Where are your sisterand brothers, little one?" "I ain't got none. I'm all the family we've got."

Laundry women are the most humble and forgiving beings on earth. The more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

The times are so hard that an Irishman says he has parted with all his elegant wardrobe except the armholes of an old wrist coat.

Clara (to Ethel, who is discribing her hairbreadth escape from the bull)—"But he didn't gore you?" "Oh, no, ma chere; he cut by us!"

Mother—"And the serpent, as a punishment for tempting Eve, was made to crawl all the rest of his life." Bobbie—"Well, mamma, how did he get along before?"

Husband—"I tell you, my dear, I don't have any kind of success in business. I'm afraid I have a Nemesis." Wife—"Well, why don't you see a doctor about it?"

Mr. Bill Simmonds—"I wonder ef ghoseses ebber gets sick?" Mrs. James Crow—"In course dey gets sick; didn't yer nebber heah of cholera in phantom."

"What does menu mean, my dear?"
"Food for me an' you, 'tis clear."
"What door meander mean? Who knows?"
"When me and her out walking goes."

Customer (to Mr. Isaacstein)—"The coat is about three sizes too big." Mr. Isaacstein (impressively)—"Mine frent, dat coat make you so proud you vill grow into it."

The Cow-Bird.

Our readers have probably heard of the European Cuckoo, and its strange habit of dropping its eggs in the nests of other birds. They would perhaps be interested to know that one of our native American birds has the same peculiarity.

I refer to the Cow-bird, (*Molothrus pecoris*) which is found throughout the United States, with the exception of the Pacific coast.

It is sometimes seen in flocks, often in company with the red-winged black bird. At other times it follows cattle, and this is probably the origin of its name.

The cow-bird does not sing, but makes a chuckling sound. It is eight inches long, and, with spread wings, measures twelve inches across. The male is glossy black, except head, neck and breast which are brown. The female is light brown. The eggs are light blue with brown streaks, and they are usually dropped one at a time into the nests of smaller birds, such as sparrows, etc. In New England they frequently choose the nest of the summer yellow bird.

The eggs are about the same size as those laid by the birds that make the nests, and are more quickly hatched. When this occurs, the mother bird leaves the nest to seek food for the young intruder, and the other eggs, which are her own, are left to perish.

If the cow-bird's egg be left in an empty nest, the makers generally abandon it, and build another, but if the nest already contains eggs it is usually allowed to remain.

The yellow bird, however, is not to be so out-witted. She picks a hole in the strange egg, leaves it in the nest, but builds a new floor over it. She sometimes buries her own eggs with that of the cow-bird, and lays others on the floor above.

Sometimes the cow-bird lays another egg, on the upper deck as it were. In that case the yellow bird builds a third story to her nest.

Bravo, little yellow bird.

SCIENTIFIC.

ALCOHOL.

We extract the following from a recent article by T. B. Wakeman, Esq., published in the *Bureau Record.* It gives some points of interest to the imbibers of alcoholic poison.

It is now known that what we call fermentation is caused by the sudden increase, by millions on millions, of a little animal cell, or microbe, only visible under the microscope, and which used to be called the yeast plant, but which is now dignified by the scientific name of *Torula Cerevisiae*, which is Latin for this string of *twists* that appear in cereal ferments, that is, those made from corn or grain, the gift of the old goddess *Ceres.* This little fellow is one of most wonderful, and, if rightly used, one of the most useful inhabitants of our globe. He is not a plant, as was at first believed, for he feeds only on a vegetable substance, viz.: grape or fruit sugar, called in chemistry *glucose*, and he, in so doing, gives off carbonic gas, and an *excrement*, which is a substance wholly devitalized by the living process of the little animal, much as ashes result from the burning of coal in a stove. These breathings and excretions only result from animal life, and in every way this microbe assimilates his sugar-food, propagates, breathes, excretes and lives like an animal; and when dead and cremated, smells just like burning animal tissue. Now this *excretion* of this fruit-sugar eating animal is *alcohol.* All of the alcohol in the world comes from this animal in just this way, and in none other. It is always the same substance, and has always the same properties—just as salt is always salt.

These little microbes, or yeast animals, are in the air and pretty much everywhere. They dry up and seem to be dead, and float about, but as soon as grape or fruit sugar (glucose) is exposed, they are there, and the rate of their increase in it is marvelous. He is the father of our bread as well as of our wine. We know him best as the active agent in the yeast cake, whence comes the useful fermentation which lightens our bread previous to baking. A penny yeast cake, dry as a chip, contains at least 7,000,000 of these animals. Put in a warm dough, and in an hour he will count over 140,000,000 and this increase and his minute carbonic acid gas-breaths will have made the dough *throughout* as "light as a feather," and ready for the oven. *Therein* the heat volatizes the alcohol, which he excreted in the dough, and the result is that we have light and healthy, instead of heavy, unleavened, indigestible bread—but free from alcohol.

Now, wherever glucose (fruit or grape sugar) is found, this fermentation process caused by this living and breathing and propagating process of this yeast animal cell goes on, sooner or later. His food, when from grape juice, gives us wine; when from apples, cider; from pears, perry; from honey, metheglin; from malted grains, beer, etc. In all cases the starch or cane sugar is changed first to glucose, and then the yeast cell is set to work and secretes the alcohol by fermentation.

The process is, in short, this:

Glucose consists of Carbon (6 atoms, or equivalents), Hydrogen (12 atoms), Oxygen (6 atoms); or C6, H12, O6. The yeast animal takes to feed and warm himself (assimilates) just one half of this glucose, or C3, H6, O3; of the other half he breathes off C1, O2, which is the formula of carbonic acid gas; and the rest of the glucose he excretes as *alcohol*, of which the chemical formula is C2, H6, O1.

All alcohol comes at first in just this way and no other.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

GUN-COTTON AND NITRO GLYCERINE.

Gun-powder is slow compared with the new explosives of the century. There are half a dozen explosive agents which can give a charge of gun-powder a fair start in a race and beat it. *Scribner's Magazine* says of two of these:

Gun-cotton constitutes the best military explosive known, for, while its explosive force vastly exceeds that of gun-powder and approaches that of nitro-glycerine, it is the safest and most stable explosive we possess, since it can be stored and transported wet: and while in this state, though it may be detonated as described above, it cannot be exploded in any other way. As much as 2,000 pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton have been placed in a fierce bon-fire, where it has gradually dried, layer by layer, and been consumed without exploding. Besides, gun-cotton is the only military explosive which can be detonated with certainty when frozen. In calling it a military explosive I mean, of course, for use in torpedoes and for military mining, and not as a substitute for gun-powder in guns; but it may be, and has been, successfully used as a charge for shells fired from gun powder guns both in this country and abroad. Shells containing as much as as 110 pounds of gun-cotton have been repeatedly fired in Germany.

The most prominent rival of gun-cotton for military uses and the best explosive for industrial purposes is nitro-glycerine and the mixtures of which it forms a part. This substance was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, while carrying out a series of experiments under Pelouze. Its liquid form makes it difficult to store and transport, and permits it to find its way into unexpected places where it constitutes a source of danger. Considerations such as these led Nobel, about 1867, to invent dynamite. The name is now applied to a great variety of nitro-glycerine mixtures, but they all consist of a porous solid absorbent which sucks up the liquid nitro-glycerine by capillarity and holds it in its pores or interstices.

The most important nitro-glycerine mixture is explosive gelatine, also invented by Nobel. This is made by heating nitro-glycerine on a water bath and adding to it from 6 to 10 per cent. soluble gun-cotton.

The Light of the Future.

The primary fault of all our lights, electric light included, is that there is so great a waste of energy in the form of heat. The glowworm, the firefly, and a multitude of other animals show that light may be obtained without any more heat than that of the animal body, and without any such danger as that so terribly displayed in the burning of theatres. Radziszewski found that animal light is due to the oxidation of two kinds of organic matter, one containing hydrocarbon and the other aldehydes, or something yielding aldehydes when treated with alkalis. The isolation of these compounds is but another step, and their application, both of them being steps that are but small compared with many that have been made in the chemistry of the generation. All our existing artificial lights have another common fault. They are concentrated foci of glare. But for its cost the best of all is the wax or paraffin candle. A room lighted with 20 candles, well distributed, is incomparably better lighted than by one 20 candle gas light or electric light; with the luminous upholstery I suggested the diffusion would be still more complete than with the candles, it would correspond as nearly as possible to diffused daylight, and might be made to produce most charming artistic effects.

A Chicago Traveller.

"What have you seen to-day?" I asked.

"Waal we've seen a palace," was the reply. "Which palace?" I enquired, as "Venice boasts rather a long list."

"Oh I don't know the name of it," said the Western citizen; then, addressing his wife, "My dear, tell this gentleman which palace it was we saw today."

"Oh, I don't know," exclaimed his wife. "Annie, do you remember the name of the palace we saw this forenoon?"

"Deed I don't," said Annie, in turn, referring the question to an equally oblivious child, who, with characteristic precocity, offered to bet her bottom dollar upon the impossibility of remembering the name in such an old curiosity shop as Venice, where everything was out of repair, and one place looked exactly like another. "Waal," said the imperturbable father, "it don't matter much, anyhow; I guess we have checked it off."

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE WATER WORKS.

The obstructionist organ has again given evidence of inability to discuss any question intelligently or seriously, without indulging in the weakest of all arguments, viz: ridicule. Insofar as our contemporary refers to the editor of this paper personally, we wish to say nothing. The public are not likely to be interested in any local squabbles between the two newspapers. The question at issue is the water works, and our contemporary might succeed in gaining some respect, if he confined himself to the subject. As to going back on any position taken by us, we defy anyone to point out one single fact that would warrant such a statement. What we said about the *Independent* was that, "hereafter, we shall refuse to discuss our contemporary, but shall confine ourselves to the consideration of something affording more interest to our readers." We adhere to that statement, and while we were unwilling to "discuss our contemporary," we are quite willing to discuss intelligently *with* him, any questions of interest to the town or surrounding country. He must be very much deceived, if he imagines that anything *he could* say or do, would prevent us from speaking to him, either editorially or privately. As to our calculations at the general elections, we would like our error pointed out, as in almost every case our predictions were correct. However, we have never been plucked in mathematics. What was stated in the meeting was this:

376 houses at $6 per family, ...	$2,700
Hotels, etc., ...	300
C. P. R., ...	700
Total, ...	$3,700

He cannot nor has he tried to prove the incorrectness of the sum of $2,700 for 450 families. He insinuates that the committee changed the figures after he, forsooth, had pointed out their supposed error in the multiplication of 376 by 6. Does he mean to say that any member of the committee is not able to multiply 376 by 6? The fact is, the question of families was brought up at the committee meeting, and the members knew perfectly well what they were talking about, and the statement made by our contemporary on this head is false. Mr. Stuart stated that the C. P. R. had offered him $600. Does the *Independent* desire to question Mr. Stuart's word? And by what means we would like to know has our contemporary been induced to rectify in part the mistakes of his first article and acknowledge a revenue of $225 from hotels, etc. The estimated revenue was $4,000, no one has yet pointed out, wherein that revenue would be likely to fall short. In reference the manner of paying the water tax, the committee have come to no direct decision. They estimated on an average of $6 per family, but whether that tax is to be levied on each family equally, or according to valuation, or upon the proprietor and not the tenant, is a matter for future consideration. It is not the poor people of Lachute Town who are the most neglectful to pay their taxes, as would be inferred from the remarks of our contemporary, but rather those in higher places and who have sufficient goods and chattels to seize. If, however, the proprietor is held responsible, no trouble would be experienced in collecting. In reference to a statement, alleged to have been made, concerning Mr. Walker, it was not made publicly at the meeting, as several who were there affirm they did not hear it.

If the water works are not built, the town knows upon whom to place the responsibility. It is not a matter of vital importance to us whether they are built or not, but we wish the public to know the gentlemen who, through animosity to the present council, wish to block this enterprise as well as any other they may undertake.

The *Independent* has made many charges against us of making false statements. He only attempted to specify and prove one, viz, the alleged misrepresentation of Mr. Kennedy's report. In the unfair and misleading manner by which he is characterized, the quotation from Mr. Kennedy's report is cut short, and not published in full. To satisfy our readers of the correctness of what we said last week, as well as the dishonesty of our contemporary, we publish side by side Mr. Kennedy's remarks and our own statements, and we think they will be found to agree entirely.

I have not had an opportunity of m[illegible] personal examination of all the sources of supply from which water might be taken, nor have I taken measurements nor levels on which to base my calculations, but information has been furnished me by residents of the town who have given much thought and time to the question, and who are familiar with the practicable sources of supply, and I have also been furnished by the proprietors of the present Water Works system, *with a profile of their present pipe line*, and also of a continuation of this line to a much higher elevation where the source of supply would be much purer, and at an elevation sufficiently high to give an effective fire pressure. The profile was prepared by Mr. W. J. Gibb, Engineer. *From personal examination* and the information then obtained as referred to, I conclude the town may be supplied in the following ways:

He (the *Independent*) says: "A mistake was made in the first instance in appointing an absentee engineer, who did not think it worth his while to come here to investigate," etc. Now, the fact is that Mr. Kennedy did come here on several occasions, saw the nature of the excavations required, went up to the source, obtained the exact distance in feet from the source to the lower end of our town, ascertained all the information necessary before making his report. The only information which Mr. Kennedy confesses he did not have was on the question of other sources from which water could be obtained. He had in his possession the profile of the present water works system, from which he obtained accurate information as to measurements, levels, etc.

In last issue we pointed out, specified and proved two direct charges of lying against our contemporary; viz, in reference to the Secretary being ordered to furnish him with copies of reports, and the allegation that a financial statement had not been furnished for two years by the council. Our contemporary made no defence because he had none to make. The above charge of misrepresentation is the only one he has attempted to prove against us, and it has proved a boomerang.

We have received from the Publishers Messrs. John Lovell & Son of Montreal a copy of a recent work on Banking Law, from the pen of our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Frank Weir. The volume shows evidence of close and laborious study, and is written in the pure and elegant style for which the author has already become well known. We congratulate Mr. Weir on the merited success which has attended his entrance into the more permanent circle of Canadian *Litterateurs*. We clip the following from the leading Montreal daily:

An exhaustive treatise on the "Law and Practice of Banking Corporations" has just been issued from the press of John Lovell & Son. A distinguished graduate of McGill University, Mr. Frank Weir, B. C. L., son of Mr. Wm. Weir, President of the Ville Marie Bank, is the author. Mr. Weir has been a valued contributor to the commercial press, and by his education and practical experience is well fitted for the work he has undertaken. The work is Dominion in its scope, and, from the care taken in selecting and considering its various points, covering 3[illegible] pages, will be of valuable assistance to bank officials and

merchants generally, as well as to the legal profession, all of whom have doubtless long felt the need of such a work.

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of the town council was held on Friday evening last, at which were present, Mayor Fish, Couns. McRae, Lane, Boa, Bedard, Fraser and Patenaude.

A report of the Finance Committee was laid on the table and adopted.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

E. Chantelope, horse tag and strap,	$500
W. J. Simpson, 3 months salary, ...	100 00
W. Davidson, ...	10 00
Disbursements, J. Fish,...............	20.25

Coun. McRae gave notice of motion that at the next general session of the Council he would move that a By-law be passed prohibiting parties from putting stove pipes through the roofs of buildings or in any other manner endangering property in the town.

Moved by Coun. Patenaude seconded by Coun. Lane that this Council grant Mr. D. Hambleton his request for exemption from municipal taxes for the space of fifteen years from the date he erects his Bobbin and Shuttle factory in the town of Lachute, provided he employs at least fifteen hands and that the factory is kept constantly running, and should the factory at any time cease to be used, or should it be changed to any other business than for the business it now becomes exempt, then it shall become taxable, unless otherwise ordered by this Council, Carried. Council then adjourned.

Academy Entrance Examinations.

An examination will be held on Tuesday, June 26th, inst., in the Academy room for admittance to the Academy in September next. Only one day is required and no fee is asked, only a test of the pupils standing in the preparatory work. Pupils who desire to enter, ought to present themselves now rather than keep up their studies until September, to be examined then. This is one of the necessary steps to grade our schools and we hope to receive the aid of all who are interested in the perfection of the grading system.

J. W. McOUAT,
Principal.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

There has been very little business of public importance transacted in the Legislature during the past week beyond the reading of the Budget speech. The greater part of the time on Monday was taken up with a discussion on the Quebec bridge scheme. Hon. Mr. Mercier took advantage of the opportunity to accuse the Federal Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway of doing all in their power to injure Quebec. The bulk of the expense should, he said, be paid by the Federal Government.

A motion of Mr. Mackintosh for a detailed statement of all expenses incurred by the Government in the Inter-Provincial conference, was adopted. In the evening the house went into committee to take into consideration Mr. Mercier's resolutions respecing the appointment of a President of the Executive Council. Hon. Mr. Taillon said it was not long since the Premier held that five Ministers were enough for the Province, but he had departed from this, and raised the number to six, and now to seven. Hon. Mr. Gagnon said the change was necessary to allow the Premier to devote his whole time to the direction of the Government. After a good deal of discussion, the resolutions were finally adopted. On Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Turcotte's bill providing for the appointment of two District Magistrates to sit in the Circuit Court at Montreal, came up for third reading, and was very vigorously opposed by the Conservatives, who protested against saddling this unnecessary expenditure of $9[illegible]00 upon the Province, for it was the duty of the Federal Government to make the appointment and pay the judges. It was resolved, however, by a vote of 29 to 15, that unless the Federal Government appointed another Judge within a month, the two District Magistrates are to be appointed, and the Federal Government held responsible for the cost. This idea is ridiculous in the extreme, for if the Local Government persist in creating new and needless offices, the Federal Government can hardly be expected to pay whichever of Mr. Mercier's friends that gentleman is pleased to appoint, and even if the office were necessary, there is no means of compelling the Federal Government to pay for it.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hall moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the punishment of "boodling" by members of corporate bodies, but Hon. Mr. Gagnon moved the six months hoist, which was carried by a vote of 19 to 9.

In answer to Mr. Grosbois, Hon. Mr. Gagnon stated that the Government intended to compel the school inspectors to reside in their inspection districts, so as to render more effective the service for which they are employed.

Hon. Mr. Lynch's bill to amend section 7 of the Quebec game laws, 47 Victoria, Chapter 78, came up for second reading, and Mr. Lynch explained that it included robins in the list of birds that could be shot, as they destroyed raspberries and strawberries. A long discussion followed as to whether robins insectivorous or whether they really destroyed fruit, but it was shown that the damage was done by other birds, and the bill was withdrawn.

The House voted $5000 for the relief of the sufferers of the Hull fire.

The bill to incorporate the town of Drummondville, and that to detach the township of Hereford, and part of the the township of Clifton from the county of Compton and annex them to the county of Stanstead for judicial purposes, and to the registration division of Coaticooke for registration purposes, passed the third reading and were adopted.

Hon. Mr. Taillon moved that the Speaker issue a writ for a new election in Megantic, Mr. Johnston, the Conservative member having been unseated through a technicality. The Premier, knowing that the county was safe to go Conservative, fought hard to get the election postponed till after the session, but Mr. Taillon was anxious for that very reason, to bring it on at once, and he carried his point. The judgment in this case was rendered on Wednesday. Mr. Johnston, the sitting member, has been unseated on account of one of his agents having treated an elector, the court disqualifying Mr. Whyte, the late member, for seven years, for personal bribery and corruption. It was shown that Mr. Whyte had been paying out money to his canvassers and others, notwithstanding his professions of purity, and Mr. Johnson was punished for the indiscretion of a man who was recognized as his agent, though it was shown by the evidence that he was singularly honest and straightforward during the contest, and that he never spent a cent in an unlawful way, while the party which accused him of dishonest methods has himself been shown to have been guilty of boodling in its worst form. As to Mr. Whyte, he had nothing to complain of. He has only received his just deserts, and Mr. Mercier's idea of making him a minister, if he ever entertained such, has been knocked on the head, for until seven years have expired Mr. White cannot serve the public in any capacity and cannot even take part in any political contest. Mr. Johnson feels quite satisfied at the result, he having first beaten and then disqualified the only English member who refused to condemn the Riel resolutions. The result of this trial may be a warning to certain other parties who, while being guilty of the grossest corruption, seek to unseat the successful candidate on technical points. The Conservatives are resolved to teach such parties that it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The Liberal candidate for the county will probably be T. U. Aylwin, of Quebec, who has consented to sacrifice himself to prevent Mr. Johnson from being returned by acclamation. In the approaching election Mr. Johnson will have the fullest sympathy of his constituents, and even if any opposition is offered he will go in with flying colors and a large majority.

Dr. de Grosbois, M. P. P. for Shefford, is introducing a bill to repeal the charter of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Society on account of the harm they are doing the trade of the port.

The Budget speech was delivered on Friday and far from being a credit to the Government, in one way or another it is a puzzle to everyone. It was in all probability made so intentionally, not but that Mr. Shehyn could quite easily have got out a speech that would puzzle the public and himself too for that matter, but the wiser heads to whom was entrusted the duty of writing the speech deliberately set to work apparently to mix matters up in such a way to prevent the people from seeing exactly the terrible extent of the extravagance of which the Mercier Government has been guilty. Some facts, however, have been made sufficiently clear to show that in every Dept. the controllable expenditure is far ahead of what it was under the Conservative Government. The following figures showing the cost of administering the Depts. of Crown Lands, Justice and Civic Government, and these are all the items the Treasurer specifies, exhibits a striking contrast between the economy exercised during 1886, the last year they were in power, and the extravagance of the present Government during the year just closed. The estimates for next year are pared down, it is true, but the result will probably be the same as last year when supplementary estimates of nearly half a million had to be granted. Following are the figures:—

	1886	1888	1889
Civic Gov't........	$181,675	$207,998	$219,778
Crown Lands.....	130,000	184,254	175,000
Justice	377,836	555,810	495,986
	$691,511	$948,062	$890,761

In the last year of Conservative rule these services entailed a charge of $691,511 on the revenue; in the first year of Liberal rule they entailed a charge greater by $256,551, and next year will cost $200,000 more. Such is the economy for which the people of the province have to pay.

DISTRICT NEWS.

CHATBORO.

Wedding bells were ringing here since last I wrote you, and they may soon be ringing again for I notice Dan has got a new buggy. Girls, put on your best smiles, there is game in the wind.

Last Tuesday was brilliantly clear, and passers by noticed an unusual number of horses, with carriages, tied up in the yard of A. Douglas, Maple Grove Farm, and seriousness was lent to the aspect of things when the Rev. Jas. Fraser was seen entering also, with a look of placid contentment resting upon his genial face. All doubts were put to an end about 4 p.m., when Jennie Douglas issued as Mrs. David McGowan, on the arm of her husband, accompanied by Miss Maud Douglas, Chatboro, and Alex. McAllum of Montreal. Amid showers of rice, kissing, hand shaking, etc., they departed with a nice little escort to take the train at Lachute.

Girl after girl departs,
Who has not lost a girl?
They leave behind some aching hearts,
And the bachelor's head doth whirl.

Ah! yes, there is a tightening of the heart strings of the lonely bachelor on hearing of such events, and he rushes to the mirror and gazes with awe stricken face at the big nasty crows' feet planting themselves at the corners of his eyes.

Mr. Editor, through your columns, I would like to protest against the mean, underhand manner marriages are performed now-a-days. Why not follow the good old style and gather in the lads and lasses to trip the light fantastic toe and give the old boys a chance to do some courting, for what so suggestive or favorable as "the girl I left behind me," discoursed upon the cat gut, for stirring the pulses of the back, and under the pressure he slips his arm around some fair one and whispers, "Will you be mine." She shyly says, "Yes." When, lo! another wedding comes off. Thus until lonely bachelordom is pushed out of life. I leave the question [illegible] intelligent public.

No more dogs killed around here.

Seeding about all done.

Mr. Bellefeuille has disposed of all his rollers.

Mr. Dan Hill has invested in a new organ, a Doherty, I believe, so the agressive mosquitoe don't have all the music to perform.

Jack A. took steamer for the far East this morning, it is supposed he has gone to aid McLennan Bros.

HAWKEYE.

CUSHING.

Capt. John Sittlington is busy recruiting men for his company. He is trying to have a full company to go to camp with on the 26th, to Sherbrooke.

MORIN FLATS.

The crops in this place look well for the late spring we have had, and promise to be good. Hay is looking well. Grain is short but a good color, and the frequent showers are making it flourish like a blooming maid.

STONEFIELD.

Death has been in this place of late, carrying of a young child of Mr. Isaac Aude.

Mr. Frith, the Baptist student, holds meetings in the school house every Sabbath evening. They are very largely attended.

Mr. John Owens was married last week to Miss Roberts, of Montreal.

The crops in this vicinity have a good appearance and promising a good harvest.

A picnic was held here on Wednesday last, in the grove of Mr. W. Cannon, under the auspices of the Sabbath and Day Schools. A large number were present and a very enjoyable time was spent.

OGDENSBURGH.

The young ladies have donned their plumes, and all trying to look their best, but so far they have failed to catch the college boys.

I see that "Hawkeye" has got off his perch. He might give us another account of the Chatham boys.

Mrs. Burmett, formerly Miss Golding, is now on a visit to her friends.

Mr. Thos. Nichol returned home on Thursday last, after a four or five years stay in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Thos. McMeekin, George McMeekin, and Michael Burns, left here last week for Lachine, where they intend to work on the C. P. R.

The day school is about to close and we will be losing our teacher, Miss Dunbar. The people in this community appreciate her greatly as a teacher. She is a daughter of Mayor Dunbar of Jerusalem, has taught here two terms and is about engaged for another term.

The family circle of Mr. Richard Cousins was reduced by one, when Mr. Robt. Gray was married to Miss Jennie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. King, at Dalesville on Wednesday last. The brides-maids were Miss Lizzie Cousins and Miss Kennedy; the grooms-men were Messrs. Thos. Cousins and Jas. Heatlie.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. James Murray is erecting a neat little building at Ogilvie's corner, and it is reported that Mr. McComb is going to keep a store in it.

It would be a blessing if the council would enforce the ratepayers to fix the plankwalks. They are a disgrace to any village.

Mr. A. Gaudry is busy stoning his piece of land and building a new barn on it.

There was a special meeting of the Baptist Church held on Monday evening, June 11th, for the purpose of appoining delegates to the Association, held in Thurso. The following are the delegates duly appointed: Wm. Heatley, Thos. Ganley, John Heatlie, and James Townsend.

The Rev. Mr. Greer has decided to remain in Grenville for a short time.

The crops here look remarkably well. The hay crop is later than last year. Wheat and oats look well at present, and potatoes are looking as if they would be good this year, and in fact there is no reason to grumble yet about the crops.

MILLE ISLE.

A new store has been opened here by Mr. Rogers. He is doing a fair business.

The condition of our roads is very bad indeed, and call for special attention on the part of the inspectors.

The council have run against some of our ratepayers concerning the changes of the allotment of work on roads. It ended by the council maintaining their position.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. James Day, 73 years of age, a native of Pitnifrie, Banfshire, Scotland. She and her husband emigrated to Canada in 1837 and were about the earliest settlers in Mille Isle. She was buried in the Presbyterian Church yard.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

The appearance of the now notorious Gabriel Dumont in the Village of Ste. Scholastique on the 18th inst., was to the villagers an interesting and exciting event. In the evening he lectured to a numerous audience on the late North West troubles, in which he occupied a prominent figure. The manner of Dumont is such as to invite friendship. In his simple demeanor there is an appearance of sincerity that makes him a welcome guest wherever he presents himself. In Ste. Scholastique his reception by the prominent men of the place, as well as the public generally was sympathetic and generous. He took his departure enchanted with the kindness received at the hands of a generous and kind hearted people.

A Bazaar, under the auspices of the young ladies of Ste. Scholastique, will be held on Monday July 2nd, which will last about a week.

BROWNSBURG.

One of the Dunks has concluded to forsake his bachelorship and assay the joys of a benedict. On Wednesday he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Annie Buchan, fourth daughter of W. Buchan, Esq. of Geneva, Rev. J. Higgins performing the ceremony. The happy couple left on the evening train, amid showers of rice, *en route* for the Thousand Islands. Who'll be the next? Wake up old forty-fives.

ARUNDEL.

On Friday last Mr. Joshua Brown of this place, died through the effects of a cut received on his foot a few days previous to his death.

Hay crop is very fine this year; good prospects for a bountiful grain crop; corn fairly good; potatoes better than towards the front of the county.

WENTWORTH.

The crop prospects in our township are very good. Hay and grain looks well, potatoes good, and we will likely have a good harvest.

ST. ANDREWS.

A flock of young wild ducks bred in a marsh in the rear of the English church, walked into the yard of Mr. Thos. Lamb on Tuesday last and remained there about 15 minutes, until the male and female ducks appeared. The noise of these latter, disturbed them and they disappeared as mysteriously as they had came came, passing through the burying ground into the marsh.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Bellevue House.

MOUNT MAPLE.

A hen belonging to Mr. Jno. McNaughton, hatched out a young chicken, having four wings and four feet.

Magistrates Court.

On Monday afternoon last a case of assault and battery was tried before Mr. Barron, J. P., at the Court House. The complainant was W. J. McNaughton, an employee in the paper mill who charged Frank Ford, a sub foreman, with having made an assault on him while at work in the mill. The only witness present at the time the alleged assault took place, was an employee named Grimes, who swore that McNaughton made the first attempt to strike but could not swear if it was a successful one. They afterwards clinched and fell down. He, (the witness) separated them. The defendant Ford swore that he was first struck. The case was consequently dismissed with costs.

S. Carsley's Trimming Counter is still crowded with customers. The largest variety of Novelties for Summer Dress Trimmirgs ever shown. Just meets with the taste of every one.

Teachers' Association Meeting.

On account of the nature of the business to be done at the June meeting of this Association, viz: adopting a constitution, it has been thought best to postpone the next meeting of the association until after the Institute in July. At such a time teachers will have more leisure to consider carefully what is to be done, and much information may be obtained from those present at the Institute as to what sort of constitution is best for the association to adopt. Most teachers are now very busy, and as a consequence a poor attendance would likely be the result of a meeting in June. Due notice will be given of any meeting and full arrangements made in proper time.

J. W. McOUAT,
President

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.

CLOSING DAY.—On Friday forenoon June 29th, the pupils of Lachute schools in connection with the Academy will meet in the Academy room to receive their prizes and certificates of passing from one grade to a higher. All friends of the pupils and school and those who take an interest in educationare, cordially invited to be present.

J. W. McOUAT,
Principal

Now offered at S. Carsley's a large and well assorted stock of Fancy Striped Dress material from French fabric at special low prices.

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 Sicknes, Suffering and Expense —Price 25 cents.

A Methodist minister was arrested in Toronto because he reproved a policeman for swearing on the street.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

The Emperor of Germany is dead.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

The annual excursion of the Field Naturalists Society of Montreal, took place on Saturday last to Montebello.

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant tiolet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

It is thought that the Stanley expedition has come to grief.

Ayer's Sarspaillia operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

Avoid the use of calomel for billious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, entirely vegetable, have been tested forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of liver, constiveness, and indigestion.

SILK RIBBONS.

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufactnring Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give *double* the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten *newly* married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less thrn one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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 yor, 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.

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,
Baby Carriages from $5.25 upwards.

FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.
Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.
H. FROST,
Manager

WOOL! WOOL!

R. BANFORD

Is now prepared to take WOOL from any who may desire to exchange same for

Fine & Course Tweeds.
Ready Made Clothing
Dress Goods.
Ginghams.
Prints.
Checked Shirting,
Bleached Cotton,
Grey Cotton;

or anything else in the DRY GOODS LINE.

Call and inspect goods and prices before exchanging elsewhere.

R. BANFORD.

There are still a few of those Packing Boxes left in G. L. MEIKLE & Co's. yard. As they are offered at very low prices, you should call at once and get some.

PLASTERING.

—James W. Cottingham, Plasterer, begs to announce that he will keep on hand, for sale, in Lachute Town, Finishing Lime of the best quality, and is now prepared to take contracts for Plastering, (furnishing lime or not, a the parties wish.

☞ Have just received a CAR LOAD OF BARREL LIMe. Parties wishing for it can be furnished at ow figure. Parties wishing to see him c an do so by calling at Rodrigue's Hot Lachute.

Lachute, 30th March, 1888. 31 1y

WANTED.

FIVE THOUSAND BIRCH LOGS at Lachute Mills Apply to P. Campbell, R. Banford, or J. Newton who will pay $1.50 a standard, cash every time. All kinds of Hardwood.

Also all kinds of rough and planed lumber for sale at

R. BANFORD'S

A. G. Stackhouse,
IS NOW AT HIS STUDIO,

WORK GUARANTEED better than ever (Prices Moderate).

A. G. STACKHOUSE

St. Andrews. Oct. 8th. 1884.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received and are opening out our

Spring & Summer Goods

IN THE SHAPE OF

PAINTS, WORK BOXES, WAX DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, SHELL GOODS, RATTLES, TOYS, MONEY BOXES, DRESSING CASES, SURFS, HORSES, SOLID BALLS, MUGS, TRUMPETS, CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS, FRUIT PLATES, LADIES' COMBINED NEEDLE CASE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS AND CANES, POST OFFICE STAMPS, &c. &c. RECEIPT BOOKS, SCRIBNER'S LOG BOOK, CONVERSATION CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, BLOCKS, PANSY BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PICTURE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.

MUSIC.

FIDDLES, BOAS AND ROSIN, ACORDIANS SHEET MUSIC, &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

CENTRE WARD
MEAT EMPORIUM
BOA'S BLOCK,

Where you will always find FRESH MEATS of all kinds, HAMS, SMOKED BACON, a special line of BONELESS DRY SALT BACON, also CANNED GOODS of different varieties. We also keep the same stock in our old establishment at the West End.

Orders received by telephone and delivered immediately.

A. G. McARTUR & Co.

38-tf.

TENDERS!

Tenders will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute Town, on Foundry Street, said Town, up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 30th, 1888, for the following works:

SIDEWALKS.

The following five feet Side-walks

On Main street commencing at the East line of Miss McKenzie's to Mr. Jousse's, North side. From Mr. Periard's to Bethany corner on South side. Bethany corner to James Raitt's, excepting the property of P. Rodrigue and on North side opposite the property of John Hope, Robert Creswell and Daniel Smith. On North side from East line of Messrs. Dudderidge & Mitchell to Mrs. Quinn's and opposite Mr. Palliser's office and Mr. A. Mitchell's house. From the Railroad Crossing to Campbell's Bridge and opposite the property of Messrs. Mathews, Bedard and Pratt, West Ward.

The following four feet Side-walks

On Foundry street, South side from Bethany street to Barron Avenue, cross to North side, and continued to Main street. On Barron Avenue from Main street to Foundry street.

The following 3 feet Side-walks

Hugh street from Main to Railway Crossing. On Water from Main to Meikle. On the street from Barron's Bridge to West River Bridge and thence on Chatham street to the Town line West. On James street from Millway street to James Marshall's house. On Millway street from Fish's Bridge to Town line. Continuation of Side-walk from Mr. Newton's to Cruise's Brick House.

SEALED TENDERS TO BE SENT IN FOR SECTIONS SEPARATELY.

Five feet Side-walks on Main Street in Three Sections.

Section 1 extends from East line of Miss McKenzie's property to Bethany corner, both sides.

Section 2 extends from Bethany corner to James Raitt's, both sides.

Section 3 extends from Railway Bridge to Campbell's Bridge and opposite property of Messrs. Mathews, Bedard and Pratt.

Four feet side-walks in 1 section.

Foundry street, Barron Avenue, and from Newton's to Cruise's Brick House with Crossing.

Three feet Sidewalks in 3 sections

Section 1—Hugh and Water street.
Section 2—Barron's Bridge to Chatham line.
Section 3—Millway and James street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOSEPH PATENAUDE,
Chairman of Road Committee.

Lachute, 20th June, 1888.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
—OF THE—
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL
—IN THE—
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

Whereas at a meeting of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society aforesaid, duly convened and held at the Town Hall, in the Village of St. Andrews, in the said County of Argenteuil, on the fifth day of June instant, it was decided and determined by resolution, to establish a permanent place for the exhibitions of the said Society, and whereas at the said meeting it was ordered by resolution to call a special meeting of the members of the said Agricultural Society to be held in the Lachute Town Council Room, in the building known as Larmouth's Building, in the said Lachute Town, in the said County of Argenteuil, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July next, at the hour of Two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making choice of the place, which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil, on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which future exhibitions of the said Society shall be held, the whole in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Wherefore in conformity with the said resolutions, the members of the said Agricultural Society are hereby notified that a special meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society of the said County of Argenteuil will be held in the Lachute Town Council Room in the building known as Larmouth's Building in Lachute Town aforesaid, at Two of the clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July next, for the purpose of making choice of the place, which, in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which the future exhibitions of the said Society shall be held. A full meeting is requested.

GEORGE MORRISON,
President.

Lachute, June 11th, 1888. 43-2in.

I. O. F.

The regular monthly meeting of Court Lachute, No. 289, Independent Order of Foresters, will be held in the Court Room, West End, Lachute, on Monday, the 25th June, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

G. L. MOIR,
F. Secretary

1y

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

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.
Ste. Scholastique, P. Q.
Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, or the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-1ly.

H. & C. de SALIBURY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
LACHUTE.
—OFFICE OVER—
BANK MEIKLE & WALKER.

FORTIER & FORREST
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

TO LET.
FROM 1st. APRIL.

Store and Dwelling in Meikle's block, opposite Post Office one of the best business stands in town. Apply

R. G. MEIKLE.



R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOSUE
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

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
LACHUTE.

Just on hand, beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, and
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES SOLD AT COST PRICE.
—Come and judge for yourselves.—

Lachute Furniture Company.

BED ROOM SUITS
—FROM—
$15.00 Upwards.

WIRE MATRASSES
—FROM—
$3.50 Upwards.

PARLOUR SUITS
—IN—
Hair Cloth & Plush.

ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE
—AT—
MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURE FRAMES
a speciality.

GIVE ME A CALL AND INSPECT MY
—SPRING STOCK.—
JNO. S. BIDDELL,
HOPE'S BLOCK
Lachute.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

COAL!

PARTIES wishing for STOVE COAL will do well to apply to

M. D. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews,

from whom they can get their coal cheaper than from any other party. Mr. Simpson has purchased a large quantity, and therefore procured it much cheaper than it can be bought for in small quantities. The coal can either be delivered in St. Andrews or elsewhere.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Baby Linen
Baby Linen
Baby Linen
Baby Linen

Complete assortment all kinds of Baby Linen, Flannels, Christening Robes, Cloaks, &c, now in stock.

S. CARSLEY.

She said she wanted a ticket for Liverpool, and the pale looking clerk asked:

"Single?"

"It ain't any of your business as I know," she responded tartly. "I might have been married a dozen times if I'd felt like providin for some poor shiftless wreck of a man!"

He doesn't ask ladies if they want "single" tickets any more, he's afraid to.—*Tit Bits.*

Children's Dresses
Children's Dresses
Children's Dresses
Children's Dresses

The latest style in all sizes, and in a variety of summer materials.

S. CARSLEY

S. Carsley is now selling the whole stock of Oriental Laces, in all colors at less than manufacturer's price.—*Select.*

Children's Tunics
Children's Tunics
Children's Tunics
Children's Tunics

Special line Children's Print Tunics in three sizes, suitable for boys or girls.

Value $1.75 each,
Price 75c each,
At S. CARSLEY'S.

Tennis Jackets
Tennis Jackets
Tennis Jackets
Tennis Jackets

Only a few more of the splendid. line Ladies Tennis Jackets, price $2.50 each.

S. CARSLEY.

A large selection of Fancy Spotted Net Flouncings in all the latest colors, now selling at S. Carsey's. A fine and varied selection to choose from.—*Witness.*

Cocoa Mats
Cocoa Mats
Cocoa Mats
Cocoa Mats

Just received a large assortment of Cocoa Mats in all sizes, to sell at prices ranging from 50c upwards; also a very handsome line of same goods with wool border.

S. CARSLEY.

The great cheap sale of Velvet, Wilton and Axminster Carpets at S. Carsley's is now going on, 25 per cent, reduction made on all the above goods.—*Post.*

Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums
Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums
Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums
Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums

At all prices, from 25c per yard upwards, a lot of remnants, all sizes and all qualities, to be sold very cheap: also a line of English Oil cloth, marked down to sell at 34c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

Mrs. Snively is the wife of the captain of a volunteer company. She attended a review at which her husband was the commanding officer. Mrs. Snively laughed all the time, and when she was asked what was the cause of her merriment she replied: "It was the funniest thing in the world to see my husband, who never dares open his mouth at home, ordering all those men about and they doing just what he told them. Why doesn't he try that game on me at home?"—*Tid-Bits.*

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Agricultural Society—Geo. Morrison
Notice—A. McGibbon
Tenders—Joseph Patenaude
I. O. F. Meeting—G. L. Moir
Baby Linen—S. Carsley
Public Auction—S. T. Pollard
Bellevue House—Jos. Delorme
Packing Boxes—G. L. Meikle & Co.

DENTISTRY.

Hereafter Dr. Stackhouse will be at Lachute eight days each month, from the 8th to the 18th.

Second hand tents to let at A. Boa's.

A large number of our citizens are going to the St. Andrews concert on Monday evening next.

The shop lately occupied by Mr. Page is now being fitted up by Mr. Fish and will soon be ready for a tenant.

The following boys have received the degree of A. A., McGill University: David Rodger, James Thompson, Earnest D. Aylen.

The following were elected as lay delegates to the Montreal Diocesan Synod, which opened on Tuesday last. Messrs W. J. Simpson, H. Frost. Owing to illness, Mr. Simpson's place was filled by Mr. W. Owens, M. P. P.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Young Ladies' Sewing Society of Henry's church purpose holding a strawberry festival in Victoria Hall on the evening of Dominion Day. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

Miss Jessie Doig teacher of the Geneva school, intends sending up the following pupils for the entrance examination to Lachute Academy:—Geo. Rodger, Roy Watson, Willie Wood, Bella Armstrong, Robt. Bradley.

In the case of McOuat vs Morrison concerning the damages claimed by Mr. Walter McOuat, caused by the Lachute Aqueduct Company, the judgment of the lower court dismissing the case has been maintained in the Court of appeal.

A BUTCHER SHOP AND A TANNERY.—The authorities should take some means either to remove the tannery, prevent its offensive odor, or remove the meat shop established near it. The stench is abominable, and although some think it not dangerous, it would seem impossible for meat to hang in such contaminated air and not be tainted.

GOOD FOR THE WEST WARD.—Our suggestion of two weeks ago, concerning bathing places, has been followed by Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon, who have generously given the boys sufficient lumber, gratis, to build a bath house at Fish's bridge. The building was erected on Monday evening last and will be a great boon to the young lads. Who will do likewise for Centre Ward?

PERMANENT BUILDINGS.—The committee appointed to look up sites for the permanent buildings for the Agricultural Society's exhibitions, visited several sites on Monday last. They concluded that the terms offered by Mr. Cruise were the most advantageous, as in almost all other cases too much was asked.

ACCIDENT.—While Mr. and Mrs. St Quintin were returning from St. Andrews on Tuesday last, some cattle wandering on the road opposite Mr. Cruise's property ran into the conveyance and caused a smash up. The two front wheels were completely thrown off the axle. Mrs St Quintin was slightly injured on the arm.

NEW BUILDING.—Mr. T. Stuart has commenced work on a large three storey building to be veneered with brick. The building is situated between Roderique's hotel and Meikle's store, and is 40x30 with stone cellar full size. This will be one of the finest buildings in the centre ward.

Why is it that some people are so anxious that the council should act without legal advice? Is it because the council might commit mistakes and leave themselves open to more law suits? Were they living among a people who were not so fond of litigation, they might do without legal advice, but when the council is watched in a hawk like manner, it is necessary in the interests of the town that their actions should be legal.

A poor wanderer found his way into our cemetery the other night, and fell asleep. The man with the trumpet was just getting home and blew a blast, for practice. The lonely one suddenly awakened, and finding himself among the dead thought it was the last trump which had sounded in his ears. Standing up and finding he alone, had responded to the call, he exclaimed "What a bad lot of sinners they must have been around Lachute."

It was stated at a public meeting the other night that St. Jerome had Water Works and they had no reduction in insurance. The fact is that although St. Jerome has Water Works they do not fulfil the conditions of the Underwriters Association, because they have only wooden pipes. It has never been pretended that a poor system of Water Works would secure a reduction in insurance, but it is pretended that the system recommended by Mr. Kennedy would do so.

ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.—The 11th, Batt., under command of Lieut.-Col. Cushing, leave here on Tuesday morning next at 7.30 A. M., for annual drill in camp at Sherbrooke. The Battalion Band will also accompany them. The following is the list of officers going out:—Lt.-Col. J. B. Cushing, Majors Wm. Hoy and Isaac Jekill; Surgeons Mayrand and Smith; Paymaster, Major Thos. Lamb; Quartermaster, Captain M. Wanless; Adjutant, Capt. G. B. Martin; Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Rogers; Captains, Weightman, Jekill, Good, Walker, Rogers, Pollock, Hodgson and Sittington; Lieutenants, McMartin, McCallum, Smith, Watchorn, Burns, Barron, McPhail, Shirritt, Pollock, Williamson, Brown and Earle.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. E. Ireland returned in company with the Rev. Mr. Harris from a fishing excursion in Arundel.

Mr. Jas. Curry has invested in one of Dudderidge & Mitchells top buggies, one of the test on the road.

Mrs. Ireland, Miss Ireland and Miss Blanche Ireland, left for Caledonia Springs this morning.

Mr. H. Giles, Sr., has been suffering severely from a felon, during the past three weeks.

Mr. Jackson Banford, returned home last week from New Mexico.

Dr. Harrington, Professor of Chemistry in McGill College, was in town yesterday,

DOMINION DAY.

The first of July will fall on Sunday this year and according to statutory enactment Monday the second July will be observed as a legal holiday throughout Canada, under the same name of "Dominion day."

For all kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's parasols go to S. Carsley's.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

Day and Night

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

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

Without Relief,

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

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

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

Cured By Using

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Public Auction!

Will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of S. T. POLLARD, Main Street, Lachute, opposite T. Bedard's Carriage Shop, personal property and household goods, on

THURSDAY, 28th JUNE, 1888,

comprising as follows:

1 Brocaded plush Parlor Suit in four colors and seven pieces, 1 fine Rosewood centre table richly carved, 1 Cherry marble top bedroom set, consisting of commode, table, bureau with French mirror, large bed with patent wire springs and wire mattress, a number of large fine pictures, 1 large hanging lamp and other lamps, 1 painted bedroom set, consisting of four chairs, commode, bureau, bedstead and spring mattress, 1 black painted bed with tick etc., 1 kitchen table (2 leaves), 1 dining extension table nine feet long, 4 dining chairs, 1 lounge, 1 wicker rocker, 1 French clock (14 days), 1 parlor stove, (open grate), 1 small cooking stove, 1 large and small mirror, ornaments, books, papers, etc., 1 large dinner and tea set stamped in brown, 1 tea set do. in blue, spoons, knives and forks and general cutlery, cooking utensils of all descriptions, 2½ yds. fine tapestry carpet, 52 yds. woolen carpet, in different lots, 75 yds. carpet lining, 2½ pairs heavy drapings, 1 pair white drapings, 6 plain curtains and fixtures, 2 fine road mares, 1 set harness, 1 buckboard, blankets etc., a great many articles not mentioned will be sold. These goods were imported lately from the States and are as good as new.

Sale at 1 o'clock P.M. Sharp.

TERMS:—Under $5.00 cash; over that sum 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

JOSEPH PATENAUDE,
Lachute, 20th June, 1888. Auctioneer.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $2000, the building lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Simpson as a general store, begs leave to inform the travelling public that his house will be open on Monday, June 25th. The building is fitted up in first class and elegant style, with all the latest and modern improvements.

Jos. Delorme,

(LATE OF OTTAWA)
43-3 PROPRIETOR.

MARRIED.

JOBB—HUTCHINS.—At Dalesville, June 13th 1888, by the Rev John King, Mr. Daniel Jobb, to Miss Caroline Hutchins, both of the Town of Lachute.

McGIBBON—BUCHAN.—At Geneva, June 20th, by the Rev J. Higgins, D. D. McGibbon, of Brownsburg, to Annie Buchan.

DIED

DAY.—At Montreal on the 20th of May, Ann Gall aged 76, widow of the late James Day, Esq., of Mille Isle, Argenteuil, Banishire and Aberdeenshire papers please copy.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St.

The Montreal Business College

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 186

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
IRON ROLLER
GRUBBERS.
ARUNDLE HARROWS
PLOUGHS (Wilkinson and other makes.)
SEEDERS, FANNING MILLS, (the old standard "Mackenzie Mill" and the "Chatham Fanning Mill" the best Mill in Canada, as can be proved by hundreds of testimonials.) STEEL HARROWS, LUMBER WAGGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

—ALSO—

Parts for any kind of machines or goods sold by me. The goods sold by me are from the best manufacturers in Canada.

T. STUART,

LACHUTE, March 30th, 1888. 46tf

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December last, 1887. All parties indebted to the late firm will please settle the same with JAMES W. RAITT, at the old stand.

JAMES W. RAITT.
THOMAS R. RAITT.

Lachute, May 9th, 1888.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. }
No. 252.

FRANCOIS XAVIER MATHIEW, Esq., Advocate, of the parish of Ste. Scholastique, said district,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN BURKE, Jr., machinist, of the city and district of Montreal, and JOHN BURKE, Sr., farmer, of the parish of St. Columban, said district of Terrebonne,

Defendants.

It is ordered that the defendant, John Burke, Jr., appear before this Court within two months.

[True Copy.] CHS. DE MONTIGNY, P. C. S.

M. M. Prevost & Mathieu,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ICE CREAM! ICE CEAM!

—AT—

HOPE'S.

The season is now open and our patrons may depend on getting a pure delicious ICE CREAM.

BEVERAGES—SODA WATER, drawn from Tufts Artic Soda Fountain, Cool and Refreshing. Ginger Ale. Lemonade. Ginger Beer. Cider.
CAKE—A full assortment of Cake. Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Rice Cake, Lady's Fingers, etc., etc.
BREAD—The only place to get a good loaf of Bread.
CANDY—Our Candy is absolutely pure. A fine assortment.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner
BRANCH STORE, WEST END LACHUTE

New Burnt Lime

For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Cushing, June 13th 1888 42-3m.

TO LET.

A neatly furnished shop and house on Main Street.

JAMES FISH.
Proprietor.
Lachute Mills, June 14th 1888. 42-tf.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two promissory notes consented by Ingram Smith in favour of Narcisse Robertson, both of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil for the sum of twenty five dollars each, dated at Lachute, said parish the thirty-first day of January, 1888, and payable in nine and twelve months respectively. Inasmuch as the maker of said notes will refuse to pay the same, no consideration having been received therefor.

48-1m INGRAM SMITH.

NOTICE!

All parties having Military Clothing belonging to the Band, are requested to bring them in at once.

By Order,
J. McGIBBON.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

NOTICE

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

While thanking my many patrons for their past patronage, I would request those owing me for a settlement of their accounts this month.

WANTED AT ONCE a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horse shoeing preferred.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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, 19th Sept., 1886.

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.

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT THE—

WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

—:o:—

We have just received a new consignment of

THE LATEST STYLES

IN SPRING CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF

GENTS FROCK COATS and SUITS in best BLACK ENGLISH CLOTH.
SACQUE COATS & SUITS in BLACK,
SCOTCH,
CANADIAN, and
FANCY MILTON TWEED.
FROM $6.00 UP TO . . $19.00
CHILDREN FANCY BRAIDED SUITS
ONLY $2.50
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES.
BRICK and NEW BURNT LIME constantly on hand and at low figures.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
WEST END FISH'S BRIDGE.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Court House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpent. Would make a good building for a Factory for the manufacture of Shirts or Shoes, and, could be divided into two or three good building lots fronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARSON.

Be Convinced

That F. X. BERTRAND'S is the best place to buy your DRY GOODS,

As my stock is now complete and well selected TWEEDS and GENTS FURNISHINGS.
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY, PAINTS,
OILS and VARNISHES.
GROCERIES,
CANNED FRUITS & MEATS,
COARSE SALT and FINE SALT. Home made Butter Tubs.
Highest prices paid for farm produce. Orders by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention and prompt delivery from the Crooked Sign Store, West End, Lachute.

Meat Market.

I wish to return thanks to my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same, and also intimate that I have moved to my new shop, three doors east of Bethany Road, where I will always be found. I keep constantly on hand in addition to fresh & salt meats, a large stock of all kinds of canned fish and meats and canned fruits, ham, rolled Bacon, Lard, &c., trusting for a further continued share of your esteemed patronage.

Parcels delivered to all parts of the Town free of charge at short notice.

I remain yours &c.,
JOHN STEWART,
Butcher.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS AT FRASER BROS.

SEED DRILLS.

Noxon's New Steel Frame Hoosier.

THE ONLY DRILL that deposits the grain an even depth in loose and hard soil.
THE ONLY DRILL in which the hoes can be instantly changed to sow the desired depth without stopping the team.
THE ONLY DRILL having a feed which actually and correctly measures the grain and grass seed sown.
THE ONLY DRILL made which can be changed from drilling to broadcasting, or vice versa, in less than a minute.

FOR SALE AT THE SIGN OF THE SAW.
ANDREW BOA.

LACHUTE, 25 April, 1888.



THOMAS STUART LACHUTE,

Is selling this splendid new Harrow in large numbers, and has also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, Farm and Express WAGGONS, at low prices and easy terms, and is General Agent for R. J. LATIMER, Montreal

TAILOR'S NOTICE.

Just received a full spring stock of TWEEDS

of all the latest patterns and designs of English, French, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and Panting goods.

I have also added to my stock of Men's Furnishings what has long been a felt need—a place to get a good Hat. I have just received a large stock of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS

OF ALL SORTS—ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES & SHADES.

Your inspection is invited to these goods:

A. J. PERIARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & HABERDASHER.
Lachute, March 1st, 1888.

WEST END WOODYARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

CHAS. GEIGER'S



COFFINS, CASHES, GLOVES AND GENERAL FUNERAL FURNISHINGS. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Something new and superior to anything before used. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2248 St. Catherine
AND
65 Mansfield Streets
MONTREAL.

PAINTING.

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

FARM for SALE.

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

ROLLED OATS FOR SALE —AT— LACHUTE Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL

THE THREAD OF LIFE; OR SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER VI.—WHICH LADY?

Hugh found the day among the sandhills simply delightful. He had said with truth he loved all innocent pleasures, for his was one of those sunny, many-sided, æsthetic natures, in spite of its underlying tinge of pessimism and sadness, that threw themselves with ardour into every simple country delight, and find deep enjoyment in trees and flowers and waves and scenery, in the scent of new-mown hay and the song of birds, and in social intercourse with beautiful women. Warren Relf had readily enough fallen in with Hugh's plan for their day's outing; for at a first glance he had been greatly taken with Hugh's pretty cousin, the dark-eyed Girton girl. His possession of the *Mud-Turtle* gave him for the moment a title to respect, for a yacht's a yacht, however tiny. So he took them all up together in the yawl to the foot of the sandhills; and while Mrs. Meysey and the girls were unpacking the hampers and getting lunch ready on the white slopes of the drifted dunes, he sat down by the shore and sketched a little bit of the river foreground that exactly suited his own peculiar style—an islet of mud, rising low from the bed of the sluggish stream, crowned with purple sea-aster and white flowered scurvy-grass, and backed by a slimy bed of tidal ooze, that shone with glancing rays of gold and crimson in the broad flood of the reflected sunlight.

Elsie was very happy, too, in her way; [illegible] had she not Hugh all the time by her [illegible] and was she not wearing the ardent [illegible] she had received from him by post [illegible]y morning, inside her dress, pressed [illegible] heart, and rising and falling [illegible]lse and flutter of her [illegible]e handicraftsman, they [illegible] of ocean and potion, [illegible]on, strung together on [illegible] pretty conceit; but to [illegible] in the inner [illegible]-ecstasy of a first great [illegible] they meant more than words could [illegible]ly utter.

[illegible]e could not thank him for them; her [illegible]de and delight went too deep for that; [illegible] even were it otherwise, she had no op[illegible]unity. But once, while they stood to[illegible] the sounding sea, with Winifred [illegible]de, looking critically at the pic[illegible] Relf had sketched in hasty [illegible]ines, and begun to color, she found an [illegible]casion to let the poet know, by a graceful allusion, she had received his little tribute of verse in safety. As the painter with a few dainty strokes filled in the floating iridescent tints upon the sunlit ooze, she murmured aloud, as if quoting from some well-known poem:

> Red strands that faintly fleck and spot
> The tawny flood the banks enfold;
> A web of Tyrian purple, shot
> Through cloth of gold.

Hugh looked up at her appreciatively with a smile of recognition. They were his own verses, out of the Ballade of the Char he had written and posted to her the night before. "Mere faint Swinburnian echoes, nothing worth," he murmured low in a deprecating aside; but he was none the less flattered at the delicate attention, for all that. "And how clever of her, too," he thought to himself with a faint thrill, "to have pieced them in so deftly with the subject of the picture! After all, she's a very intelligent girl, Elsie! A man might go farther and fare worse—if it were not for that negative quantity in doits and stivers."

Warren Relf looked up also with a quick glance at the dark-eyed girl. "You're right, Miss Challoner," he said, stealing a lover's side-look at the iridescent peacock hues upon the gleaming mud. "It shines like opal. No precious stone on earth could be lovelier than that. Few people have the eye to see beauty in a flat of tidal mud like the one I'm painting; but cloth of gold and Tyrian purple are the only words one could possibly find to express in fit language the glow and glory of its exquisite coloring. If only I could put it on canvas now, as you've put it in words, even the Hanging Committee of the Academy, I believe—hard-hearted monsters—would scarcely be stony enough to dream of rejecting it."

Elsie smiled. How every man reads things his own way, by the light of his own personal interests! Hugh had seen she was trying to thank him unobtrusively for his copy of verses; Warren Relf had only found in her apt quotation a passing criticism on his own little water-color.

After lunch, the two seniors, the Squire and Mrs. Meysey, manifested the distinct desire of middle age for a quiet digestion in the shade of the sandhills; and the four younger folks, nothing loth to be free, wandered off in pairs at their own sweet will along the bank of the river. Hugh took Elsie for his companion at first, while Warren Relf had to put himself off for the time being with the blue-eyed Winifred. Now, Relf hated blue eyes. "But we must arrange it like a set of Lancers," Hugh cried with a languid wave of his graceful hand; "at the end of the figure, set to corners and change partners." Elsie might have felt half jealous for a moment at this equitable suggestion, if Hugh hadn't added to her in a lower tone and with his sweetest smile: "I mustn't monopolise you all the afternoon, you know, Elsie; Relf must have his innings too; I can see by his face he's just dying to talk to you."

"I'd rather, a great deal, talk with you, Hugh," Elsie murmured gently, looking down at the sands with an apparently sudden geological interest in their minute composition.

"I'm proud to hear it; so would I," Hugh answered gallantly. "But we mustn't be selfish. I hate selfishness. I'll sacrifice myself by-and-by on the altar of fraternity to give Relf a turn in due season. Meanwhile, Elsie, let's be happy together while we can. Moments like these don't come to one often in the course of a lifetime. They're as rare as rubies and [illegible] all good things. When they do come, I prize them far too much to think of wasting them in petty altercation."

They strolled about among the undulating dunes for an hour or more, talking in that vague emotional way that young men and maidens naturally fall into when they walk together by the shore of the great deep, and each very much pleased with the other's society, as usually happens under similar circumstances. The dunes were indeed a lovely place for flirting in, as if made for the purpose—high billowy hillocks of blown sand, all white and firm, and rolling like chalk downs, but matted together under foot with a tussocky network of spurges and soldanella convolvulus. In the tiny combes, and valleys in between where tall reed-like grasses made a sort of petty imitation jungle, you could sit down unobserved under the lee of some mimic range of mountains, and take your ease in an enchanted garden, like sultans and sultanas of the *Arabian Nights*, without risk of intrusion. The sea tumbled in gently on one side upon the long white beach; the river ran on the other just within the belt of blown sandhills; and wedged between the two, in a long line, the barrier ridge of miniature wolds stretched away for miles and miles in long perspective towards the southern horizon. It was a lotus-eating place to lie and dream and make love in for ever. As Hugh sat there idly with Elsie by his side under the lee of the dunes, he wondered the Squire could ever have had the bad taste to object to the generous east wind which had overwhelmed his miserable utilitarian salt-marsh pastures with this quaint little fairyland of tiny knolls and Lilliputian valleys. For his own part, Hugh was duly grateful to that unconscious atmospheric landscape gardener for his admirable additions to the flat Suffolk scenery; he wanted nothing better or sweeter in life than to lie here for ever stretched at his ease in the sun, and talk of poetry and love with Elsie.

At the end of an hour, however, he roused himself sturdily. Life, says the philosopher, is not all beer and skittles; nor is it all poetry and dalliance either. "Stern duty sways our lives against our will," says the *Echoes from Callimachus*. It's all very well, at odd moments, to sport with Amaryllis in the shade, or with the tangles of Neæra's hair—for a reasonable period. But if Amaryllis has no money of her own, or if Neæra is a penniless governess in a country-house, the wise man must sacrifice sentiment at last to solid advantages; he must quit Amaryllis in search of Phyllis, or reject Neæra in favour of Vera, that opulent virgin, who has lands and houses, messuages, and tenements, stocks and shares, and is a ward in Chancery. Face to face with such a sad necessity, Hugh now found himself. He was really grieved that the circumstances of the case compelled him to tear himself unwillingly away from Elsie, he was so thoroughly enjoying himself in his own pet way; but duty, duty—duty before everything! The slave of duty jumped up with a start.

"My dear child," he exclaimed, glancing hastily at his watch, "Relf will really never forgive me. I'm sure it's time for us to set to corners and change partners. Not, of course, that I want to do it myself. For two people who are *not* engaged, I think we've had a very snug little time of it here together, Elsie. But a bargain's a bargain, and Relf must be inwardly grinding his teeth at me.—Let's go and meet them."

Elsie rose more slowly and wistfully. "I'm never so happy anywhere, Hugh," she said, with a lingering cadence, "as when you're with me."

"And yet we are *not* engaged," Hugh went on in a meditative murmur—"we're not engaged. We're only cousins! For mere cousins, our cousinly solicitude for one another's welfare is truly touching. If all families were only as united as ours, now! interpreters of prophecy would not have far to seek for the date of the millennium. Well, well, instructress of youth, we must look out for these other young people; and if I were you, experience would suggest to me the desirability of not coming upon them from behind too unexpectedly or abruptly. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Relf is young, and the pretty pupil is by no means unattractive."

"I'd trust Winifred as implicitly"——Elsie began, and broke off suddenly.

"As you'd trust yourself," Hugh put in, with a little quiet irony, completing her sentence. "No doubt, no doubt; I can readily believe it. But even you and I—who are staider and older, and merely cousins—wouldn't have cared to be disturbed too abruptly just now, you know, when we were pulling soldanellas to pieces in concert in the hollow down yonder. I shall climb to the top of the big sandhill there, and from that specular mount—as Satan remarks in *Paradise Regained*—I shall spy from afar where Relf has wandered off to with the immaculate Winnifred.—Ah, there they are, over yonder by the beach, looking for pebbles or something—I suppose amber. Let's go over to them, Elsie, and change partners. Common politeness compels one, of course, to pay some attention to one's host's daughter."

As they strolled away again, with a change of partners, back towards the spot where Mrs. Meysey was somewhat anxiously awaiting them, Hugh and Winifred turned their talk casually on Elsie's manifold charms and excellences. "She's a sweet, isn't she?" Winifred cried to her new acquaintance in enthusiastic appreciation. "Did you ever in your life meet anybody like her?"

"No, never," Hugh answered with candid praise. Candour was always Hugh's special cue. "She's a dear, good girl, and I like her immensely. I'm proud of her too. The only inheritance I ever received from my family is my cousinship to Elsie; and I duly prize it as my sole heirloom from fifty generations of penniless Massingers."

"Then you're very fond of her, Mr. Massinger?"

"Yes, very fond of her. When a man's only got one relative in the world, he naturally values that unique possession far more than those who have a couple of dozen or so of all sexes and ages, assorted. Some people suffer from too much family; my misfortune is that, being a naturally affectionate man, I suffer from too little. It's the old case of the one ewe lamb; Elsie is to me my brothers and my sisters, and my cousins and my aunts, all rolled into one, like the supers at the theatre."

"And are you and she ——" Winifred began timidly. All girls are naturally inquisitive on that important question.

Hugh broke her off with a quick little laugh. "Oh, dear no, nothing of the sort," he answered hastily, in his jaunty way. "We're not engaged, if that's what you mean, Miss Meysey; nor at all likely to be. Our affection, though profound, is of the brotherly and sisterly order only. It's much nicer so, of course. When people are engaged, they're always looking forward with yearning and longing and other unpleasant internal feelings much enlarged upon in Miss Virginia Gabriel's songs, to a delusive future. When they're simply friends, or brothers and sisters, they can enjoy their friendship or their fraternity in the present tense, without forever gazing ahead with wistful eyes towards a distant and ever receding horizon."

"But why need it recede?" Winifred asked innocently.

"Why need it recede? Ah, there you pose me. Well, it needn't, of course, among the rich and the mighty. If people are swells, and amply provided for by their godfathers and godmothers at their baptism, or otherwise, they can marry at once; but the poor and the struggling—that's Elsie and me, you know, Miss Meysey—the poor and the struggling get engaged foolishly, and hope and hope for a humble cottage—the poetical cottage, all draped with roses and wild honeysuckle, and the well-attired woodbine—and toil and moil and labor exceedingly, and find the cottage receding, receding, receding still, away off in the distance, while they plough their way through the hopeless years, just as the horizon recedes forever before you when you steer straight out for it in a boat at sea. The moral is—poor folk should not indulge in the luxury of hearts, and should wrap themselves up severely in their own interests, till they're wholly and utterly selfish."

"And are you selfish, I wonder, Mr. Massinger?"

"I try to be, of course, from a sense of duty; though I'm afraid I make a very poor hand at it. I was born with a heart, and do what I will, I can't quite stifle that irrepressible natural organ.—But I take it all out, I believe, in the end, in writing verses."

"You sent Elsie some verses this morning," Winifred broke out in an artless way, as if she were merely stating a common fact of every-day experience.

Hugh had some difficulty in suppressing a start, and in recovering his composure so as to answer unconcernedly: "Oh, she showed them to you, then, did she?" (How thoughtless of him to have posted those poor rhymes to Elsie, when he might have known beforehand she would confide them at once to Miss Meysey's sympathetic ear!)

"No, she didn't show them to me," Winifred replied, in the same careless, easy way as before. "I saw them drop out of the envelope, that's all; and Elsie put them away as soon as she saw they were verses; but I was sure they were yours, because I know your handwriting—Elsie's shown me bits of your letter's sometimes."

"I often send copies of my little pieces to Elsie before I print them," Hugh went on casually, in his most candid manner. "It may be vain of me, but I like her to see them. She's a splendid critic, Elsie; women often are; she sometimes suggests to me most valuable alterations and modifications in some of my verses."

"Tell me these ones," Winifred asked abruptly, with a little blush.

It was a trying moment. What was Hugh to do? The verses he had actually sent to Elsie were all emotion and devotion, and hearts and darts, and fairest and thou wearest, and charms and arms; amorous and clamorous chimed together like old friends in one stanza, and sorrow dispelled itself to-morrow with its usual cheerful punctuality in the next. To recite them to Winifred as they stood would be to retire at once from his half-projected seige of the pretty little heiress's heart and hand. For that decisive step Hugh was not at present entirely prepared. He mustn't allow himself to be beaten by such a scholar's mate as this. He cleared his throat, and began boldly on another piece, ringing out his lines with sonorous lilt—a set of silly, garrulous, childish verses he had written long since, but never published, about some merry sea-elves in an enchanted submarine fairy country:

> A tiny fay
> At the bottom lay
> Of a purple bay
> Unruffled,
> On whose crystal floor
> The distant roar
> From the surf-bound shore
> Was muffled.
>
> With his fairy wife
> He passed his life
> Undimmed by strife
> Or quarrel;
> And the livelong day
> They would merrily play
> Through a labyrinth gay
> With coral.
>
> They loved to dwell
> In a pearly shell,
> And to deck their cell
> With amber;
> Or amid the caves
> That the ripplet laves
> And the beryl paves
> To clamber.

He went on so, with his jigging versicles, line after line, as they walked along the firm white sand together, through several foolish sing-song stanzas; till at last, when he was more than half way through the meaningless little piece, a sudden thought pulled him up abruptly. He had chosen, as he thought, the most innocent and non committing bit of utter trash in all his private poetical repertory; but now, as he repeated it over to Winifred with easy intonation, swinging his stick to keep time as he went, he recollected all at once that the last rhymes flew off at a tangent to a very personal conclusion—and what was worse, were addressed, too, not to Elsie, but very obviously to another lady! The end was somewhat after this wise:

> On a darting shrimp
> Our quaint little imp
> With bridle of gimp
> Would gambol;
> Or across the back
> Of a sea-horse black,
> As a gentleman's hack
> He'd amble.
>
> Of emerald green
> And sapphire's sheen
> He made his queen
> A tiar;
> And the merry two
> Their whole life through
> Were as happy as you
> And I are.

And then came the seriously compromising bit:

> But if you say
> You think this lay
> Of the tiny fay
> Too silly,
> Let it have the praise
> My eye betrays
> To your own sweet gaze,
> My Lily.
>
> For a man he tries,
> And he toils and sighs
> To be very wise
> And witty;
> But a dear little dame
> Has enough of fame
> If she wins the name
> Of pretty.

Lily! Lily! Oh, that decomposing, unfortunate, compromising Lily! He had met her down in Warwickshire two seasons since, at a country-house where they were both staying, and had fallen head over ears in love with her—then. Now, he only wished with all his heart and soul she and her fays were at the bottom of the sea in a body together. For of course she was penniless. If not, by this time she would no doubt have been Mrs. Massinger.

Hugh Massinger was a capitol actor; but even he could hardly have ventured to pretend, with a grave face, that those Lily verses had ever been addressed to Elsie Challoner. Everything depended upon his presence of mind and a bold resolve. He hesitated for a moment at the "emerald green and sapphire's sheen," and seemed as though he couldn't call the next line. After a minute or two's pretended searching he recovered it feebly, and then he stumbled again over the end of the stanza.

"It's no use," he cried at last, as if angry with himself. "I should only murder them if I were to go on now. I've forgotten the rest. The words escape me. And they're really not worth your seriously listening to."

"I like them," Winifred said in her simple way. "They're so easy to understand; so melodious and meaningless. I love verse that you don't have to puzzle over. I can't bear Browning for that—he's so impossible to make anything sensible out of. But I adore silly little things like these, that go in at one ear and out at the other, and really sound as if they meant something.—I shall ask Elsie to tell me the end of them."

Here was indeed a dilemma! Suppose she did, and suppose Elsie showed her the real verses! At all hazards, he must extricate himself somehow from this impossible situation.

"I wish you wouldn't," he said gently, in his softest and most persuasive voice. "Elsie mightn't like you to know I sent her my verses—though there's nothing in it—girls are so sensitive sometimes about these matters.—But I'll tell you what I'll do, if you'll kindly allow me; I'll write you out the end of them when I get home to the inn, and bring them written out in full, a nice clear copy, the next time I have the pleasure of seeing you." ("I can alter the end somehow,") he thought to himself with a sudden inspiration, "and dress them up innocently one way or another with fresh rhymes, so as to have no special applicability of any sort to anybody or anything anywhere in particular.")

"Thank you," Winifred replied, with evident pleasure. "I should like that ever so much better. It'll be so nice to have a poet's verses written out for one's self in his own handwriting."

"You do me too much honor," Hugh answered with his mock little bow. "I don't pretend to be a poet at all; I'm only a versifier."

They joined the old folks in time by the yawl. The Squire was anxious to get back to his garden now—he foresaw rain in the sky to westward.

Hugh glanced hastily at his watch with a sigh. "I must be going back too," he cried. "It's nearly five now; we can't be up at the village till six. Post goes out at nine, they say, and I have a book to review before post-time. It must positively reach town not later than to-morrow morning. And what's worse, I haven't yet so much as begun to dip into it."

"But you can never read it and review it too in three hours!" Winifred exclaimed, aghast.

"Precisely so," Hugh answered, in his jaunty way, with a stifled yawn; "and therefore I propose to omit the reading as a very unnecessary and wasteful preliminary. It often prejudices one against a book to know what's in it. You approach a work you haven't read with a mind unbiased by preconceived impressions. Besides, this is only a three-volume novel; they're all alike; it doesn't matter. You can say the plot is crude and ill-constructed, the dialogue feeble, the descriptions vile, the situations borrowed, and the characters all mere conventional puppets. The same review will do equally well for the whole stupid lot of them. I usually follow Sydney Smith's method in that matter: I cut a few pages at random, here and there, and then smell the paper-knife."

"But is that just?" Elsie asked quietly, a slight shade coming over her earnest face.

"My dear Miss Challoner," Warren Relf put in hastily, "have you known Massinger so many years without finding out that he's always a great deal better than he himself pretends to be? I know him well enough to feel quite confident he'll read every word of that novel through to-night, if he sits up till four o'clock in the morning to do it; and he'll let the London people have their review in time, if he telegraphs up every blessed word of it by special wire to-morrow morning. His wickedness is always only his brag; his goodness he hides carefully under his own extremely capacious bushel."

Hugh laughed. "As you know me so much better than I know myself, my dear boy," he replied easily, "there's nothing more to be said about it. I'm glad to receive so good a character from a connoisseur in human nature. I really never knew before what an amiable and estimable member of society hid himself under my rugged and unprepossessing exterior." And as he said it, he drew himself up, and darting a laugh from the corner of those sad black eyes, looked at the moment the handsomest and most utterly killing man in the county of Suffolk.

When Elsie and Winifred went up to their own rooms that evening, the younger girl slipping into Elsie's bedroom for a moment, took her friend's hands tenderly in her own, and looking long and eagerly into the other's eyes, said at last in a quick tone of unexpected discovery: "Elsie, he's awfully nice looking and awfully clever, this Oxford cousin of yours. I like him immensely."

Elsie brought back her eyes from infinity with a sudden start. "I'm glad you do, dear," she said, looking down at her kindly. "I wanted you to like him. I should be dreadfully disappointed, in fact, if you didn't. I'm exceedingly fond of Hugh, Winnie."

Winifred paused for a second significantly; then she asked point blank; "Elsie, are you engaged to him?"

"Engaged to him! My darling, what ever made you dream of such a thing?—Engaged to Hugh!—engaged to Hugh Massinger!—Why, Winnie, you know he's my own cousin."

"But you don't answer my question plainly," Winifred persisted with girlish determination. "Are you engaged to him or are you not?"

Elsie, mindful of Hugh's frequent declarations, answered boldly (and not quite untruthfully): "No, I'm not, Winifred."

The heiress of Whitestrand stroked her friend's hair with a sigh of relief. That sigh was blind. Girl though she was, she might clearly have seen with a woman's instinct that Elsie's flushed cheek and downcast eyes belied to the utmost her spoken word. But she did not see it. All preoccupied as she was with her own thoughts and her own wishes, she never observed at all these mute witnesses to Elsie's love for he handsome cousin. She was satisfied in her heart with Hugh's and Elsie's double verbal denial. She said so herself with a thrill in her own soul, as a girl will do in the first full flush of her earliest passion: "Then I may love him if I like! I may make him love me! It won't be wrong to Elsie for me to love him!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Small boys in Phillips, Me., make circus money by digging bait for trout fishermen. The latest quotations were 25 cents a quart offered by one of the leading grocers, and eighteen quarts were brought in at those figures.

The workmen on the great Eiffel tower in Paris have struck on the ground that the higher they go, the greater the danger is. There are 200 of them earning on an average 80 cents a day. If their wages are to rise with the tower, it will not go very much further.

The bodies of Edward Whitehouse and Lizzie Webb were found on May 21 in the river Lea, tied together with a handkerchief, and locked in each other's arms. A letter was found in the young woman's pocket addressed to her mother, desiring her not to "fret," and asking that she and her lover might be buried in the same grave.

The largest umbrella in the world has been made in Glasgow for a King of East Africa. It can be opened and shut in the usual way, and when open is 21 feet in diameter; the staff is also 21 feet long. It is lined with cardinal red and white, has a lot of straw tassels, and a border of crimson satin. The canopy itself is made of Italian straw, and the top terminates in a gilded cone.

When the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross was in the Straits of Magellan, where she spent a month making collections, she ran out of ice. So she steamed into Eyre Sound, where icebergs are often found floating, made fast to a nice berg, cut off big blocks of the ice, which was clear and solid, and took on board six tons, which lasted until she reached Panama.

According to Prof. Sargent, the strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch. The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shell-bark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity, is the wood of the ficus aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the bluewood of Texas.

Eugene Hopkins, of Plymouth, has a five-year-old Jersey cow that is peculiar. The other day she shed one of her horns, leaving in its place a smaller, better-shaped, and glossy horn that had apparently grown up within the old one. The horn upon the other side of the head shows signs of coming off in the same way. Down in those parts it's unusual for cows to shed their horns unless assisted by the hired man with a club or a heavy milking stool. Mr. Hopkins says that he would as soon expect to see a man shed his kneepans.

Three-year-old Robbie De Forrest, a Connecticut boy, fell head first into a big post hole the other day. There were several inches of water at the bottom of the hole, but Robbie held himself up by the arms, so that he didn't get his face in the water, and the earth he loosened in his struggles absorbed it soon; so danger from that source was taken away. There the young man remained, upside down, for three-quarters of an hour, when his aunt saw his feet sticking out of the hole and promptly yanked him out. He was nearly exhausted. "Aunty," he said, "I heard you every time you called, but I could not make you hear me."

$40,000 Lost.

"I lost forty thousand dollars by a periodical attack of nervous sick headache," said a Chicago capitalist to a correspondent, pointing across the street to a handsome corner lot. "That lot was sold for ten thousand dollars at public auction five years ago, and I intended to buy it, but was too sick with headache to attend the sale, and it is now worth fifty thousand dollars." It he had known of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets they would have removed the cause of his headaches—billiousness—and he would have made the money. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets cure sick headache, billious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and billious attacks; 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Small mantels of embroidered cashmere or sheer white muslin, will be fashionable this summer.

$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

Canes are carried by fashionable ladies *à la* Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal."

> "I wonder Grimes has any friends—
> His manner grows so surly;
> No matter where we chance to meet,
> Or whether late or early,
> 'Tis just the same: he cannot stay,
> And barely answers a 'good-day.'"

Now this is a sad case of misconception. It is not Grimes' disposition which is at fault, but his liver. He can't appear jolly when he feels miserable. If he would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great liver, stomach and bowel regulator, he would soon be the same happy fellow as of old—agreeable to himself and the world generally.

Governor Hill, of New York, signed the bill substituting death by electricity for hanging.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to amend the Retaliation Act.

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.

Crop reports from various parts of Manitoba are of an encouraging character.

HUSH! COUGH. CURE cures in one minute.

New York capitalists are said to be contemplating the purchase of some of the Cape Breton coal mines.

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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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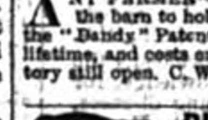
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THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

The Annual Meeting of this popular and prosperous Company was held at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on Wednesday, May 30th, 1888. The attendance was large and representative, embracing a number of prominent business and professional men from a distance, with the usual quota of the Company's General Agents, and leading business men of the town.

The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., M. P., having taken the chair, the Secretary, W. H. Riddell, Esq., read the notice calling the meeting. The Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were, on motion, taken as read. The President then read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting to you their Eighteenth Annual Report, being for the year ending on the 31st December, 1887, have much pleasure in stating that the business of our Company has again been highly satisfactory.

The number of Policies issued, the amount of assurance granted, the income from premiums and interest, are all in excess of any previous year, and the assets held in reserve for the security of policy holders are proportionately increased.

The following tabulated statement shows that the steady progress made by the ONTARIO MUTUAL from year to year since its organization is still fully maintained:

	1885	1886	1887
No. of Policies issued	1,355	1,917	2,181
Amt. of Policies issued	$1,867,950.00	$2,565,750.00	$ 2,716,041
No. of Policies in force	6,381	7,488	8,605
Amt. of Policies in force	$8,259,361.71	$9,774,543 38	$11,081,090.38
Total cash income	273,446 85	319,273.98	356,104.80
Total assets	753,661.87	909,489.83	1,089 448.27
Reserve held	695 601 36	802,167.24	1,004,[illegible]05.64
Death claims paid	76,836.00	54,250.00	60,156.00
Matured endowments paid	1,000.00	3,000.00	3,150.00

After the completion of the Auditors' statement the Executive Committee carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the general statement of assets and liabilities to the 31st December last and found the same correct, and also verified the balance of cash.

Our death rate, although somewhat in excess of the unusually low mortality of 1886, is yet much below the expectation, and our ratio of expense to income has again been reduced.

We regret to have to report the death of one of our Directors, I. B. McQueston, Esq., M. A., late of Hamilton, whose place has been filled by the appointment of Francis C. Bruce, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co., of the same place.

The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your Auditors, is herewith submitted for your examination. You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of Robt. Melvin, Robt. Baird, Jas. Hope and C. M. Taylor, whose term of office has expired, but who are eligible for re-election.

On behalf of the Board, I. E. BOWMAN, President.

Having read the Auditors' report, the chairman referred to the thorough checking and examination which had been made by the Executive Committee of the Board of all the securities held by the Company and the verification of the cash on hand and in the Banks at the close of the financial year, and he was pleased to be in a position to state that the various amounts invested in policy loans, in debentures and first mortgages were found by them to be correctly set forth in the Company's published statements. He pointed out that the agency staff was perhaps never in a more efficient state than at the present time, as was shown by the fact that the issue of new policies during the first five months of 1888 was considerably in excess of the same period of last year. He showed that though this Company issued a larger number of policies for 1887 than any Company doing business in Canada, the expenses in proportion to new business were less than those of any of the competing Companies, and while he gave the figures for the information of the members present, and which were taken from official reports, he deprecated the practice too common of late with many Companies, of making unfair, unjust and invidious comparisons with rival institutions and publishing the same through the press in their annual reports. He thought each Company should stand on its own merits without an attempt to disparage the standing of its neighbors. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the various reports.

Several members spoke in support of the motion, congratulating the Directors, Officers and Agents on the continued prosperity, the high financial standing, and growing popularity of the Company, which they agreed in believing was destined to be at no very distant date the leading Life Assurance Company of Canada—a position it was pre-eminently fitted to occupy owing to its careful and energetic management, its principles of mutuality and equity, its payment of death losses immediately on the completion of the claim papers, without any abatement or discount,—a practice which THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE was the first to introduce in Canada, but the credit for which some of its rivals were now trying to rob it. This Company has no interests to serve apart from those of its members, who get their assurance at net cost. It was maintained that too much could not be said in favor of the liberal and equitable cash surrender and paid up values guaranteed in plain figures under the Company's seal on each policy, thus enabling members to know with certainty the value of their policies should unfortunate circumstances, which often occur, necessitate their relinquishment. Its policies, old and new, were now without conditions in regard to travel, residence and occupation, and after the lapse of two years indisputable on any grounds whatever.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Morrow and Carson, and Messrs. Frank Turner, C. E., Wm. Bell, J. B. Hughes, Geo. Lang, Charles Packert, S. Burrows, E. M. Sipprell, Wm. Hendry, the Company's Manager, and others. The retiring Directors having been re-elected, the Auditors re-appointed by vote of the meeting, and the usual votes of thanks passed, this most successful and influential meeting was brought to a close.

After the adjournment the Directors met and re-elected I. E. Bowman, Esq., M. P., President, and C. M. Taylor, Esq., Vice-president, for the ensuing year.

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a half cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Professional and Business Cards

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NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE, Q.

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Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.
John Betham Abbott.
Harry Abbott, B. Oct. 5

NOTICE!

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

J. PATENAUDE.

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

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

Please address correspondence to Aylmer

SUMMER SNICKERS.

I wrote a sweet poem to lovely Louise,
The fairest for whom a lover could sigh;
And when it was printed the printer had spelled.
The dear darling's name by dropping the l.

A lady writing on kissing says that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence for the intellect. But it certainly does not speak very highly for the intellect of the man who does the kissing.

A correspondent says: "My name's Somerset. I'm a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry, for how can I hope to prevail on any young lady possessed of the slightest notion of delicacy to turn a Somerset?"

"Mister, how do you sell your beef this morning?" "Twenty-four cents a pound." "Twenty-four cents a pound, eh?—have you got a heart?" "No; I just sold it." "Well, I know'd you couldn't have a heart and ask twenty-four cents for beef."

Judge (to police officer) "Are you sure, sir, that the prisoner was drunk?" Officer—"Is it dhrunk, yer honor? Shure, af he had shpoke through the tiliphone the brith uv 'im ud av made the poles shtagger."

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry; "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on it."

"Father, I see a man laying drunk down at the market-house." "You shouldn't say laying, my son—hens lay!" "But I've seen men lay, too." "Oh, no, my son." "But I have, pa—I've seen 'em lay brick!"

His old horse balked, and the minister's ire
Was raised, as we all could see;
And the minister thought like a house afire,
But he only said, "Dear me"!

To the advice, "Drink whiskey only in the months that have a 'k' in their names," an old teetotaler says that nine-tenths of the fellows would spell one month "Oktober, and of course November could be counted, too.

The girls are all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
There is not one true in seven!

Bella (reading from fashion paper)—"Gloves will not be worn at the watering-places this Summer." Ethel (who has a handsome engagement ring)—"Oh, isn't that just delightful!" Bella (Who hasn't)—"And I think it's horrid."

Hamilton Little Girl—"What are you learning at your school? I'm in vulgar fractions." Toronto Little Girl—"Oh, ma would not permit me to engage in any such study as that, you know. Our fractions are awfully genteel."

Unjustifiable Extravagance.

About the middle of George II.'s reign an Act was passed fixing a scale of fines for swearing regulated by the station of the offender. Thus a gentleman was charged five shillings; folks of respectability, but not reckoned gentry, two shillings; while soldiers, sailors and day labourers were let off with a shilling an oath. A second conviction entailed a doubling of the penalty; a third, a treble fine, or ten day's hard labour. We find three instances of conviction noted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—in one case a woman being sent to Bridewell for one profane oath; in another a countryman being made to pay thirty-two shillings for sixteen oaths; while in the last, the offender, who was a tradesman and evidently a very bad man, was convicted of the flagrant offence of extravagantly swearing beyond his means, by indulging in three hundred and ninety oaths, and in default he had to pay in person and so was lodged in prison.

Death at Bay.

Many instances are on record where death has seemingly been held at bay by the desire of the dying person to see once more some absent friend who was hastening to see the sufferer. The latest story of such a death-bed scene comes from the Aroostook *Pioneer*. A young man named John Harley, who was married last fall, contracted a severe cold while river driving that terminated in pneumonia. His wife was in Minnesota, where he intended to join her as soon as he got off the drive. A telegram was sent to her and she arrived in season only to see her husband alive, he seemingly having fought against death to see her once more. As she entered the room he rose in bed and remarked: "I wanted to see you and am now willing to go." After these few words were spoken, he fell upon the pillow, turned upon his side and expired.

Philadelphia having made sad havoc in the list of its saloons is now employed in waging war against vice. The moral wave is at its height, and under the pressure of public opinion the police are having a busy time in raiding the haunts of disorderly characters.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, made $50,000 by backing Ayrshire for the Derby.

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XI LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888. NO. 44

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Track-laying on the Red River Valley railroad will be begun next Monday, and will proceed at the rate of a mile and a half a day.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec has closed its annual meeting in Montreal, and adjourned to meet next year in Brantford.

The Montreal Conference unanimously adopted an address to the new Governor-General, and appointed a committee to present it to his Excellency.

Three proposals for constructing the railway between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie have been received by the Manitoba Government, and work is expected to be soon begun.

Wentworth County Council on Saturday decided to submit a by-law to the electors to raise funds to buy the toll roads from the companies. The sum required is about $180,000.

Generous contributions of money, food and clothing are being received by the Hull fire relief committee. Lord Stanley, on hearing of the disaster, at once contributed $150 to the relief fund.

A sea serpent of alarming proportions is said to have been discovered by a yachting party on Sunday in the channel between Wolfe and Simcoe islands, to the great terror of the residents, who are afraid to go near the water.

An indictment under the provisions of the Bucket Shop bill against two Montreal brokers, not members of the Stock-Exchange, has been signed by the Attorney-General and will be laid before the grand jury next week.

There was a brilliant gathering at the buildings of Education Department, Toronto, Monday night, when medals and prizes were presented to the successful students in drawing at the various art schools, mechanics' institutes, etc., throughout the province.

Through a freight train on the C. P. R. colliding with some cattle that had strayed on the track between Myrtle and Claremont Sunday night, twelve cars were derailed and badly wrecked and a considerable portion of the track torn up.

Important historical documents, comprising General Montcalm's diary, correspondence, etc., during the campaign of the French army in Canada up to the capitulation, have been presented by a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Levis to the Quebec Government, who will have them printed and published.

Mrs. Susan M. McMaster, widow of Senator McMaster, has given the house and premises at No. 34 Bloor street east Toronto, valued at $80,000 for the purpose of an institution to be known as the "Moulton Ladies' College," so called after Mrs. McMaster's maiden name. Mrs. McMaster offers to fit up the interior of the building, making all necessary changes, the only stipulation made being that the college shall run in connection with the McMaster University, and that that institution furnish four professors for the new college.

AMERICAN.

California papers are boasting of strawberries eight and nine inches in circumference.

Myriads of grasshoppers, of the true Rocky Mountain variety, have appeared in Otter Tail County, Minnesota.

During the Presidential campaign in the United States red roses will be worn by the Democrats, while Republicans will assume the white rose as an emblem.

A South Carolina newspaper says that there is an old negro in Jonesboro who has been married nine times and has had 117 children.

Locusts in large quantities are being found in some sections of central Illinois. It is thought they are the "seventeen year" species.

Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information regarding alleged discrimination in tolls against United States vessels passing through the Welland canal was adopted by the House.

Bill Nye says:—We have people enough who know how to reform the world but those who are willing to take off their coats and attend to it personally are absent without leave.

Last week 12,000 crates of choice Southern fruits and vegetables were deliberately dumped into the Atlantic Ocean just outside Sandy Hook, in order to keep up current prices in New York.

"Lintown," an abandoned plantation of some 24,000 acres, lying about twelve miles from Albany, La., is now utilised as a range for almost countless flocks of sheep, whose owners are just now busy sheep shearing.

Henry Cary, of Key West, Fla., has a novel-shaped potato. Standing at a distance of six or seven feet one could not tell it from a wild duck which had been deprived of its body feathers, and to make the delusion more perfect he had inserted a few tail feathers.

The Prohibition National Convention finished its work at Indianapolis, May 31, and adjourned *sine die*. The presidential nomination was by acclamation to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey. For a vice presidency John A. Brooks, of Missouri, was nominated.

Many of the leading delegates to the annual convention of the Millers' National Association of the United States, which was opened the other day in Buffalo, express strong and decided opinions in favour of reciprocal trade with Canada. Mr. Prime, of Illinois, read an exhaustive report on the crop prospects, in which he predicted a total shortage this year of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Erie Canal promises a prosperous season. Its opening was delayed until May 15, in order to finish the enlargement of the locks. This improvement was only authorized by the legislature the past winter, but will greatly increase the working capacity of the canal. The state of New York has since 1882 maintained this as a free-waterway, the people voting by an enormous majority to discontinue tolls. The canal has long ago paid all the expense of its construction, and is now kept up as a check upon railroad extortion.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Hastings, missionary in Ceylon, is a sister of President Cleveland.

Lord Lansdowne took his seat in the House of Lords Friday night.

A quantity of jewelry has been stolen from the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, is rapidly recovering.

The circulation of foreign coin will shortly be prohibited throughout the German Empire.

The American Exchange in Europe has been ordered into liquidation by the Court in England.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and, consequently, she has the fewest tramps and beggars.

The German Government have for the present abandoned their intention of increasing the duties on Russian grain.

In a town of Patas Department of La Libertad, Peru, a woman accused of being a witch, was publicly burned alive by the people.

Sergeant McGowan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was murdered on Friday by Constable Simpson, who subsequently committed suicide.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, will move to disallow the salary of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army.

It comes to light that while Patti was in Buenas Ayres a plot existed to kidnap and hold her for ransom, which was frustrated by the constant attendance of detectives on the divine songstress.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Saturday by Cambridge University upon Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill and Right Hon. Messrs. Goschen and Balfour.

There are about thirty grand dukes in Russia, all of them being near relatives of the Czar. Each receives from the State an annual pension amounting to $80,000, and the majority of them have large private fortunes besides.

The Russian press declares that the new trans-Caspain railway is not intended for means for the conquest of India, but should be taken as an evidence of the czar's solicitude for the welfare of the people of central Asia.

Lord Hartington has written a letter on the Local Government bill, in which he says that the licensing clauses are not vital to the bill, and that the dissidents are not compelled to support them as essential to the existence of the Government.

Russia has sent a pressing note to Turkey asking for £700,000, representing two delinquent annual instalments of the war indemnity of 1879, and as Turkey has no money and Russia may insist upon an equivolent in territory, trouble is feared.

The first State ball of the season, at which the guests were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in the absence of the Queen, was a very brilliant function. Lady Lansdowne was quite noticeable amid a magnificently dressed crowd, by the richness and originality of her costume.

A law has been passed in Waldeck, Germany, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit. The Austrian Government had introduced into the Reichsrath a strong measure for the prevention of drunkenness. The reason alleged is the alarming deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service.

Death of Actors on the Stage in Dying Scenes.

The death of the actor Frederick Baker on the stage at Melbourne has made a great sensation in that city. The fact that he was playing the part of Mephistopheles in "Faust" no doubt heightened the melodramatic effect of it on the beholders, and it was also probably the first time a similar catastrophe has taken place in Australia. Death on the stage, however, is not a very uncommon occurrence and when we consider the highly wrought condition of an actor's nerves, and the exciting nature of his occupation, it seems strange that it should not be more frequent. How many of us, who pursue other callings, are told by the doctors that "all violent emotion and exercise should be avoided," and that getting into a passion, or running "to catch a train," are equally deleterious! and what are these excitements compared with the feelings of an actor who identifies himself with his part? The curious coincidences, as they are called, in the fitness of the words of the drama spoken by the dying man, are merely instances of cause and affect—their peculiar appropriateness to his situation no doubt brings to a head, as it were, the catastrophe that was impending, and which would have happened in any case. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why, in so many instances, the fatal seizure should take place at so apt a moment. The best known case is that of John Palmer, who died in 1798 at Liverpool while performing as "The Stranger," and in the very act of saying,

"There is another and a better world."

In this instance there were predisposing causes, for on that day the actor had received the news of the death of his favourite son.

Mr. Bond, an amateur, met the same sudden fate as Lusignan in Voltaire's "Zara." His emotion at the discovery of his daughter is described as "excessive" and "prodigious," and the house "rang with applause," we are told, at the fainting fit from which he never rescovered. Mr Paterson, at Norwich, as the Duke in "Measure for Measure," expired in the act of saying—

Reason thins with life—
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep.

And at Leeds in 1817 Mr. Cumming, in "Jane Shore," fell dead upon the stage just after he had pronounced the benediction—

Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts,
Such mercy and such pardon as my soul
Accords to thee, and here of Heaven to show thee,
May such befall me at my latest hour.

What seems curious in this last case, and sheds some light upon a recent controversy, the actor had played Dumont for half a century, and yet, as it would appear, still experienced the emotions proper to the part in only too great intensity.

The Druggist's Coloured Jars.

While a reporter was talking with a druggist the other evening a little fellow, clad in a blue suit, entered and bought a postage stamp. After getting the stamp he said—"Say, mister, what do you put in them big jars in the window?" "Colored water," replied the druggist, smiling, and when the little fellow had gone he added—"Every now and then some little child asks us about those globes." "Well, I am curious myself. What is the full receipt?" said the reporter. "Those used by the better class of druggists," replied the druggist, "are, in reality, composed of mixtures of chemicals. Some use bottles of coloured glass filled with water, but these do not reflect the light from the gas jets as the chemicals do. For red, the most common of all, we mix iodine and iodide of potassium with water. Some add alcohol to prevent freezing. Blue is formed by a mixture of sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, and water of ammonia. Plain bi-chromate of potash in water forms the yellow colouring, and green is made by a mixture of the blue and yellow, or else from nickel dissolved in nitric acid. A pretty crimson colour may be made by combining alkanet root and oil of turpentine, and lilac is the result of a mixture of crude oxide of cobalt and nitric acid. Royal purple, one of the window colours, is made by dissolving logwood or cochineal in ammonia or sulphate of indigo. Pink is nitrate of cobalt and sesquicarbonate of ammonia, and amber is formed of one part of dragon's blood and four oil of vitriol, filtered and mixed with water. Of course, all sorts of combinations of these colors may be made, and other shades produced, but those which I have named are the principal ones in use. The first thing a druggist does on starting in business is to buy the chemicals needed for his bottles. They are an important item in the equipment of his store."

CABLE NEWS.

Getting Ready for War—Apprehensions with Which the New Kaiser's Policy is Regarded.

Most of what is printed concerning the German royal family is mere reproduction of what was published following Kaiser Wilhelm's death. But from this mass of biography and personal gossip the public turns anxiously to estimates of the future policy of the new Emperor. It is believed that the policy will have nothing uncertain about it, but will be promptly and clearly defined. Bismarck has shown such aggressive tendencies, even when checked by the Empress Victoria, that his future course, now that he is practically without check, is anxiously awaited. He was so persistent in his political opposition to Emperor Frederick that nothing but his accompanying condition had the effect of softening the bitter asperities which every one in Berlin knew to exist. The stories of a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the retiring Empress, brought about by the dying monarch, are received with much caution. It is known that both are unrelenting in their dislike, and that no real reconciliation is possible. It is now expected that there will be at once developed a more rigid policy than ever upon the German frontier. Austria is arming with as much energy as if she were certain of future trouble. Russia is constantly sending secretly to London for financial aid for the purpose of extending her military preparations. All of the leading English newspapers are making ready for war, hoping it may not come, but believing that it will not be safe to go ahead from now without being fully prepared.

ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

Strange Restoration of a Young Woman Who Was Supposed to be Dead.

Mrs. Dicie Webb keeps a grocery in Cincinnati, O., and is known to hundreds of people. Two years ago John Webb, a son of Mrs. Webb, married Sarah Kelly, a remarkably pretty girl, to whom the mother-in-law became greatly attached. Before the first year of their married life had passed Mrs. Webb, jr., became stricken with consumption. About a month ago the young lady became anxious to visit her parents in Henderson County. Two weeks ago last Tuesday a telegram announced her death, and the husband started for the remains. Three days later he returned with the corpse. The mother-in-law pleaded so hard for a sight of the dead woman it was decided to open the coffin.

While looking at the placid face Mrs Webb became almost paralyzed with fright at beholding the eyelids of the dead woman slowly open. Mrs. Webb was unable to utter a sound. Finally she fell upon a chair near by, but her horror was only increased when the supposed corpse slowly sat upright and in an almost inaudible voice said: "Oh, where am I?" At this the weeping woman screamed.

Friends who rushed into the room were almost paralyzed at the sight. One, bolder than the others, returned and spoke to the woman, who asked to be laid on the bed. Hastily she was taken from the coffin and tenderly cared for. The day following she related, as her strength permitted, a wonderful story. She was conscious of all that occurred, and did not lose consciousness until she was put aboard the train for Memphis.

Soon after being placed in her mother-in-law's home she regained consciousness. A supreme effort was made to speak while her mother-in law was looking at her, and in that instant, while returning to life, she again lost track of her surroundings, which caused her to ask where she was. Mrs. Webb lived a number of days, when she again apparently died. The doctor pronounced her dead, and she was once more placed in the coffin from which she had been taken, and next day was buried.

Sculling Across the British Channel.

Mr. Samuel Osborne, whose disappearance in a small pleasure boat on Monday caused considerable anxiety, returned to Dover Thursday with the boat in which he sculled across the Channel to the French coast. He belongs to Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where it is stated he is well known. He is a well-built, athletic-looking young fellow of about 30, and resembles in a remarkable degree the late Capt. Matthew Webb, who some years ago swam across the Channel.

He came to Dover on Saturday night, and states that his only object was to prove that the voyage of the Oxford crew in crossing the Channel in an eight-oared galley was no great feat of endurance when it could be done by one person. Altogether Mr. Osborne must have rowed between forty and fifty miles, and, as a feat of strength and endurance, it is certainly a notable one. The time occupied from start to finish was only thirteen hours. This is the most remarkable part of the performance, as the voyage was made against a strong easterly wind.

Osborne states that he launched from Dover beach at 11 A. M., there being a fresh wind at the time. The only refreshments he took with him were a few biscuits and a bottle of stout. His intention was to row straight to Calais, but he found the tide drifted him down channel toward Folkestone. In crossing he was drifted backward and forward, according to the set of the tide. About 3 P. M. he passed the East Varne buoy, where he sighted a yacht, which signal led to him. Toward dusk he had reached the Ridge Bank, or fishing ground, where he came up with a Folkestone fishing boat. The wind had then increased, and his little twenty-foot punt was pitching about a great deal, although, with careful handling, only a little water was shipped. The fishermen told him it was going to be a rough night, and advised him to come on board, as he was then fifteen miles from Calais and twenty from Boulogne. Osborne, however, thanked them for their offer, and said he intended to finish his voyage. As there was considerably more wind—which is always felt more in this side of the Channel—the boat required very careful handling for the rest of the distance. Night soon after set in, and the remainder of the voyage was made by moonlight. Nothing further was fallen in with, and Osborne ran his boat aground on the French coast near Wimereux at midnight, about two miles and a half west of Boulogne. Osborne states that he kept up a steady pull right across the Channel, and did not feel any the worse for his trip. There being no one about, Osborne pulled his boat up, and lay in it till morning, when he obtained assistance, and had his boat conveyed into Boulogne, where it was subsequently placed on board the packet and brought over to Folkestone.

When the matter became known at Boulogne it created a great deal of interest in the town. The boat belonged to a boatman named Newman, who had very little hope of ever seeing his boat back again. Mr. Osborne three years ago performed the feat of rowing fifty miles in twelve hours, from Tewkesbury to Gloucester, and Sharpness Point and back to Gloucester.—[London Telegraph.

FARM.

TREES ON MY NEIGHBOR'S LAND.

If my neighbor's trees, planted near my line, and hanging over on to my land, even if their roots draw subsistence and spread over the border and go foraging among my own, he is entitled to all the fruit, not me.—But, if the fruit falls and lays on my land, a question may arise as to my neighbor's right to go on my land to recover the fruit. This point is supposed not to be clearly settled, though an implied right to enter and recover his fruit would seem to follow. In a New York case the law books report a case of a lady (whose father owned some fruit trees) stood upon the division fence, and undertook to pick cherries from a limb of a tree that overhung a neighbor's land. The neighbor forbade her, and on her persisting, attempted to prevent her by force, and did her personal injury, for which he was obliged to pay, through the courts, one thousand dollars. The rights are not all one way, however. I may lop off branches or roots of trees just even to my line of land to my neighbor's trees, but if I use them after lopping, I am liable to pay the owner for their value, or if I exceed my exact line. If a tree stands on a boundary line, part on my, and part on my neighbor's land, then we own it, or its fruit, in common. Neither I nor my neighbor can cut down this tree without obtaining the consent of the other. Nor can I cut off that part extending over my domain, if by so doing I injure the common property. I am not responsible to my neighbor for a thick plantation of trees I may have, that makes my neighbor's house damp and unhealthy, that is called in law *damnum sine injuria* a loss without injury.) But I am responsible for any damage caused by poisonous trees overhanging my neighbor's property—if his cattle "did eat" and suffer.

If, however, they broke through my fence and coveted my tree to their injury, I am not liable, his cattle then being trespassers. This is in substance the law as laid down in Austin's American Farm Law.

OBJECTS TO DEHORNING.

D. M. Langley, Bourbon, Ind., in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, says of dehorning: Why in humanity's name is this criminal cruelty allowed to be practiced by the money-making sharks who prey on the ignorance and credulity of the public? Some Bergh should rise up and bring these offenders to condign punishment for practicing such cruel and unnecessary horrors on the dumb animal, when a far better and easier method of dehorning cattle can be made by anyone without cost, pain or danger. If the calf is taken when but a few weeks old and the little horns just begin to bud and show themselves, and a white-hot iron held over the little horn-germ for an instant, no horn will ever appear, and there will be no possible danger of injury to the little dumb animal. No doubt the dehorning man will attempt to laugh the idea to scorn, as it will abolish his profitable vocation, but none the less is it a fact worth remembering in the practice of dehorning cattle.

A LARCH PLANTATION.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture offered in 1876 a prize of one thousand dollars for the best five-acre plantation of the European Larch, 2,700 trees to be planted to the acre. The "Forest and Garden" gives the report of the committee awarding the premium to J. D. W. French of North Andover. The trees were set when a foot high, on poor worn out land, unfit for agricultural purposes, producing nothing but a scant growth of grass, sedge and stunted pitch pines—15,000 on the five acres, four feet apart each way. The trees and setting cost $240. They grew slowly at first, but better afterwards. At the end of the prescribed ten years the largest tree was 25 feet high and 9 inches in diameter, several others about as large, and most of them are 12 feet or more. The experiment appears to have proved that very poor and unproductive soil may be cheaply covered with trees. The awarding committee think that white pine would be quite as successful and much more valuable.

NOTES.

Increase the ventilation of your stables as the weather grows milder.

Straw alone is a poor food, but mixed with cotton or linseed cake, wheat bran and oats and clover hay it makes excellent food.

Buttermilk may be safely fed to sows with pigs, but it is best to begin feeding a small quantity and gradually increase the amount.

Weeds will spring up as early as vegetables, and a watch must be kept for them. The best time to destroy them is when they first appear.

An experienced breeder of swine says that often when hogs are sluggish and indifferent about eating, nothing in the world ails them but toothache.

Soot water is a good and easily made fertilizer for hot plants. It benefits all kinds of plants and clears the soil of worms. Begin using it moderately.

In laying out your work for the season give the garden a liberal share of attention. It may not be labor which will bring great returns in money, but it is certain to do so in family health and comfort.

Professor Whitcher says that a ton of ordinary manure contains only about twenty per cent. of fertilizing material, the remaining eighty per cent. being water. If that is correct, dry manure would be all fertilizing material, which would place it ahead of superphosphate.

Two dollars a ton is about the price paid by the sugar mills in Kansas for sorghum cane delivered. The price seems to us very low. The farmer saves the seed, however, which adds to the profits. Sorghum seed is a very rich stock food, but ought to be ground before being fed.

The bright spring days will cause the young pigs to grow rapidly. Turn them on grass as soon as they are ten weeks old, but gradually at first, or they may have the scours. It will cost but very little to raise a few pigs if they be given the privilege of a small grass plot and fed twice a day.

We import some 16,000,000 dozen eggs a year, for which we pay $2,500,000, and Mr. A. F. Hunter wants to know why we do not produce these eggs ourselves. He answers his own question in the *New England Farmer*, by saying that we have hens enough, but they do not lay as they ought to.

The hens should always be provided with something within which to scratch. Any thing will answer, such as cut-straw, chaff, sawdust, earth, wood ashes, or even sweepings from buildings. Above all things, keep the hens at work during confinement, as they will remain in better health, and prove themselves more productive.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Corinth, Me., having been annoyed by a number of hawks and crows which made their headquarter in one of his trees, set a trap on the end of a long pole, which he fastened to the tree in such a manner that the trap was a little higher than the topmost branch. The result, at last report, was the capture of nine hawks, three owls and one crow.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

Some Examples of the Wickedness in United States Centres.

On a Sabbath noon, about the middle of last October, the worshippers who were leaving one of the most fashionable churches in Chicago were startled by the sounds of pistol shots and at the sight of one of their number falling to the pavement, apparently dead. The wounded man was a rich banker and his assailant was his step-son. The first has recovered from the five bullet wounds he received, while the second is serving out a brief term of eighteen months for attempting the life of his step-father. On a recent Friday another chapter was added to this tragedy when the wife of the banker and the mother of the prisoner walked into a courtroom in Chicago and

SHOT THE ATTORNEY

of her husband, wounding him twice. The wounded lawyer will probably recover, and the would-be m[urderess] goes to join her son in prison.

The occurrence illustrates on a conspicuous scale one feature of social life which is becoming so marked in the large American cities. Another phase of it was exhibited a few weeks ago in New York, when a broker was found dead in the yard of the house from which he was seeking to escape in order to avoid disgrace. In the Chicago case the actors were a rich banker of easy social habits, a woman whose only dowry was her beauty and a young man reckless and daring enough to take upon himself to revenge the supposed wrongs of his mother. The reputation of the woman was known to the banker before he made her his wife. He was told that she had had two other husbands from neither of whom had she obtained a legal divorce, but when

SHE CONFESSED HER PAST

to him he averred his readiness to marry her even if the whole world was against her. When, however, he repented of his choice and sought to be rid of his burden he found that the woman whom he had supposed to be only a weak, emotional creature could fight as well as he.

Then followed charges and counter-charges a suit for divorce and ejectment from home, the raking up of old scandals, the hounding of lawyers, the tragedy at the church door and finally the shooting scene of Friday.

And now the public which has been compelled unwillingly to take the part of an audience while this play in real life was being acted before its eyes, must apportion the blame and award the censure. With a full knowledge of all the facts the sympathy of the city in which the tragedy was enacted has gone out to the woman until the last when she attempted to take vengeance in her own hands. The larger share of public censure in such a case is always meted out to the man, and generally this judgment is just.

It is one of the penalties exacted for the greater liberties accorded the male and is one of the safeguards public opinion throws about

THE DEFENCELESS FEMALE.

And who shall say that the decision is not just? The male actors in these tragedies find that their business and even their social privileges are but little restricted by such escapades, while publicity always brings social ostracism and financial ruin to the female.

Chicago is said to have doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth during the past sixteen years. Those who look only at the surface of things will be dazzled by these figures and the visions of future prosperity they call to the mind's eye. But those who look deeper and estimate the welfare of a nation by the honor and domestic virtue of its people will see in the Hatch and Rawson tragedies the seeds of a social rottenness that must be eradicated, or it will bring ruin to the country, in spite of its marvelous achievements in material wealth.

The Democratic Nominees.

Grover Cleveland, who is to be the eighth American re-chosen by his fellow-citizens to the chief honor in their gift, began life under fairly good conditions, but without adventitious help to advancement. His mother was the daughter of an Irish bookseller. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Of this parentage he was born in Cardwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. He received only a country school education, and at 14 years old it was necessary that he should add his mite to the family income. He was a clerk in a country store for $50 a year, but his father's death, leaving a widow and nine children, broke up the family and set the 17-year-old boy afloat in the world. In 1853 he assisted his brother to teach the blind at the institution on Thirty-third street in this city. A friend then offered to send him to college, but he preferred to begin the study of law directly. His uncle, L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, helped him to enter the office of Rogers & Bowen, of Buffalo, where he remained until 1863. That his prosperity had already begun, and that without wealth, he lacked for nothing, sufficiently appears from the fact that he always had something to spare for his mother and sisters and steadily contributed to their support.

Grover Cleveland's first office was that of Assistant District Attorney for Erie County for three years from 1853. He was nominated for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass. He declined the offer of an Assistant United States District Attorneyship, and in 1870 was elected sheriff. He wanted the income of an office to increase his means, and its leisure for study. He realized his expectations in these respects, and, instead of becoming a commonplace sheriff, he developed into a thriving counsellor at-law. Thus in 1881 he was equal to accepting his party's nomination for mayor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever known in the history of Buffalo. He at once put in practice a principle phrased at a later period, viz.:—"That public office is a trust," and that public affairs should be administered on the principle of private business. His mayoralty attracted attention and approval beyond the bounds of Buffalo, and thus he ran for Governor in 1882, and was elected by a plurality of 192,854. In this conspicuous office he maintained his repute for modest efficiency, honesty and independence, conducting himself with a sole regard for the public good, careless of the effect upon his personal fortunes. His phenomenal majority and his evident capacity for high office commanded for him the nomination for President in 1884. Since then his life has been before the eye of the nation, and needs no rehearsal, now that his nomination repeats the verdict of approval which has followed him in every relation of life.—[N. Y. Times.

The net profits of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of April, inclusive of the South-Eastern railway, were $249,679, as compared with $232,456 for April, 1887. For the four months ending April 30th the net profits were $487,879, against $236,153 for the corresponding period last year.

Miss Margaret Macintyre, a Scotch girl, and the daughter of General Macintyre, of the English army, is a new primadonna soprano who is receiving great praise from London critics of Italian opera.

How Long.

If on my grave the summer grass were growing,
Or heedless winter winds across it blowing,
Through joyous June or desolate December,
How long, sweetheart, how long would you remember—
How long, dear love, how long?

For brightest eyes would open to the summer,
And sweetest smiles would greet the sweet new-comer,
And on young lips grow kisses for the taking,
When all the summer buds to bloom are breaking—
How long, dear love, how long?

To the dim land where sad-eyed ghosts walk only,
Where lips are cold, and waiting hearts are lonely,
I would not call you from your youth's warm blisses,
Fill up your glass and crown it with new kisses—
How long, dear love, how long?

Too gay, in June, you might be to regret me,
And living lips might woo you to forget me;
But ah, sweetheart, I think you would remember
When winds were weary in your life's December—
So long, dear love, so long.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

Important Changes to be Made in the Workings of the Department.

OTTAWA, June 12.—In connection with the organization, recently consummated, a number of changes affecting the outside postal service will take effect on 1st July. After that date postoffices in Canada will be divided into two classes: 1, Money order offices, which will continue to render accounts to the department; 2, Non-accounting offices, which will not render accounts to the department. Postmasters of the latter class of offices will be absolved from furnishing a quarterly account after the termination of the present quarter. A new method of supplying postmasters with postage stamps is to be adopted. A supply of postage stamps, estimated to be the postmaster's probable requirements for three months, will be sent to him from the department so as to reach him about the 1st July next. This will be the last supply of postage stamps to be sent to the postmaster will not be required to furnish any account of the sale of these stamps, nor will he have to pay for them so long as he remains in office as postmaster. It will be his duty to use the money he receives as he sells these stamps for the purpose of renewing his stock, which must at all times be maintained at a point equal to the public requirements. When further supplies of stamps are required, which will probably not be before the month of September, the postmaster must procure them from the postmaster at the most convenient of the following cities; Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Victoria, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John.

While the postmaster after the 1st of July must obtain his regular supplies of postage stamps at one of the city offices named, it will nevertheless be his duty in a case of urgency to purchase them from the postmaster of the nearest money-order office if time would be saved by his doing so. The postmaster who neglects to keep his office supplied with a proper equipment of postage stamps will incur serious responsibility.

A new method of paying postmasters is also to be introduced. After the 1st of July the postmaster will no longer retain his salary out of the receipts from the sale of postage stamps; his salary, etc., will be paid to him direct from the department. This will be done by a "warrant" issued quarterly in the postmaster's favor and payable at any money order office in Canada. The warrant, after being receipted and stamped, may also be used instead of cash as a remittance to the nearest city office in purchase of postage stamps. Postmasters, however, now rendering monthly accounts will be paid monthly after July 1.

It is expected that these changes will facilitate the work of the department.

THE BIGGEST DEAL

The World Has Ever Seen, or is Likely to See.

Messrs. Erastus Wiman & Co. offer for sale the Dominion of Canada.

This property is bounded on the East by the Atlantic and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

The property contains the most valuable mineral, timber and farming lands in the world.

The railways, canals, and five millions of hardy, prosperous, happy people, of course, are included with the property.

We would draw the attention of the United States Government to this magnificent property.

By taking over this Dominion, the surplus manufactured goods of the United States will find an unlimited market.

Arrangements can be made for the closing up of Canadian manufacturers.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia can supply an unlimited quantity of fish, coal and other raw products.

Ontario, for cattle, horses and dairy products, cannot be surpassed.

Manitoba, for wheat, and British Columbia for timber, coal, and canned salmon.

For description of this property and terms see the leading articles which we publish daily in the *Mail* and *Globe*.

The people of Canada have only squatters' rights; so we can give a clear title at time of sale.

The workingmen of Canada who are now engaged in factories can be sent to the lumber woods, mines, farming land and fishing grounds, so as not to interfere with the interests and rights of the purchaser.

If the property is not sold *en bloc* within a reasonable time, it will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

We shall continue to advertise in the leading article columns of the *Mail* and *Globe* till the property is disposed of.

Our agents in Canada are Mr. Goldwin Smith, S. H. Janes and Sir Richard Cartwright who will be pleased to answer any enquiries and show American statesmen over the property.—[Toronto Empire.

Mobbing an Executioner.

The office of public executioner at Vienna is not a very desirable position. A few days since this official, accompanied by two assistants, went to Trieste to polish off some poor wretch who was under sentence of death. While sipping beer in a *brasserie* they were recognized, and the place was immediately turned into a battlefield. They were mobbed and narrowly escaped with their lives to the nearest police station. The proprietor of the *brasserie* then broke the glasses out of which they had been drinking, and after chopping up the chairs upon which they had been sitting he made a bonfire of them in the street. The principal barber in Trieste was obliged to publish a card in all the local newspapers denying a rumor that the executioner had been shaved in his shop, as in consequence of the story getting abroad every one of his customers refused to continue their patronage.

Hochelaga, now called Maisonneuve, will not suffer from too much commerce if the Legislature of Quebec grants it the power for which it is asking. The town asks for authority to compel every man, of whatever trade or profession he may be, to take out a license, paying not more than $100 for it, before he can open a shop or hang out his shingle within the municipality.

It is said that care once killed a cat. If care is out of a job, we know a place up town where he can find employment by the week at good wages.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

CANADA'S CREDIT.

It must be very gratifying to all Canadians to know that her reputation as a country capable of paying her liabilities is so great in the greatest money market of the world. The C. P. R. placed a loan of $15,000,000, with Canada as security, on the money market in England, and in a few hours $125,000,000 was subscribed, so eager were the English capitalists to obtain Canadian securities. The best financial standard in the world is the credit of England. There is less doubt, as to any liability it may incur being paid that in any other country in the world. In 1877 the difference between the credit of Canada and the credit of England was 1¾ per cent. That is to say the Government of England could borrow money at one and three quarters per cent. cheaper that we could. Our credit has appreciated ever since confederation, and to-day we can boast, and not vainly, that our credit is only ½ per cent. below that of England. This fact is an assurance that Canada has in command an unlimited supply of British capital.

Sir Charles Tupper has floated the first three per cent. Canadian loan ever placed on the English market, which was rapidly subscribed for at 85½, the best loan ever made.

SNUBBED.

It may be remembered that when the Irish Resolutions were before the Quebec Legislature at its last session, Mr. Owens, M. P. P., took strong objection to their introduction, and by his manful opposition, secured for himself the threat made by Hon. Mr. McShane, that he (McShane) would go into Argenteuil and be the means of defeating Mr. Owens. How the mighty are fallen! Mr. McShane has been shoved out by his own friends, [he] is now compelled to take a back [seat], while Mr. Owens can congratulate himself on the fact that his views have been maintained by subsequent developments. After spending considerable money in engrossing these resolutions and despatching them to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell, those gentlemen paid the resolutions the very great honor of leaving them alone, and not deigning to acknowledge their receipt. The rebuff was hard but needful, and should tend to make the Quebec Legislature mind their own business. At the time the resolutions were introduced we referred to them as follows:—

The absurdity of introducing measures into our legislature, which are outside its pale, is a folly which is common to many of our public men. No doubt it is very nice for some gentlemen to occupy the time of the House at Quebec in talking over affairs in Ireland, but they were not elected for that purpose. They were sent there to legislate for Canada, not for Ireland. While we sympathize with Ireland in her struggle for self government, the introduction of Irish resolutions into large elective bodies from Parliament down to Municipal Councils, seems to be a most foolish step. It is in truth merely to place the members at peace with their constituents who are of Irish descent. The position taken by Mr. Owens in the Assembly was the proper one, viz, that while he sympathized with the Irish people, he held the Legislature had no right to protest against any act of the Imperial Parliament.

THE WATER WORKS.

The *Independent*, representing the views of those who desire to obstruct the present council in everything, be it good or bad, has at last given his opinion on the Water works. It has taken three editions and twice as many columns with all the abuse in his erratic pate to develope it. The points are these.

1st. The present council are incapable to build water works or anything else.

2nd. That no council should build water works, but they should be built by a company.

3rd. That the report of the engineer is not reliable.

As to the capacity of the present council, we do not wish to say anything, but would ask our contemp. if he expects they will always be there. Surely there are some men in Lachute capable to transact the business of the council. That matter can easily be settled on election day. If the present councillors are not the right men it is for the people to say so. But then the *Independent* thinks the people will be too ignorant to choose for themselves, and will ask his advice. It is not necessary for him to mention the first point at all, because he acknowledges that the only way water works should be built, is by getting a company to do it. So that is the scheme. We can see now, in whose interests the *Independent* is working. When a newspaper endeavors by falsifying figures, to convince the public that, little if any revenue can accrue to water works run by the town, and immediately aids an anxious speculator in obtaining control of a water system, it is not difficult to see in whose employ it is. After the woeful tale of increased cost and decreased revenue, told by our contemp., how can he have the concience to allow any contractor to be deceived and ruined. If water works pay, why should the town not get the benefit, if they do not pay, what company will likely make them successful. The ratepayers would then be compelled not only to pay for their water, but would be taxed to pay the bonus required by the company. The following is the statement of our contemporary:

"A company should be formed of private citizens, who should be granted certain privileges for a specified term of years as was the case in St. Johns Que., conditionally that it supply water to the town for fire purposes free, and the town should have the privilege of purchasing it at a fair price any time it sees fit, or of revoking its rights for any flagrant breach of agreement."

It is unfortunate for our contemporary's argument that the following should have appeared in the *Gazette* of Monday last.

ITEMS FROM ST. JOHNS.

The report of Mr. Joyal, M.D., will be ready in a few days respecting the water as furnished to the town by the water works company. In a letter sent by this pupil of the celebrated Pasteur, to the secretary of the Board of Health, he says that the water is contaminated in its distribution through the pipes of the water works. Immediate action will likely be taken by the town council asking the forfeiture of the privileges conferred to Mr. Molleur, the present proprietor of the water works, and the council will build water works at once. The concurrence of the Minister of Justice will be asked in the premises.

We do not believe in handing over to any monopoly the privileges referred to by our contemporary. St. Johns has never been satisfied with the company system, nor in fact, has any town been satisfied where such a system has been tried.

As to the report of Mr. Kennedy, the *Independent* may write three hundred sheets of foolscap and the public will give him credit for being as big a fool as he is, to pretend for one moment that *he* is capable of expressing any opinion whatsoever on such a subject. We venture he does not know the principle of a common well pump. However, *where ignorance is bliss etc.*

MR. WHYTE IN MEGANTIC.

"Men cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament" is one of the stock-in-trade arguments of those who are opposed to the principles of prohibition. That statement will no longer hold water, if Mr. Mercier performs the grand white-washing act of the session, He intends to purify Mr. Whyte's political morals by an Act of Parliament. That so little surprise is expressed at this wanton outrage on justice is due to the well known character of the man who leads the Provincial Government. We must not say he is corrupt, lest we might be arrested, like the editor of the *Empire*, but it is not necessary to run any such risk, we can simply state the facts and the public will come to a fair conclusion. It may be well to go into the political history of this county. For many years Mr. Whyte was the Liberal representative of the County of Megantic. No doubt he was trusted by his party and his friends. There came a time, however, when he was placed in the awkward position of being compelled either to sacrifice his principles and the principles of his constituents, or forsake the party. Mr. Whyte thought to do neither, he tried to ride two horses going in opposite directions, and when the Riel question came up he shirked the vote. His constituents were not satisfied. In endeavoring to please the party he sacrificed his principles, and when his action was submitted to the people, he was condemned and defeated, Mr. Johnson the Conservative candidate being elected. That is Act I. But Mr. Whyte was a very acceptable man to the Nationalists. He was an Englishman and a Protestant, over whom they could have complete control, and therefore must be put into the ministry as the Protestant representative. Mr. Johnson's election was contested and every endeavor made to oust him, the Mercier party believing, no doubt, that with Government influence and patronage, they could debauch and win the County of Megantic. They reckoned without their host. The Judgment of the Court, presided over by three Judges, unseated Mr. Johnson, but alas! disqualified Mr. Whyte. This ends Act II. Act III has not yet been played, but the programme announces that Mr. Mercier intends passing a bill through the legislature relieving Mr. Whyte of his disqualification. It was always thus. A school boy when beaten at any game has a thousand excuses, all of which go to show, according to his theory, that he did not receive fair play. So it has been with the Liberals. They enter a contest boastfully, and if defeated declare they had not fair play, that the other candidate bought his majority. If they appeal to the courts and the evidence shows that they are guilty, they cry out that the judges are corrupt. Poor fellows.

Our contemporary should not blame us because he prints his paper on Saturday, and has difficulties in publishing it. He made two statements which were untrue. Two days nor twenty days would not suffice to answer our charges; because the proof is against him. He said or insinuated that no Financial Statement at all, had been published. Now, we have before us a financial statement in detail, according to resolution, passed at a session of the Town Council, held on June 1st, 1887. Why not acknowledge your ignorance at once friend? It is more respectable than attempting to cover it up. The other statement was the following, using his own words.

"Mr. Lane on behalf of the water committee presented a report which is adverted to in another column, and which the *Independent* and its contemporary were requested to publish; *and the Secretary was instructed to furnish copies for that purpose.* The report would have been published in full, but no copy was furnished to this paper in conformance with the understanding arrived."

What we said before, we say now, that the above statement was *absolutely untrue.* The Secretary was *never* instructed to furnish copies. There was no understanding arrived at that he should do so. We are not unsupported in this statement, but can be corroborated by the testimony of every councillor present. The first misstatement might have been due to ignorance, the latter is a direct premidiated falsehood for which there is no excuse.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ARUNDEL.

Rev. Cecil Dean goes from here to the Coaticook circuit. Mr. Dean left this week.

A correspondent writes as follows:—I have been for several days over a large portion of Arundel and Harrington within the last week. I am glad to inform you that the crops in these parts look well and promise in the meantime an abundant harvest. Hay will be nearly the average of last year, and other grain crops, excepting indian corn, according to appearances, will be in advance of last year.

STONEFIELD.

ANOTHER SPORT GONE OVER TO MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Jack F. Owens, of the firm of T. Owens & Sons, of Stonefield, Que., was joined in the holy bands of matrimony on Wednesday the 13th of June, at St. George's Church, to Miss Hermenia May (Minnie) Roberts, a daughter of Mr. George Roberts, the well known contractor and builder. The bride was attired in a handsome white silk dress trimmed with a pearl net and adorned with orange blossoms. The brides-maids were Misses Edith and Zilate, sisters of the bride. Mr. J. Willie Forbes, of Cushing, acted, as best man. After the wedding breakfast at the St. Lawrence Hall, the happy couple left in the evening at 8.20 for an extended tour through Western Canada and the United States.

HUDSON.

The crops are looking well and farmers are jubilant over the prospect of a bountiful harvest. Paris Green is in great demand as the Potato Bug is worse than ever they say.

The Methodist Church has been newly painted, which is a great improvement.

Mr. A. Vipond is erecting a new store and intends converting the old one into a dwelling house.

Professor Holmes has a class here and they are progressing favorably under his wise supervision.

Posters are out for a grand concert under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Association in connection with the Methodist Church, on the 11th July, something extra is excepted.

Miss Mary Beswarwick is a guest of her sister Mrs. Capt. F. Halcro. We are pleased to have her among us again.

All the summer cottages are filled now, and greatly increases the population of Hudson.

Rev. Mr. DeLong preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening. A duet was sung by the Misses Emma Mullan and Hodgson, members of the choir, entitled "God be with you till we meet again," which was very effective and appropriate. He left for his new field of labor Tuesday evening. We wish him every success.

A temperance picnic was held on Friday at Mount Victoria, the weather being so warm the attendance was small.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Ella Thompson under Dr. Mongenais skillful treatment we hope to see her out again before long.

The surveyors passed through here last week surveying the proposed Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway.

Mrs. E. A. Hodgson had her S. S. class to tea on Friday evening.

Read the Next



Column Article

CHATBORO.

Hay looks thick and seems to be progess ing but it will be short in the stalk and not as heavy a yield as some anticipated.

Grain seems to be doing well and the outlook so far is good if we have frequent showers. The heart of the farmer will rejoice in a bountiful harvest.

Quite a number of farmers in this vicinity are going in for the culture of feed corn.

Any person wishing to gain any knowledge on ensilage should call on A. Fuller, for he is also making it a special study. He is also endeavoring to consummate a field demon to keep back the invading crows. If he succeeds he will likely get it patented. He has already given the crows a bad scare this spring.

I noticed a very large congregation of those daring robbins some distance away from A. Fuller's corn field. I at once concluded that it was a caucus meeting to send a deputation to him offering to take only half his corn if he allowed them peaceable possession. I determined to see the thing out and watched with interest the gesticulations of the several speakers. The meeting soon broke up amid some terrible swearing and bombast and they all struck out for Fuller's corn field. I followed behind at some distance and soon perceived the object of their indignation meeting to be a simple little wind mill, and every crow was making a bee line for it. A hush of calm serenity rested upon the scene broken only by the flap of their wings and the slow rumble of a cart in the distance drawn by a jaded horse and occupied by a solitary Frenchman. The very quietness seemed to be prophetic. All at once a gust of wind swept along upon the scene and set the little wind mill in motion. What a change, It seemed to awaken a legion of fiends for the sounds which issued from that field were certainly demoniac, for added to the infernal noise of that simple object were the terrified screams of the horrified crows, and the wild yells of the astonished Frenchman as he tried to hold the jaded horse, which madly tore along as if he had never known fatigue. In five minutes not a crow was to be seen in that vicinity.

If anybody wishes for further information about the great crow terrorizer he can call on A. Fuller, St. Philips.

HAWKEYE.

ST. ANDREWS.

W. C. T. U.

At the annual convention of the Argenteuil Women's Christian Temperance Union held last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Miss J. E. Davis, St. Andrews, President; Mrs. Cushing, of Cushing, and Mrs. Paterson, of St. Andrews, vice presidents; Mrs. G. Christie, of Lachute corresponding secretary; Mrs. Owens, of Stonefield, recording secretary; Miss Hartley, of Granville, treasurer. Mrs. Cushing was also appointed county superintendant of scientific instruction.

QUEEN ESTHER.

The entertainment given by the pupils of Prof. Holmes in the Town Hall on Monday night last was very successful, both in point of numbers and quality of programme. Quite a large number of young people came down from Lachute and found the hall almost full, although the time for commencing had not arrived. The Lachute contigent seemed to enjoy themselves. Queen Esther is a good test of one's knowledge of sacred history. The majority of the audience did not stand the test, as many enquiries were constantly made as to whether Haman was the Jew, or if Mordecai was hanged. Many expressed regret at not having read up before coming. The programme was fully up to the mark, as a performance by amateurs. The chorus singing was especially good and it was only in the individual parts that the fact of the performers being amateurs was noticed. Without making invidious distinction's, the parts taken by Miss Simpson, Mrs. McMartin, Miss Wanless and Miss Palliser are deserving of special mention Prof. Holmes as king was the life of the whole performance. Beautiful ladies beautiful costumes, beautiful little girls carrying flowers, a lovely Queen, and lovely attendants, formed a panorama, which had a pleasing effect. Prof. Holmes and his class deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which the performance was conducted, nothing occuring to mar its successful termination. The entertainment will be repeated next Dominion night with the addition of several new choruses and selections by Miss Weber The following is the caste of characters:

King	C. J. HOLMES
Haman	WM. MCARTHUR
Mordecai	M. MCCALLUM
High Priest	D. MCMARTIN
Hegai	ALFRED C. KERR
Scribe	JAMES BRADLEY
Herald	JOHN FRASER
Guards	ALEX. LEROY ROBT. MORROW GEO. RODGER ROBERT TODD
Kings Pages	HECTOR BEATTIE GUI DAVIS
Queen	MISS AGGIE SIMPSON
Zeresh	MRS. GEO. MCMARTIN
Prophetess	MISS BELLA ALBRIGHT
Mordecai's Sister	MISS J. MCCALLUM
Maid of Honor	MISS MATTIE PALLISER
Zeresh's Attend'ts	MISS LILLIAN FLOWERS MISS EMILY P. WANLESS
Ladies of the Court	MISS ELLIE MCMARTIN MISS KATE MCMARTIN MISS JESSIE MCADAM
Queen's Attend'ts	MISS ROSSA FLOWERS
Zeresh's Child	MISS MINNIE BEATTIE

Many a young girl shuts herself out from society because her face is covered with pimples and blotches. All disfiguring humors are removed by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsparillia. This remedy is safest and most reliable that can be used.

AND STILL THEY COME.

ANOTHER MILL TO BE ERECTED BY J. C. WILSON, M.P.

Lachute has not seen all the benefits to be derived from Mr. Wilson's paper mill yet. Last year a large addition was made, and it was thought that would be the end for some time at least. But in all probability before a year goes by, another large addition will be made by the construction of a large pulp mill on the site now occupied by a summer house. We will be sorry to lose the summer house, but glad to see the mill, as it means so much more money spent in our town, the consumption of thousands of logs every year, and in general an increase to the trade of our town. Mr. Wilson is being forced into the pulp business, because other mills are controlled by paper manufacturers, and he is compelled to pay higher prices than he can manufacture it for. The surveys and levels of the new building have been taken, and no doubt work will commence soon. The building will be of solid stone 60x60, three storeys high. A very large amount of wood will be consumed, principally spruce, with some poplar.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SURGEON GEN'L W. A. HAMMOND says we can each prolong our life if we learn the secret thereof. WHAT IS THIS SECRET? If you soak a sponge in oil, the sponge will have in it all the peculiarities of the oil. So every organ in the body contains all the peculiarities of the blood. If the kidneys, the *only* blood purifiers, do not clean the blood of the waste of the system, then the various organs will give out and you will have RHEUMATISM, MALARIA, HEADACHES, AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, IMPOTENCY, BLADDER DISEASES, LAME BACK, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, BAD EYES, STOMACH TROUBLES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ABSCESSES, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS and in women FEMALE TROUBLES. The secret of good health then lies in *keeping the kidneys well.* If you don't, you can't cure any of the above diseases. They may not suspect it, but eight persons out of every ten have some form of kidney derangement. The only scientific blood purifier is the famous *WARNER'S SAFE CURE*, which not only cures kidney diseases, but the *majority of ailments* which really come from unsuspected kidney disease.

Col. Harrison of Indiana has been selected as the Republican canidate for the Presidency of United States.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

A man named Donnelly was shot and killed on Monday last in Montreal by one Kehoe.

Mr. Richard White, managing director of the Montreal *Gazette*, and brother to the late Hon. Thomas White, is pretty sure to be appointed to the Senate succeeding the late Mr Ferrier.

Hon. John Costigan and Mrs. Costigan will probably visit British Columbia this summer,

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

Collingwood, where natural gas was struck recently, has two wells that give a flow of two million feet a day.

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant tiolet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

The official announcement is made of the appointment of Hon. Mr. Royal as lieutenant governor of the Northwest. He left for Regina on Wednesday.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

Sir. W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, rendered judgement on Wednesday last in the Exchequer court Ottawa, in the celebrated cases of the Customs department against the patent medicine firm of J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell. Mass. Dismissing the two cases with costs and ordering the seized goods to be returned.

The soothing and restorative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are realized in all cases of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its powerful healing qualities are shown in the most serious pulmonary disorders.

LACHUTE, 26th June, 1888.

MR. W. J. SIMPSON,
Agent Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.,
Lachute.

DEAR SIR.—I have to thank you for the prompt payment by your company through you of my loss by fire on the 6th instant.

Yours truly,
THOMAS BYRNS.

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 inflammation 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.

Messrs Chapman & Drysdale having enlarged their factory here are now greatly improving the appearance of it by painting both the old and new addition.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Mr. D. Campbell window Blind Manufacturer, is enlarging his residence.

SILK RIBBONS.

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c, can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give *double* the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten *newly* married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less thrn one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

AWAY THEY GO!

The Rangers mustered on Tuesday morning last in goodly numbers in various styles of uniform. The town was in quite a bustle during all of Monday night and early Tuesday morning. Red coats were seen everywhere and many of the fair sex, both old and young, turned out to see their husbands, sweethearts and brothers away. The officers of the Rangers as a rule are able bodied fine looking men, and it a little more attention were paid to simple matters of detail, such as good fitting clothes, polished boots, etc., etc., they would look one hundred per cent. better. We must say however, that some of the men were not fiit to go out at all. Some almost bent double with weight of years, others mere children, bent double and almost crushed with the weight of their accoutrements, wearing pants about six inches too long, coats large enough for their fathers, and helmets that almost rested on their shoulders. Now, this should not be, It is not only a waste of public money, but it brings discredit on the Battalion. Surely there are as many loyal men in the county as in former years, and if so, why not put MEN in the ranks and not children and small ones at that. What we have said casts no reflection on the Rangers as a whole, but these individual exceptions attract attention and give rise to many unfavorable comments. A more orderly manner of embarking on board train would be conducive to good discipline and save time. The band looked well and we hope our citizens and the Battalion generally will endeavor to maintain it. As we gave a list of officers last week, it will suffice to say that Col. Cushing was in command and all the other officers were sharp on time.

LOST.

GOLD EARINGS on Thursday evening, either in the Town Hall of St. Andrews or from Mr. McKay's to the grave yard. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Mr. Lamb's store or at Mrs. McGowan's, Carillon.

MRS. MCGOWAN.

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.

R. T. MANLEY
West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,
Baby Carriages from $5.25 upwards.
FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.
Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.
H. FROST,
Manager

WOOL! WOOL!
R. BANFORD
Is now prepared to take WOOL from any who may desire to exchange same for
Fine & Course Tweeds.
Ready Made Clothing
Dress Goods.
Ginghams.
Prints.
Checked Shirting,
Bleached Cotton,
Grey Cotton;
or anything els3 in the DRY GOODS LINE.
Call and inspect goods and prices before exchanging elsewhere.
R. BANFORD.

IMPLEMENT
WAREHOUSE

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of IRON ROLLER
GRUBBERS
ARUNDLE HARROWS
PLOUGHS (Wilkinson and other makes.) SEEDERS, FANNING MILLS, (the old standard "Mackenzie Mill" and the "Chatham Fanning Mill" the best Mill in Canada, as can be proved by hundreds of testimonials.) STEEL HARROWS, LUMBER WAGGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
—ALSO—
Parts for any kind of machines or goods sold by me. The goods sold by me are from the best manufacturers in Canada.
T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th, 1888. 46-f

TENDERS!

Tenders will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of Lachute Town, on Foundry Street, said Town, up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 30th, 1888, for the following works:

SIDEWALKS.

The following five feet Side-walks

On Main street commencing at the East line of Miss McKenzie's to Mr. Jousse's, North side. From Mr. Periard's to Bethany corner on South side. Bethany corner to James Raitt's, excepting the property of P. Rodrigue and on North side opposite the property of John Hope, Robert Creswell and Daniel Smith. On North side from East line of Messrs. Dudderidge & Mitchell to Mrs. Quinn's and opposite Mr. Palliser's office and Mr. A. Mitchell's house. From the Railroad Crossing to Campbell's Bridge and opposite the property of Messrs. Mathews, Bedard and Pratt, West Ward.

The following four feet Side-walks

On Foundry street, South side from Bethany street to Barron Avenue, cross to North side and continued to Main street. On Barron Avenue from Main street to Foundry street.

The following 3 feet Side-walks

Hugh street from Main to Railway Crossing. On Water from Main to Meikle. On the street from Barron's Bridge to West River Bridge and thence on Chatham street to the Town line West. On James street from Millway street to James Marshall's house. On Millway street from Fish's Bridge to Town line. Continuation of Side-walk from Mr. Newton's to Cruise's Brick House.

SEALED TENDERS TO BE SENT IN FOR SECTIONS SEPARATELY.

Five feet Side-walks on Main Street in Three Sections.

Section 1 extends from East line of Miss McKenzie's property to Bethany corner, both sides.

Section 2 extends from Bethany corner to James Raitt's, both sides.

Section 3 extends from Railway Bridge to Campbell's Bridge and opposite property of Messrs. Mathews, Bedard and Pratt.

Four feet side-walks in 1 section.

Foundry street, Barron Avenue, and from Newton's to Cruise's Brick House with Crossing.

Three feet Sidewalks in 3 sections

Section 1—Hugh and Water street.
Section 2—Barron's Bridge to Chatham line.
Section 3—Millway and James street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOSEPH PATENAUDE,
Chairman of Road Committee.

Lachute, 20th June, 1888.

PLASTERING.

—James W. Cottingham, Plasterer, begs to announce that he will keep on hand, for sale, in Lachute Town, Finishing Lime of the best quality, and is now prepared to take contracts for Plastering, (furnishing lime or not, a the parties wish.

☞ Have just received a CAR LOAD OF BARREL LIMe. Parties wishing for it can be furnished at a low figure. Parties wishing to see him can do so by calling at Rodrigue's Hotel Lachute.

Lachute, 30th March, 1888. 31 1y

NEW GOODS!

We have just received and are opening out our

Spring & Summer Goods

IN THE SHAPE OF

PAINTS, WORK BOXES, WAX DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, SHELL GOODS, RATTLES, TOYS, MONEY BOXES, DRESSING CASES, SURFS, HORSES, SOLID BALLS, MUGS, TRUMPETS, CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS, FRUIT PLATES, LADIES' COMBINED NEEDLE CASE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING WHIPS AND CANES, POST OFFICE STAMPS, &c. &c. RECEIPT BOOKS, SCRIBNER'S LOG BOOK, CONVERSATION CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, BLOCKS, PANSY BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PICTURE BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.

MUSIC.

FIDDLES, BOAS AND ROSIN, ACORDIANS SHEET MUSIC, &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

CENTRE WARD
MEAT EMPORIUM
BOA'S BLOCK,

Where you will always find FRESH MEATS of all kinds, HAMS, SMOKED BACON, a special line of BONELESS DRY SALT BACON, also CANNED GOODS of different varieties. We also keep the same stock in our old establishment at the West End.

Orders received by telephone and delivered immediately.

A. G. McARTUR & Co.
38-tf.

BELLEVEUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $2000, the building lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Simpson as a general store, begs leave to inform the travelling public that his house will be open on Monday, June 25th. The building is fitted up in first class and elegant style, with all the latest and modern improvements.

Jos. Delorme,
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
43-3 PROPRIETOR.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

—OF THE—
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL
—IN THE—
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

Whereas at a meeting of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society aforesaid, duly convened and held at the Town Hall, in the Village of St. Andrews, in the said County of Argenteuil, on the fifth day of June instant, it was decided and determined by resolution, to establish a permanent place for the exhibitions of the said Society, and whereas at the said meeting it was ordered by resolution to call a special meeting of the members of the said Agricultural Society to be held in the Lachute Town Council Room, in the building known as Larmonth's Building, in the said Lachute Town, in the said County of Argenteuil, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July next, at the hour of Two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making choice of the place, which in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil, on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which future exhibitions of the said Society shall be held, the whole in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Wherefore in conformity with the said resolutions, the members of the said Agricultural Society are hereby notified that a special meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society of the said County of Argenteuil will be held in the Lachute Town Council Room in the building known as Larmonth's Building in Lachute Town aforesaid, at Two of the clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July next, for the purpose of making choice of the place, which, in the opinion of such meeting is the most central and most convenient in the said County of Argenteuil on which to erect Permanent Buildings in which the future exhibitions of the said Society shall be held. A full meeting is requested.

GEORGE MORRISON,
President.

Lachute, June 11th, 1888. 43-2m.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two promissory notes consented by Ingram Smith in favour of Narcisse Robertson, both of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil for the sum of twenty five dollars each, dated at Lachute, said parish the thirty first day of January, 1888, and payable in nine and twelve months respectively. Inasmuch as the maker of said notes will refuse to pay the same, no consideration having been received therefor.

3 1 m INGRAM SMITH.

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

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.
Ste. Scholastique, P. Q.
Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-1ly.

H. & C. de SALIBURY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
LACHUTE.
—OFFICE OVER—
BANK MEIKLE & WALKER.

FORTIER & FORREST
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

I. O. F.

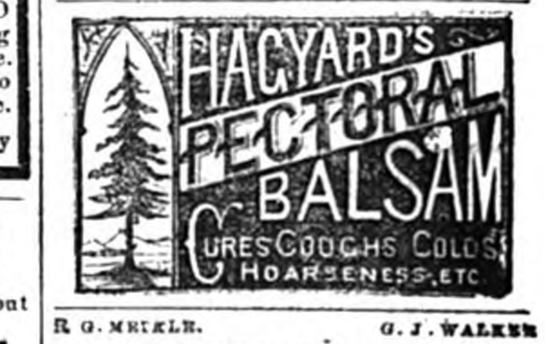
The regular monthly meeting of Court Lachute, No 280, Independent Order of Foresters, will be held in the Court Room, West End, Lachute, on Monday, the 30th July, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

43-1y G. L. MOIR, F. Secretary.

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

New Burnt Lime
For Sale at THOS. C. NOYES
Cushing, June 13th 1888 42-3m.

TO LET.
FROM 1st. APRIL.
Store and Dwelling in Meikle's block, opposite Post Office one of the best business stands in town. Apply
R. G. MEIKLE



R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOSUE
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

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
LACHUTE.
Just on hand, beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, and
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES SOLD AT COST PRICE,
—Come and judge for yourselves.—

Lachute Furniture Company.
BED ROOM SUITS
—FROM—
$15.00 Upwards.
WIRE MATRASSES
—FROM—
$3.50 Upwards.
PARLOUR SUITS
—IN—
Hair Cloth & Plush.
ALL STYLES OF FURNITURE
—AT—
MODERATE PRICES.
PICTURE FRAMES
a speciality.

GIVE ME A CALL AND INSPECT MY
—SPRING STOCK.—
JNO. S. RIDDELL,
HOPE'S BLOCK
Lachute.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Colored Crape Muslins
Colored Crape Muslins
Colored Crape Muslins
Colored Crape Muslins
For Summer Dresses,
For Evening Dresses,
For Walking Dresses,
For Garden Dresses,
Colored India Muslins
Colored India Muslins
Colored India Muslins
Colored India Muslins

For summer wear, choice lines in all the latest patterns, Cream Grounds, suitable for Holiday Dresses.

S. CARSLEY.

White Muslin
White Muslin
White Muslin
White Muslin

With Raised Spots, Sprigs, Vines and Daisy Patterns, choice assortment to select from.

White Lawns
White Lawns
White Lawns
White Lawns

For Children's Summer Wear, Plain and Figured, Light and Heavy makes

S. CARSLEY

Tender-hearted young lady: "Oh! you cruel, heartless little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs!"

Wicked little boy: "Ho! That's the old one you've got on yer bonnet, She won't care."—*Tid-Bits.*

Striped Muslins
Striped Muslins
Striped Muslins
Striped Muslins

Now in stock, choice assortment of French Muslin in the latest patterns.

Llama Muslins
Llama Muslins
Llama Muslins
Llama Muslins

Cream Ground, with Spots, Sprays, Flowers and Vine Patterns.

S. CARSLEY.

White Cambrics
White Cambrics
White Cambrics
White Cambrics

For Ladies' Summer Underwear, free from Dressing: best English makes.

Shoo Fly
Shoo Fly
Shoo Fly
Shoo Fly

White Fly net, 2 yds. wide for Babies' cribs.

S. CARSLEY.

Boys' Jersey Suits
Boys' Jersey Suits
Boys' Jersey Suits
Boys' Jersey Suits

A complete Jersey Suit, Cap, Jersey and Knickers, any size, only 75c. Other Jersey Suits at all prices.

S. CARSLEY.

There was an ingenious amount of devotion implied in the remark of a love-sick millionaire when the object of his affections became ecstatic over the beauty of the evening star.

"Oh, do not, do not praise it like that," he cried, "I can't buy it for you!"—*Tid Bits.*

Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits
Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits
Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits
Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits

For Rough and Tumble play during the holidays, try one of our hand-made Halifax Tweed Suits for boys, from 4 to 13 years old.

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Wanted—G. L. Meikle & Co.
Muslins—S. Carsley
Fancy Goods—M. A. Gervan
Post—Mrs. McGowan
Notice of Dissolution—Arch Mitchel
Hay Forks—Andrew Boa

DENTISTRY.

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

Mrs. P. Campbell is at Caladonia Springs.

Don't forget the closing of the Schools this afternoon in the Academy.

Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Patterson of Sudbury Ont., are in Lachute visiting their friends.

We will publish next week the annual report of the Ville Marie Bank.

Dr. Jno. Aylen and Mr. M. Haldane jailor at Aylmer passed through here on Tuesday last.

Thd hall built by Mr. Periard for the use of the Brethern was opened on Sunday last.

Mr. W. J. Todd has erected an elevator and commenced hauling his cord wood out of the river.

Mrs. J. E. Evans and child left yesterday morning to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Ward at Buckingham.

Mrs. Thomas McOuat and two of her children left on Monday last on a visit to her mother in Ottawa.

Mr. Robt. Barron is making several repairs around his buildings, putting up fences, plank walks, etc.

A new fence has been erected between the English Church and Mr. Palliser's office.

George Foster, Esq., of Montreal, and W. Owens, Esq., M. P. P., were guests of Mr. Lane last week.

Mr. Samuel Smith, of Chesterville, Ont., formerly of Beech Ridge, was here this week.

Miss. Owens left last week with her father to remain with her friends in Quebec for a short time.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The St. Andrews photo gallery will be open Monday Dominion Day all wanting photographs would do well to come early.

Master Frank H. Wilson son of J. C. Wilson M. P., has passed successfully the examinations for A. A. Degree. Frank is only 15 years old.

Want of space compels us to leave for next issue a full report of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, our Quebec letter and other communications.

Mr. W. J. Todd has succeeded in getting down his cordwood, which has been on the West River. The lowness of water rendered the undertaking extremely difficult.

For Ladies', Misses and Children's white cotton underwear in the best makes at lowest prices try S. Carsley. The largest assortment in Canada to select from,

We had a pleasant call from A. McKay Esq., Accountant of Montreal on Monday last, while on his way to Lake View, where he went in connection with the winding *up of the estate of* A. Kerr.

The Bellevue House, St. Andrews, is now in first class order, as several can testify who visited it on Monday night last. Mr. Delorme is a courteous and obliging host and does all in his power to add to the comfort of his guests.

It is rumoured around town that negotiations are being entered into for the purchase and building of the St. Andrews Railway. In fact we saw a letter which holds out good prospects of the work being carried through.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last to a large and deeply interested audience. General regret is expressed at the necessary retirement of Mr. Armstrong from this field.

THAT NEW PAPER MILL.—Our information was not quite correct *in re* new paper mill. The mill will be built by Hamelin & Ayers, fitted up with power and shafting, and leased to Messrs Jno. Ford & Co. who will carry on the business. The grades of paper to be manufactured range from the finest tissue to roofing.

There are certain individuals in town who have been crying out for better sidewalks and charging the council with all sorts of negligence, and these same individuals, now that tenders are asked for, are the loudest in their condemnation for going to such expense—the old walks are good enough. Penuriousness is the disease we are suffering.

Master Frank H. Wilson, accompanied by Masters W. J. Walker and J. Gillelan, spent Friday and Saturday fishing around Lachute. On Friday Earle's mills were visited and quite a number of rock bass taken. On Saturday they went beyond Dalesville to Carpenters mill on the West River, and although not so successful as a previous party, caught several nice trout.

The numerous friends of Mr. W. D. Cooke will be pleased to hear that he has has returned to Lachute. Mr. Cooke left here last summer for the benefit of his health residing in Colorado during last autmn, winter and spring, the clear air of Colorado has greatly improved his health. He arrived here on the train Tuesday evening and was met at the station by quite a number of his friends.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Fred Hooper, of Brownsburg, while passing a horse led by a man near the C. P. R. station here, on Saturday last, received such a severe kick on the leg and thigh from the animal as to knock him down almost unconscious, he was carried into Lafleur's Hotel where he received the attendance of Dr. Smith, who was summoned by telephone. Upon examination it was found that Mr. Hooper was severely bruised, but that no bones were broken, and we are pleased to see he is now able to walk with the assistance of a cane and will soon be all right again.

At one time we were of the opinion that the council did wrong in appealing the case Burroughs vs The Town, for the reason that it was only a question of costs. We have been informed, however that there is really more costs involved and that had the case not been carried to appeal, other actions would have been taken out against the council immediately for the supposed depreciation in value of the Burroughs estate, owing to acts committeed by the council during the absence of Mr. Burroughs. If therefore, there is a chance of winning the suit, an appeal is neccessary to defeat any such actions aforementioned.

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, 908 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.

Day and Night

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

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

Without Relief,

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

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

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

Cured By Using

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

Two cases of lace costumes in all the leading patterns, with stylish trimmings have been received yesterday at S. Carsley's. Price unknown yet.

CITIZENS MEETING.

At an adjourned public meeting of the citizens of Lachute Town for the purpose of discussing the Water Works question said meeting adjourned from June 12th, 1888.
Thomas Barron, Esq., in the chair.
W. J. Simpson, acting as Secretary.

After a lengthy discussion it was moved by Mr. J. Palliser seconded by Mr. Noe Larose, that we close a report of the amount asked by the present proprietors of the Water Works Mr. Walter McOuats price for his property or for furnishing the town with water daily, also the cost of analyzing the water, and that the waters of McOuats Brook and Clear Lake be analysed but that we require funds to make the proper analysis, and for the right to make a supplementary report at a future date to be fixed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John McRae seconded by Mr. J. Palliser, that we recommend the Council to write Mr. Kennedy to verify the report already made by him, also that the Council have the waters of Clear Lake McOuats Brook and also of the North River analyzed, should Mr. Kennedy deem it advisable, and that Mr. Kennedy see the different sources spoken of and get from him the probable cost of making a survey. Carried.

Moved by Mr Thomas McOut seconded by Mr. J. Palliser that the investigating committee be prepared to make a supplementary report in two weeks from this evening. Carried.

The Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits selling at S. Carsley's are giving undivided satisfaction. Send your boys or go yourself and see them.

MARRIED.

GRAY—COUSINS.—At Dalesville, P. Q., June 20th, 1888, by the Rev. John King, Mr. Thomas Gray, of Grenville, to Miss Jane Cousins of Chatham.

DIED

LOYNACHAN.—At her late residence Jerusalem, Argenteuil, Pro. Que., on June 19th, 1888, Eliza Catton, wife of the late Donald Loynachan, aged 59 years, 5 months, and 27 days.

He giveth his beloved sleep.
(Montreal papers please copy.)

Barron—At Lachute on the 18th instant Ann McGillivray the beloved wife of the late William Barron of Upper Lachute in the 70th year of her age. Mrs. Barron was a native of Morayshire Scotland, a resident in Upper Lachute for the last 65 years and leaves one son and four daughters to mourn her loss.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership firm of Dudderidge & Mitchell, Carriage Makers of Lachute, is dissolved from the 13th day of June, 1888, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Archibald Mitchell, who assumes all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm, and to whom all accounts due the old firm must be paid.

ARCH. MITCHELL,
Carriage Maker.
Main Street, Lachute.
43-3

FANCY GOODS!

Having leased from Mr. Fish the store on the North side of Olivet Hall, I will on the THIRD day of JULY next, open with a stock of FANCY GOODS consisting in part of

Arascene, Riboscene, Filoscelle,
Rope Silk, Pongee Silk, Satins,
Plush, Felt, Ribbons, Pompons etc.

I will also be prepared from that date to do Art Needle Work, Stamping, Designing, Painting, etc.,

M. A. GERVAN.

Lachute, 29th June, 1888.

WANTED

—BY—

G. L. Meikle & Co.,

Two or three competent hands for the DRESS MAKING DEPT., also some apprentices.

Apply to

H. M. GALL.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St.

The Montreal Business College

Corner of Notre Dame Street & Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 186

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 Moutreal 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.



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.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

—AT—

HOPE'S.

The season is now open and our patrons may depend on getting a pure delicious ICE CREAM.

BEVERAGES—SODA WATER, drawn from Tufts Arlie Soda Fountain, Cool and Refreshing. Ginger Ale. Lemonade. Ginger Beer. Cider.
CAKE—A full assortment of Cake, Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Seed Cake, Rice Cake, Lady's Fingers, etc., etc.
BREAD—The only place to get it good fast of Bread.
CANDY—Our Candy is absolutely pure. A fine assortment.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner
BRANCH STORE, WEST END LACHUTE

TO LET.

A neatly furnished shop and house on Main Street.

JAMES FISH.
Proprietor.
Lachute Mills, June 14th 1888. 42-tf

NOTICE

W. 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.

While thanking my many patrons for their past patronage, I would request those owing me for a settlement of their accounts this month.

WANTED AT ONCE a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horse shoeing preferred.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.
Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

NOTICE

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

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

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.

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT THE—

WEST END CLOTHING STORE.

—TO—

We have just received a new consignment of

THE LATEST STYLES

IN SPRING CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF

GENTS FROCK COATS and SUITS in best BLACK ENGLISH CLOTH.
SACQUE COATS & SUITS in BLACK,
SCOTCH,
CANADIAN, and
FANCY MILTON TWEED
FROM $6.00 UP TO . . $19.00
CHILDR FANCY BRAIDED SUITS
ONLY $2.50
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ROCK ISLAND BOOTS & SHOES.
BRICK and NEW BURNT LIME constantly on hand and at low figures.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S,
WEST END FISH'S BRIDGE

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Court House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpent. Would make a good building for a Factory for the manufacture of Shirts or Shoes, and could be divided into two or three good building lots fronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

Be Convinced

That F. X. BERTRAND'S Is the best place to buy your DRY GOODS,

As my stock is now complete and well selected TWEEDS and GENTS FURNISHINGS.
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY, PAINTS,
OILS and VARNISHES.
GROCERIES.
CANNED FRUITS & MEATS,
COARSE SALT and FINE BUTTER SALT. Home made Butter Tubs. Highest prices paid for farm produce. Orders by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention and prompt delivery from the Crooked Sign Store, West End, Lachute.

Meat Market.

I wish to return thanks to my numerous customers for their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same, and also intimate that I have moved to my new shop, three doors east of Bethany Road, where I will always be found. I keep constantly on hand in addition to fresh & salt meats, a large stock of all kinds of canned fish and meats and canned fruits, ham, rolled Bacon, Lard, &c., trusting for a further continued share of your esteemed patronage.

Parcels delivered to all parts of the Town free of charge at short notice.

I remain yours &c.,
JOHN STEWART,
Butcher.



McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS AT FRASER BROS.

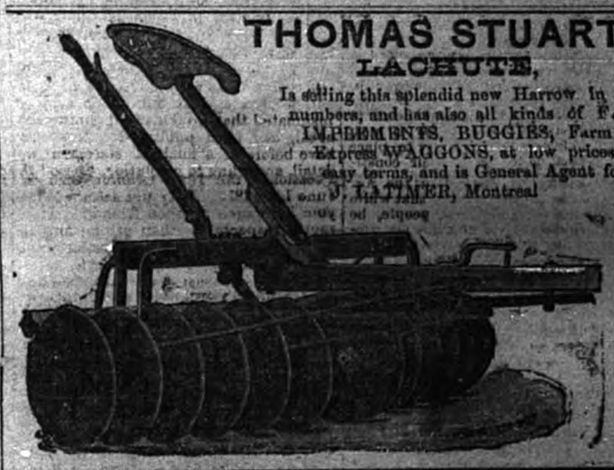
HAY FORKS.

THE PROVAN— THE BEST HORSE FORK KNOWN.

1st—It is all iron and will wear longer.
2nd.—The Track is Iron and will never wear out.
3rd.—It takes less room in top of barn.
4th.—It cannot run off the track.
5th.—The carrier can be changed from one mow to the other in a few minutes.
6th.—Hay can be taken in at the end of the barn as well as from the floor without an addition to the barn.

Price $15.00 at

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE.



THOMAS STUART LACHUTE,

Is selling this splendid new Harrow in large numbers, and has also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, Farm and Express WAGGONS, at low prices and easy terms, and is General Agent for R. J. LATIMER, Montreal

TAILOR'S NOTICE.

Just received a full spring stock of

TWEEDS

of all the latest patterns and designs of English, French, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and Panting goods.

I have also added to my stock of Men's Furnishings what has long been a felt need—a place to get a good Hat. I have just received a large stock of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS

OF ALL SORTS—ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES & SHADES.

Your inspection is invited to these goods.

A. J. PERIARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & HABERDASHER.
Lachute, March 1st, 1888.

WEST END WOODYARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M. &

CHARLES BRADFORD,
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

CHAS. GEIGERS



COFFINS, SASHES, GLOVES AND GENERAL FUNERAL FURNISHINGS. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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.

PAINTING.

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

FARM for SALE.

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

ROLLED OATS FOR SALE —AT— LACHUTE

P. CAMPBELL

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE THREAD OF LIFE;
OR,
SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER VII.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

That same night, as the Squire and Mrs. Meysey sat by themselves towards the small hours—after the girls had unanimously evacuated the drawing-room—discussing the affairs of the universe generally, as then and there envisaged, over a glass of claret-cup, the mother looked up at last with a sudden glance into the father's face and said, in a tone half-anxious, half-timid: "Tom, did it happen to strike you this afternoon that that handsome cousin of Elsie Challoner's seemed to take a great fancy to our Winifred?"

The Squire stirred his claret-cup idly with his spoon. "I suppose the fellow has eyes in his head," he answered bluntly. "No man in his senses could ever look at our little Winnie, I should think, Emily, and not fall over his ears in love with her."

Mrs. Meysey waited a minute or two more in silent suspense before she spoke again; then she said once more, very tentatively: "He seems a tolerably nice young man, I think, Tom."

"Oh, he's well enough, I daresay," the Squire admitted grudgingly.

"A barrister, he says. That's a very good profession," Mrs. Meysey went on, still feeling her way by gradual stages.

"Never heard so in my life before," the Squire grunted out. "There are barristers and barristers. He gets no briefs. Lives on literature, by what he tells me: next door to living upon your wits, I call it."

"But I mean, it's a gentleman's profession, anyhow, Tom, the bar."

"Oh, the man's a gentleman, of course, if it comes to that—a perfect gentleman; and an Oxford man, and a person of culture, and all that sort of thing—I don't deny it. He's a very presentable fellow, too, in his own way; and most intelligent: understands the riparian proprietors' question as easy as anything.—You can ask him to dinner whenever you choose, if that's what you're driving at."

Mrs. Meysey called another halt for a few second's before she reopened fire, still more timidly than ever. "Tom, do you know I rather fancy he really likes our Winifred?" she murmured, gasping.

"Of course he likes our Winifred," the Squire repeated, with profound conviction in every tone of his voice. "I should like to know who on earth there is that doesn't like our Winifred! Nothing new in that. I could have told you that myself. Go ahead with it, then.—What next, now, Emily?"

"Well, I think, Tom, if I'm not mistaken, Winifred seemed rather inclined to take a fancy to him too, somehow."

Thomas Wyville Meysey laid down his glass incredulously on the small side-table. He didn't explode, but he hung fire for a moment. "You women are always fancying things," he said at last, with a slight frown. "You think you're so precious quick, you do, at reading other people's faces. I don't deny you often succeed in reading them right. You read mine precious often, I know, when I don't want you to—that I can swear to. But sometimes, Emily, you know you read what isn't in them. That's the way with all decipherers of heiroglyphics. They see a great deal more in things than ever was put there. You remember that time when I met old Hillier down yonder——"

"Yes, yes, I remember," Mrs. Meysey admitted, checking him at the outset with an astute concession. She had cause to remember the facts, indeed, for the Squire reminded her of that one obvious and palpable mistake about the young fox-cubs at least three times a week, the year round, on an average. "I was wrong that time; I know I was, of course. You weren't in the least annoyed with Mr. Hillier. But I think—I don't say I'm sure, observe, dear—but I think Winifred's likely to take a fancy to him—a serious fancy—and he to her—what are you and I to do about it?"

As she spoke, Mrs. Meysey looked hard at the lamp and then at her husband, wondering with what sort of grace he would receive this very revolutionary and upsetting suggestion. For herself—though mothers are hard to please—it may as well be admitted off-hand, she has fallen a ready victim at once to Hugh Massinger's charms and brilliancy and blandishments. Such a nice young man, so handsome and gentlemanly, so adroit in his talk, so admirable in his principles, and though far from rich, yet, in his way, distinguished! A better young man, darling Winifred was hardly likely to meet with. But what would dear Tom think about him? she wondered. Dear Tom had such very expansive not to say utopian ideas for Winifred—thought nobody but a Duke or a Prince of the blood half good enough for her: though to be sure, experience would seem to suggest that Dukes and Princes, after all, are only human, and not originally very much better than other people. Whatever superior moral excellence we usually detect in the finished product may no doubt be safely set down in ultimate analysis to the exceptional pains bestowed by society upon their ethical education.

The Squire looked into his claret-cup profoundly for a few seconds before answering as if he expected to find it a perfect Dr. Dee's divining crystal, big with hints as to his daughter's future; and then he burst out abruptly with a grunt; "I suppose we must leave the answering of that question entirely to Winnie."

Mrs. Meysey did not dare to let her internal sigh of relief escape her throat; that would have been too compromising, and would have alarmed dear Tom. So she stifled it quietly. Then dear Tom was not wholly averse, after all, to this young Mr. Massinger. He, too, had fallen a victim to the poet's wiles. That was well; for Mrs. Meysey, with a mother's eye, had read Winifred's heart through and through. But we must not seem to give in too soon. A show of resistance runs in the grain with women. "He's got no money," she murmured suggestively.

The Squire flared up. "Money!" he cried, with infinite contempt, "money! money! Who the dickens says anything to me about money? I believe that's all on earth you women think about—Money indeed! Much I care about money, Emily. I daresay the young fellow hasn't got money. What then? Who cares for that? He's got money's worth. He's got brains; he's got principles; he's got the will to work and to get on. He'll be a Judge in time, I don't doubt. If a man like that were to marry our Winifred, with the aid we could give him and the friends we could find him, he ought to rise by quick stages to be—anything you like—Lord Chancellor, or Postmaster-General, or Archbishop of Canterbury, for the matter of that, if your tastes happen to run in that direction."

"He hasn't done much at the bar yet," Mrs. Meysey continued, playing her fish dexterously before landing it.

"Hasn't done much! Of course he hasn't done much! How the dickens could he? Can a man make briefs for himfelf, do you suppose? He's given himself up, he tells me, to earning a livelihood by writing for the papers. He had to do it. It's a pity, upon my word, a clever young fellow like that—he understands the riparian proprietors' question down to the very ground—should be compelled to turn aside from his proper work at the bar to serve tables, so to speak—to gain his daily bread by penny-a-lining. If Winifred were to take a fancy to a young man like that, now "——The Squire paused, and eyed the light through his glass reflectively.

"He's very presentable," Mrs. Meysey went on, re-arranging her work box, and still angling cleverly for dear Tom's indignation.

"He's a man any woman might be perfectly proud of," the Squire retorted in a thunderous voice with firm conviction.

Mrs. Meysey followed up her advantage persistently for twenty minutes, insinuating every possible hint against Hugh, and leading the Squire deeper and deeper into a hopeless slough of unqualified commendation. At the end of that time she said quietly: "Then I understand, Tom, that if Winnifred and this young Massinger take a fancy to one another, you don't put an absolute veto on the idea of their getting engaged, do you?"

"I only want Winnie to choose for herself," the Squire answered with prompt decision. "Not that I suppose for a moment there's anything in this young fellow's talking a bit to her. Men *will* flirt, and girls *will* let 'em. Getting engaged indeed! You count your chickens before the eggs are laid. A man can't look at a girl nowadays, but you women must take it into your precious heads at once he wants to go straight off to church and marry her. However, for my part, I'm not going to interfere in the matter one way or the other. I'd rather she'd marry the man she loves, and the man who loves her, whenever he turns up, than marry fifty thousand pounds and the best estate of all Suffolk."

Mrs. Meysey had carried her point with honours. "Perhaps you're right, dear," she said diplomatically, as who should yield to superior wisdom. It was her policy not to appear too eager.

"Perhaps I'm right!" the Squire echoed, half in complacency and half in anger. "Of course I'm right. I know I'm right, Emily. Why, I was reading in a book the other day a most splendid appeal from some philosophic writer or other about making fewer marriages in future to please Mamma, and more to suit the tastes of the parties concerned, and subserve the good of coming generations. I think it was an article in one of the magazines. It's the right way, I'm sure of that; and in Winifred's case I mean to stick to it."

So, from that day forth, if it was Hugh Massinger's intention or desire to prosecute his projected military operations against Winnifred Meysey's hand and heart, he found at least a benevolent neutral in the old Squire, and a secret, silent, but none the less domestic ally in Mrs. Meysey. It is not often that a penniless suitor thus enlists the sympathies of the parental authorities, who ought by precedent to form the central portion of the defensive forces, on his own side in such an aggressive enterprise. But with Hugh Massinger, nobody ever even noticed it as a singular exception. He was so clever, so handsome, so full of promise, so courteous and courtly in his demeanour to young and old, so rich in future hopes and ambitions, that not the Squire alone, but everybody else who came in contact with his easy smile, accepted him beforehand as almost already a Lord Chancellor, or a Poet Laureate, or an Archbishop of Canterbury, according as he might choose to direct his talents into this channel or that; and failed to be surprised that the Meyseys or anybody else on earth should accept him with effusion as a favoured postulant for the hand of their only daughter and heiress. There are a few such universal favorites here and there in the world: whenever you meet one, smile with the rest, but remember that his recipe is a simple one—Humbug.

Hugh stopped for two months or more at Whitestrand, and during all that time he saw much both of Elsie and of Winifred. The Meyseys introduced him with cordial pleasure to all the melancholy gaieties of the sleepy little peninsula. He duly attended with them the somnolent garden-parties on the smooth lawns of neighboring Squires: the monotonous picnics up the tidal stream of the meandering Char: the heavy dinners at every local rector's and Vicar's and resident baronet's; with all the other dead-alive entertainments of the dullest and most stick-in-the mud corner of all England. The London poet enlivened them all, however, with his never-failing flow of languid humor, and his slow, drawled-out readiness of Pall Mall repartee. It was a comfort to him, indeed, to get among these unspoiled and unsophisticated children of nature; he could palm off upon them as original the last good thing of that fellow Hatherley's from the smoking-room of the Cheyne Row Club, or fire back upon them, undetected, dim reminiscences of pungent chaff overheard in brilliant West-end drawing-rooms. And then, there were Elsie and Winifred to amuse him; and Hugh, luxurious, easy-going epicurean philosopher that he was, took no trouble to decide in his own mind even what might be his ultimate intentions towards either fair lady, satisfied only, as he phrased it to his inner self, to take the goods the gods provided him for the passing moment, and to keep them both well in hand together. "How happy could I be with either," sings Captain Macheath in the oft-quoted couplet, "were t'other dear charmer away." Hugh took a still more lenient view of his personal responsibilities than the happy-go-lucky knight of the highway; he was quite content to be blest, while he could, with both at once, asking no questions, for conscience' sake, of his own final disposition, marital or otherwise, towards one or the other, but leaving the problem of his matrimonial arrangements for fate, or chance, to settle in its own good fashion.

It was just a week after his arrival at Whitestrand that he went up one morning early to the Hall. Elsie and Winifred were seated together on a rug under the big tree, engaged in reading one novel between them.

"You must wish Winifred many happy returns of the day," Elsie called out gaily, looking up from her book as Hugh approached them. "It's her birthday, Hugh; and just see what a lovely, delightful present Mr. Meysey's given her!"

Winifred held out the present at arm's length for his admiration. It was a pretty little watch, in gold and enamel, with her initials engraved on the back on a broad shield. "It's just a beauty! I should love one like it myself!" Elsie cried enthusiastically. "Did you ever see such a dear little thing? It's keyless too, and so exquisitely finished. It really makes me feel quite ashamed of my own poor old battered silver one."

Hugh took the watch and examined it carefully. He noted the maker's name upon the dial, and opening the back, made a mental memorandum of the number. A sudden thought had flashed across him at the moment. He waited only a few minutes at the Hall, and then asked the two girls if they could walk down into the village with him. He had a telegram to send off, he said, which he had only just that moment remembered. Would they mind stepping over with him as far as the post-office?

They strolled together into the sleepy High Street. At the office, Hugh wrote and sent off his telegram. It was addressed to a well-known firm of watchmakers in Ludgate Hill. "Could you send me by to-morrow evening's post, to address as below, a lady's gold and enamel watch, with initials "E. C., from H. M." engraved on shield on back, but in every other respect precisely similar to No. 2479 just supplied to Mr. Meysey, of Whitestrand Hall? If so, telegraph back cash price at once, and cheque for amount shall be sent immediately. Reply paid. Hugh Massinger, *Fisherman's Rest*, Whitestrand, Suffolk."

Before lunch-time, the reply had duly arrived: "Watch shall be sent on receipt of cheque. Price twenty-five guineas." So far, good. It was a fair amount for a journeyman journalist to pay for a present; but, as Hugh shrewdly reflected, it would kill two birds with one stone. Day after to-morrow was Elsie's birthday. The watch would give Elsie pleasure; and Hugh, to do him justice, thoroughly loved giving pleasure to anybody, especially a pretty girl, and above all Elsie. But it could also do him no harm in the Meyseys' eyes to see that, journeyman journalist as he was, he was earning enough to afford to throw away twenty-five guineas on a mere present to a governess-cousin. There is a time for economy, and there is a time for lavishness. The present moment clearly came under the latter category.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SHERIDAN'S FIRST VICTORY

"The Boy is Father to the Man"—An "Unconditional Surrender" for the Time Being.

The Sheridan story runs thus: The Irish schoolmaster, Patrick McManly, was one of the sort who believed that the intelligence, morality, and future happiness of the scholars depended upon a liberal use of the birch.—On a very cold morning of 1842 or '43 two scholars reaching the school house a little ahead of the time, crawled in through a window and got warm. Being full of fun and seeing a bucket of ice water, they fastened it over the door so that on its opening the water would come down. They then retreated to a neighboring hay-mow to watch the result.

Teacher Patrick soon came along rubbing his hands vigorously to keep them warm, hurriedly turned the key and entered, and received the full dose, which heated instead of cooling his blood. He looked all around, inside and out, but there was never a boy anywhere to be seen to vent his wrath upon. So arming himself with a six-foot hickory twig, and stirring up the fire, he sat down to dry, fully determined to flog the first boy that entered. Unfortunately a little fellow soon came, and his hand was was scarcely on the latch when Patrick seized him by the collar, and shook him fiercely, "to shake the truth out of ye," he said. The astonished looks, and more astonishing yells, convinced Patrick that the boy was innocent. The next and the next and the next boy went through the same operation. Finally when all the school had been throttled and shaken into their seats, the two real culprits left the hay mow, entered the school, got their shaking and went to work.

It so happened that Phil Sheridan was very late that morning, and as each previous comer had proved his innocence, the presumption against the last one was very strong. When Phil opened the door Patrick made a dive for him, but Phil dodged and commenced his first "strategic retreat." Patrick, believing this a proof of guilt, pursued. Away went Phil up the street, and away went the teacher after him, bareheaded, stick in hand, with the whole school bringing up the rear, all on a run. Phil lost a little on the home stretch, and his pursuer was too close for him to shut the gate, as he broke into the back yard. But here he got a "reinforcement" in his pet Newfoundland dog, who instantly attacked Patrick on "flank and rear," as his master did in after years when driving Early from the Shenandoah valley. Patrick mounted the fence, the dog snapped at his heels, and he found it necessary to climb an apple tree, where he found himself out of breath, out of patience and very completely "outflanked."

"Take away yer divilish dog, Phil," says he, "or I'll bate the life out of ye."—"Like to see you," says Phil; "watch him, Rover." And then he threw an old piece of carpet under the tree and bid the dog "watch" it. The dog laid down on it, and Phil mounted the fence, where he sat contemplative, with his chin in his hands and his elbows on his knees.—"What do you want to lick me for?" asked Phil.—"What did ye throw water on me for?" said Pat.—"I didn't throw any water on you."—"You did, though, bekase none of the ither boys did, and I'll punish ye to death entirely, if ye don't let me down."—He started down, but Rover went for him. Retreating up the tree, he called loudly for Phil's father.

The noise soon brought out Mr. Sheridan. The teacher up the tree, the dog growling at him, Phil on the fence, and the whole school standing around, was too funny a scene not to require an explanation.—"What are you doing up the apple tree, Mr. McManly?" he asked.

"Ah, that divilish boy of yours, Misther Sheridan, will be the death of me yet. It's all his doin's, sir. He poured a whole bucketful of water on me this mornin,' and when I wanted to give him a dacent reprimand he ran away, and for the sake of the discipline of the school, I went to catch him, and he got that big baste of a dog after me, so I had to climb this tree to defind meself."

"I didn't throw any water at all," said Phil. "All I know about it is, that he went to whipping me this morning before I got in." The old gentleman, rather enjoying the fun, and not certain whether his boy ought to be whipped without reason, suggested to let the case await further inquiry.—"Let 'im go without a floggin', Misther Sheridan! Shure, it'll ruin the school to do that now; just look at 'em, will ye, how they're all laughing at me." The old gentleman called the dog, but he looked at Phil and wouldn't stir. "Take away the divilish dog, or I'll bate the life out of both of ye intirely," said Patrick.

"Better come down first," Phil suggested; "watch him, Rover."—Finally relenting, he said after a pause, "If you won't whip me I'll call him off. He won't go for father's calling all day, because he sees you're imposing on me.—Patrick argued and protested, but it wouldn't do. Phil's terms then were, as in after years, "unconditional surrender." The longer Patrick talked, after the hot race, the douse of cold water, and the frosty January morning, the more hopeless his case became, especially when Phil intimated intention to demand on the spot exemption from all future flogging.—Finally Patrick said: "I'll tell you what, Phil. If you'll jest call off that baste, I'll not bate you this time, indade I won't."—"Why didn't you say so at first?" said Phil, and then he called Rover away.

This is believed to be the *first* surrender to Sheridan, though not the last by any means.—Phil said, however, that the teacher kept his word in that affair, but that he put two floggings into every one that he afterward administered for new offenses.

Won by a Neck—and a Box on the Ear.

About twenty-five years ago a Yorkshire gentleman owned a very promising two-year-old colt. On the day he was to make his debut the jockey engaged was unable to ride. The old trainer picked out a promising stable lad who could ride the weight and promised him five sovereigns if he won. The saddle, bridle, whip and boy barely turned the scales; in fact there was not half an ounce to spare. It being the boy's first race in public he felt anxious and nervous. The result, however, confirmed the trainer's good judgment. The boy rode a brilliant finish and beat the favorite by a neck. On returning to the paddock he was congratulated by the trainer and the owner promised him that he should do his riding for the future. The boy was elated and overjoyed at this. Catching up his saddle, bridle and whip, he went smiling and laughing into the weighing room along with the trainer. And to their dismay he was unable to pull down the the scales. The old trainer took in the situation at a glance and said to the weighmaster: "Excuse me a second." He caught hold of the boy, kicked him round the weighing-room and boxed his ears soundly, saying: "You young scoundrel, you have sold the race; never come round the stables again." He dumped him again into the scales, the boy crying as though his heart would break. The saddle, bridle and whip was pitched on his lap, and strange to say he pulled down the scales, with a trifle to spare. The incident was related to the officials, and the race was saved by the old trainer's presence of mind.

The boy became a celebrated jockey and enjoyed the confidence of his trainer and master for many years. There was a good deal of discussion at the time amongst medical men and others as to how the boy's state of mind affected his bodily weight. The colt won by a neck. The boy nearly lost by an ounce—and the trainer snatched it by a box on the ear.

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NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Travellers who feel disposed to treat railway officials must in future treat only with courtesy. The penalty for giving them liquor while on duty is a fine of $50 with imprisonment for a month at hard labour.

The State of Mississippi is rejoicing because some residents of Dakota, driven away by the blizzards, have gone south to try farming. It is said that the fleeing farmers all tell the same story—the blizzard has been too much for them.

New York Tribune: The English Government never abandons its colonists when their commercial interests are at stake. It protects them, makes their interests its own, and devotes all the energies and the finesse of its diplomacy to their service.

Christian World: "Toronto is a city containing a population of 140,000, and yet they have neither Sunday horse cars nor a single Sunday newspaper, and it is reported that in spite of the prophecies of ill, the city is prospering as never it prospered before. We hope some of that kind of leaven will be imported into the States.

Buffalo, being a much more populous city than Toronto, has suffered to a greater degree from the evils of grade railway crossings. It is stated that at least a life a day is lost on these crossings, and it is no wonder that the people of Buffalo have, during the past twelve months, persistently and vigorously agitated for the removal of so great an evil.

London is not to have a free library, the electors having voted by a large majority against it. It is satisfactory to learn that the oppositian to the enterprise was based solely upon the conditions attaching to it. The Library Board wished the city to buy a lot of old books and to take possession of an unsuitable building, and to this the people were advised not to consent.

A new thing in the way of subsidies is proposed in Quebec. On the plea that in a cold country like this some kind of stimulant is necessary, and on the assumption that if people drink good Canadian wine drunkenness will be decreased, a wine-making firm is asking for a bonus from the provinces. Of course if we bonus railway companies and manufacturers, why not wine producers?

Southern prejudices against the Negro race are evidently being softened by time. The latest evidence of this fact is found in the appointment of fifteen Negroes to positions on the police force of New Orleans. The city council for three weeks refused to confirm the nominations of the colored men, but finally they gave way to the pressure of public opinion.

Disasters are not always without redeeming features. The Baptist church in Charlottetown, P. E. I., was burned down and it is related that "the Roman Catholics were among the first to offer their afflicted fellow-citizens the use of their hall in which to hold their services, and are not at all backward about tendering donations of money to the building fund." Here is a case in which trouble has produced sympathy, toleration and friendship.

Spontaneous combustion having brought to ruin several buildings in the neighbourhood of Fredericton, N. B., the populace has arrived at the conclusion that the spirits of departed enemies are at the bottom of the disasters. Unfortunately punishment for arson does not lie in these cases, nor were such punishment possible would the insurance companies prosecute, for it happens in every instance that an uninsured building has been burned. The series of calamities certainly forms an argument in favour of insurance.

Though thoroughbred cattle may be imported free of duty into the United States the American Customs authorities have levied duties upon animals sent there by Canadians for sale at auction. Through the intervention of Sir Charles Tupper cattle of this kind, whether already sold or consigned to be sold at auction, may now pass the frontier without paying toll. Sir Charles deserves credit for the part he took in securing the removal of the tax.

It has always been a source of wonder to Canadians that mob law is so constantly resorted to in the United States. It appears incomprehensible to us that in a country where there are regularly organized courts of justice so many lynching outrages should occur, and that no serious attempt should ever be made to punish the perpetrators. It does not require any great capacity for moral reasoning to come to the conclusion that a number of men who, taking for granted the guilt of a person suspected of crime, proceed to constitute themselves jury, judges and executioners are themselves guilty of murder.

The boating season has been opened in earnest, and with it have come the dangers which beset pleasure-seekers on the water. Last year several calamities occurred, bringing sorrow into formerly happy family circles, and it is only truth to say that some of these resulted from inexperience in the apparently easily acquired arts of sailing and rowing. The trouble in past years, and it may be repeated this year, has been that people who do not know how to manage a boat are too ready to trust their lives to one.

The United States fishery experts have made one attempt to transplant the lobster from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but they have failed owing to the circumstance that the crustacean has not been able to stand the long overland journey. A second attempt is to be made, and the Canadian Government is about to make an experiment in the same direction with a view to giving the British Columbians fresh instead of canned lobsters. It is rather strange that the lobster, so popular in the East, is not to be found in the Pacific; but probably the explanation is to be found in the circumstance that lobsters had contracted the absurd habit of walking backwards.

The War Scare.

LONDON, June 18.—The fading hopes of the warmongers now centre in Turkey as a last resort. Russia has, like a polite tailor, sent a note stating that she has been very patient, that she is pressed for money herself, and that Turkey has not kept her promise. She is earnestly requested, therefore, to send forthwith £700,000 Turkish, representing two delinquent annual instalments of the thirty-two million war idemnity agreed upon by the treaty of 1879. The Sultan not only has no money, but has a Finance Minister who just now is accused by the Vienna correspondents of amassing £300,000 by methods which would affront the sensitive feelings of a pawn broker. If Russia is ruthless in her demand she will proceed to scissor off a slice of Turkey's territory. England agreed at the Cyprus convention to protect Turkey's Asian frontier, and she must do it.

Moreover, English diplomatic circles are not a little ill at ease over Russian railway building, and if there is to be trouble they would prefer to have it come this year. With a Unionist majority in Parliament and the railway through the Caucasus yet in complete, making the Black Sea still a commercial and strategic necessity, is perhaps one reason why Lord Knutsford is laboring so hard to fix up the trouble concerning a Chinese invasion of Australia and a British invasion of Thibet.

"She's Much Older Than Her Husband."

We heard a young girl make the above remark the other day about a lady with whom we are slightly acquainted. It was not true, yet the lady in question actually does look five years older than her husband, although she is really several years his junior. She is prematurely aged, and functional derangement is the cause. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would cure her, and should be recommended to her, and to all others who are in the same condition. If the reader of this chances to be a similar sufferer, let her get the "Prescription." It will bring back her lost beauty, and, better still, it will remove all those distressing symptoms which have made life a burden to her so long. Money refunded if it don't give satisfaction. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

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5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, by White & Co.	$30 00
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5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 6-stop, by Victoria Organ Co.	40 00
5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 6-stop, by Geo. A. Prince & Co.	45 00
5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 6-stop, by Uxbridge Organ Co.	50 00
5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 6-stop, by Mudge & Yarwood	55 00
5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 6-stop, by Canada Organ Co.	60 00
5-octave, Walnut Case, Double reed, 8-stop, by Dominion Organ Co.	65 00
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Loaned to Policy-holders on Security of their Policies	87,264 98
	$1,306,174 47

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