THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

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.

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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 Unavoidable in Railroading.

Some railroad accidents, and happily they are very rare, may be rightly described as unavoidable, and the public, whether it will or not, must expect its share of them, without recourse. To wholly avoid such accidents, the operations of the railroads would have to be discontinued, and it would be equally reasonable to suggest that the travelling public might themselves avoid them by ceasing travelling.

The accident of the other morning upon the Erie Railroad belongs to this class of accidents. A rock fell in the night during a great storm and landed upon the eastbound track of the railroad. A freight train came along, struck it, and was derailed, the engine falling across the adjoining track. A passenger train was due at the moment, and there was no time to give it the customary warning of the wreck in its path.

It went down an embankment, with loss of life and loss of property. Here is a casualty whereof the blame may not be justly laid at the door of the company. It cannot be alleged that, upon the strictest reading of the laws which are supposed to govern good railroading, the company could have prevented it. The track was in good order. The machinery was sound. The trains were running upon regular orders, and in conformity with all the regulations that assure safety. It was not therefore an accident which any known system of provident management could have avoided.

Is it possible that a railroad should so police and scrutinize its roadway at all times that it should detect, and be required to detect, and instantly remove, or guard against, an obstacle precipitated there by the unforeseen fury of the elements. It is true that the immediate hillsides by which the track runs should be denuded as completely as possible of all objects liable to be dislodged. Under conditions of storm and rainfall, or otherwise, every declivity that gives upon a railroad may have some rock or boulder liable to be detached and sent down upon the track beneath. To a certain extent, danger of this kind may be avoided, and we believe that upon the Erie Railroad, as upon other great railroads, nothing has been spared to reduce the danger from this source to a minimum.

It is not to be required of a railroad that it shall take into its protective scrutiny whole ranges of mountains, any more than that it should build a house over the entire length of its line. The one would be as unreasonable as the other, and it ought, in all fairness to intelligent railroad management, to be recognized that there is a point at which the actual responsibility for accidents should cease. And it may be added that there is nothing that is more easy to determine than the point at which railroad responsibility should end. It may be discerned by the simplest application of common sense.

The Telephone Sharpens the Hearing.

"The idea that a person's hearing is impaired by the constant use of the telephone is ridiculous," said General Manager Plush, of the Bell Co., yesterday. "I see a professor in Berlin has laid claim to having discovered what he calls 'telephone deafness,' but it is my candid opinion that he is looking for public notoriety. Come upstairs and talk to the girls yourself." The reporter walked up a flight of stairs and passed into a room where a score of girls were sitting in front of switchboards and operating tables. What the manager said was fully concurred in by several of the young ladies who were spoken to.

"I have been working in this office for three years," said one girl, "and I feel quite sure that my hearing has improved since I came here. I can distinguish the faintest sound on the wire, or anywhere else, and I have a great deal of fun sometimes listening to the conversations of people who think I am not within hearing distance. I have never had any trouble with my ears, and a doctor who was treating me a short time ago said the gentle current of electricity that passed into the ear was highly beneficial." An eminent specialist in diseases of the eye and ear told the reporter that gentle current of electricity could not to be of benefit to any of the human functions. It is good for rheumatism, and when applied to the ear it makes the tympanum more acute, and has a tendency to put greater life and vigor into the brain.

In Chili the paper money is so depreciated that hotel charges are about $600 a day and bootblacks get $10 for a shine.

The long distance telephone service between New York and other cities connected is giving satisfactorily. It is expected that New York and Buffalo will be connected by fall. This will be the longest telephone in the country.

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XII — LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1888. — NO. 2

THE THREAD OF LIFE;

OR,

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER XIX.

AU RENDEZVOUS DES BONS CAMARADES.

In the cosy smoking-room of the Cheyne Row Club, a group of budding geniuses, convened from the four quarters of the earth, stood once more in the bay window, looking out on the dull October street, and discussing with one another in diverse tones the various means which each had adopted for killing time through his own modicum of summer holidays. Reminiscences and greetings were the order of the day. A buzz of voices pervaded the air. Everybody was full to the throat of fresh impressions, and everybody was laudably eager to share them all, still hot from the press, with the balance of humanity as then and there represented before him.—The mosquitoes at the North Cape were really unendurable: they bit a piece out of your face boldly, and then perched on a tree to eat it; while the midnight sun, as advertised, was a hoary old impostor, exactly like any other sun anywhere, when you came to examine him through a smoked glass at close quarters.

Cromer was just the jolliest place to lounge on the sands, and the best centre for short excursions, that a fellow could find on a year's tramp all round the shores of England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland.

Grouse were scanty and devilish cunning in Aberdeenshire this year; the young birds packed like old ones; and the accommodation at Lumphanan had turned out on nearer view by no means what it ought to be.

A most delightful time indeed at Beatenberg, just above the Lake of Thun, you know, with exquisite views over the Bernese Oberland; and *such* a pretty little Swiss maiden, with liquid blue eyes and tow-coloured hair, to bring in one's breakfast and pour out coffee in the thick white coffee-cups. And then the flowers!—a perfect paradise for a botanist, I assure you.

Montreal in August was hot and stuffy, but the Thousand Islands were simply delicious, and black-bass fishing among the back lakes was the only sport now left alive worthy a British fisherman's distinguished consideration.

O yes; the yacht behaved very well indeed, considering, on her way to Iceland—as well as any yacht that sailed the seas—but just before reaching Reykjavik—that's how they pronounce it with the *j* soft and a falling intonation on the last syllable—a most tremendous gale came thundering down with rain and lightning from the Vatna Jokull, and, by George, sir, it nearly foundered her outright with its sudden squalls in the open ocean. You never saw anything like the way she heeled over; you could touch the trough of the waves every time from the gunwale.

Had anything new been going on, you fellows, while we were all away? and had anybody heard anything about the Bard, as Cheyne Row had unanimously nicknamed Hugh Massinger?

Yes, one budding genius in the descriptive-article trade—writer of the interesting series of papers in the "Charing Cross Review" on Seaside Resorts—afterwards reprinted in crown octavo fancy boards, as "The Complete Idler"—had had a letter from the Bard himself only three days ago, announcing his intention to be back in harness in town again that very morning.

"And what's the Immortal singer been doing with himself this hot summer?" cried a dozen voices—for it was generally felt in Cheyne Row circles that Hugh Massinger, though still as undiscovered as the sources of the Congo, was a coming man of proximate eventuality. "Has he hooked his heiress yet? He vowed, when he left town in July, he was going on an angling expedition—as a fisher of women—in the eastern counties."

"Well, yes," the recipient of young love's first confidences responded guardly; "I should say he had.—To be sure, the Immortal One doesn't exactly mention the fact or amount of the young lady's fortune; but he does casually remark in a single passing sentence that he has got himself engaged to a Thing of Beauty somewhere down in Suffolk."

"Suffolk!—most congruous indeed for an idyllic, bucolic, impressionist poet.—He'll come back to town with a wreath round his hat, and his pockets stuffed with ballades and sonnets to his mistress' eyebrow, where "Suffolk punches" shall sweetly rhyme to "red-cheek apple that she gaily munches," with slight excursions on lunches, bunchs, crunches, and bunches, all a la Massinger, in endless profusion.—Now then, Hatherley; there's a ballade ready made for you to your hand already. Send it by the first post yourself to your lady, and cut out the Bard on his own ground with the beautiful and anonymous East Anglian heiress.—I suppose, by the way, Massinger didn't happen to confide to you the local habitation and the name of the proud recipient of so much interested and anapæstic devotion?"

"He said, I think, if I remember right, her name was Meysey."

"Meysey! Oh, then, that's one of the Whitestrand Meyseys, you may be sure; daughter of old Tom Wyville Meysey, whose estates have all been swallowed up by the sea. They lie in the prebend of Consumptum per Mare.—If he's going to marry her on the strength of her red, red gold, or of her vested securities in Argentine and Turkish, he'll have to collect his arrears of income from a sea-green mermaid—at the bottom of the deep blue sea; which will be worse than even dealing with the Land League, for the Queen's writ doesn't run beyond the foreshore, and No Rent is universal law on the bed of the ocean."

"I don't think they've all been quite swallowed up," one of the bystanders remarked in a pensive voice; he was Suffolk born; "at least, not yet, as far as I've heard of them. The devouring sea is engaged in taking them a bite at a time, like Bob Sawyer's apple; but he's left the Hall and the lands about it to the present day—so Ruff tells me."

"Has she money, I wonder?" the editor of that struggling periodical, the Night-Jar, remarked abstractedly.

"Oh, I expect she or the Bard wouldn't ever have dreamt of proposing to her. The Immortal Singer knows his own worth exactly, to our places of decimals, and estimates himself at full market value. He's the last man on earth to [illegible] himself away for a mere trifle. [illegible] soul in the satisfaction [illegible] for the highest [illegible] to an eligible [illegible] and [illegible] of a [illegible] as at [illegible] the [illegible]

in the smoke-room paused suddenly: there was a slight and awkward lull in the conversation for half a minute; and the crowd of budding geniuses was stretching out its dozen right hands with singular unanimity in rapid succession to grasp the languid fingers of a tall dark new-comer who had slipped in, after the fashion usually attributed to angels or their opposite, in the very nick of time to catch the last echoes of a candid opinion from his peers and contemporaries upon his own conduct.

"Do you think he heard us?" one of the peccant gossipers whispered to another with a scared face.

"Can't say," his friend whispered back uneasily. "He's got quick ears. Listeners generally hear no good of themselves. But anyhow, we've got to brazen it out now. The best way's just to take the bull by the horns boldly.—Well, Massinger, we were all taking about you when you came in. You're the chief subject of conversation in literary circles at the present day. Do you know it's going the round of all the clubs in London at this moment that you shortly contemplate committing matrimony?"

Hugh Massinger drew himself up stiff and erect to his full height, and withered his questioner with a scathing glance from his dark eyes such as only he could dart at will to scarify and annihilate a selected victim. "I'm going to be married in the course of the year," he answered coldly, "if that's what you mean by committing matrimony.—Mitchison," turning round with marked abruptness to an earlier speaker, "what have you been doing with yourself all the summer?"

"Oh, I've been riding a bicycle through the best part of Finland, getting up a set of articles on the picturesque aspect of the Far North for the *Porte Crayon*, you know, and at the same time working in the Russian anarchists for the leader column in the *Morning Telephone*.—Bates went with me on the illegitimate machine—yes, that means a tricycle; the bicycle alone's accounted lawful; he's doing the sketches to illustrate my letterpress, or I'm doing the letterpress to illustrate his sketches—whichever you please, my little dear; you pays your money and you takes your choice, all for the sum of a sixpence weekly. The roads in Finland are abominably rough, and the Finnish language is the beastliest and most agglutinative I ever had to deal with, even in the entrancing pages of Ollendorff. But there's good copy—very good copy.—The *Telephone* and the *Porte-Crayon* shared our expenses.—And where have you been hiding your light yourself since we last saw you?"

"My particular bushel was somewhere down about Suffolk, I believe," Hugh Massinger answered with magnificent indefiniteness, as though minute accuracy to the matter of a county or town were rather beneath his sublime consideration. "I've been stopping at a dead-alive little place they call Whitestrand: a sort of moribund fishing village, minus the fish. It's a lost corner among the mud-flats and the salt marches; picturesque but ugly, and dull as ditch-water. And having nothing else on earth to do there, I occupied myself with getting engaged, as you fellows seem to have heard by telegraph already. This is an age of publicity. Everything's known in London nowadays. A man can't change his coat, it appears, or have venison for dinner, or wear red stockings, or stop to chat with a pretty woman, but he finds a flaring paragraph about it next day in the society papers."

"May one venture to ask the lady's name?" Mitchison inquired courteously, a little apart from the main group.

Hugh Massinger's manner melted at once. He would not be chaffed, but it rather relieved him, in his present strained condition of mind, to enter into inoffensive confidences with a polite listener.

"She's a Miss Meysey," he said in a lower tone, drawing over towards the fireplace: "one of the Suffolk Meyseys—you've heard of the family. Her father has a very nice place down by the sea at Whitestrand. They're the banking people, you know: remote cousins of the old hanging judge's. Very nice old things in their own way, though a trifle slow and out of date—not to say mouldy.—But after all, rapidity is hardly the precise quality one feels called upon to exact in a prospective father-in-law; slowness goes with some solid virtues. The honoured tortoise has never been accused by its deadliest foes of wasting its patrimony in extravagant expenditure."

"Has she any brothers?" Mitchison asked with apparent ingenuousness, approaching the question of Miss Meysey's fortune (like Hugh himself) by obscure byways, as being a politer mode than the direct assault. "There was a fellow called Meysey in the fifth form with me at Winchester, I remember; perhaps he might have been some sort of relation."

Hugh shook his head in emphatic dissent. "No," he answered; "the girl has no brothers. She's an only child—the last of her family. There was one son, a captain in the Forty-fourth, or something of the sort; but he was killed in Zululand, and was never at Winchester, or I'm sure I should have heard of it.—They're a kinless lot, extremely kinless; in fact I've almost realised the highest ambition of the American humorist, to the effect that he might have the luck to marry a poor lonely friendless orphan."

"She's an heiress, then?"

Hugh nodded assent. "Well, a sort of an heiress," he admitted modestly, as who should say, "Not so good as she might be." "The estate's been very much impaired by the inroads of the sea for the last ten years; but there's still a decent remnant of it left standing. Enough for a man of modest expectations to make a living off in these hard times, I fancy."

"Then we shall all come down in due time," another man put in—a painter by trade—joining the group as he spoke, "and find the Bard a landed proprietor on his own broad acres, living in state and bounty in the baronial Hall, lord of Burleigh, fair and free, or whatever other name the place may be called by."

"If I lionize you to come," Hugh answered slightingly with vast emphasis.

"Ah, yes, of course," the artist answered. "I dare say when you start your carriage you'll be too proud to remember a poor devil of an old and older acquaintance like me. In these days so darkly, you'll migrate like all the rest to the Athenæum. Well, well, the world moves—moves every twenty feet hasten its pace a trifle—and in the long run we all move with it and go up together. When I'm an R. A. I'll run down and visit you at your ancestral mansion, and perhaps paint some wife's portrait for a thousand guineas. [illegible] Suffolk Squire, [illegible] replied carelessly. [illegible] fat oxen and of [illegible] corn and of grain, [illegible] name; but [illegible] still of an Oxford [illegible] to keep the milk of human [illegible] morning sear by long ex-

posure to the pernicious influence of the East Anglian sunshine. I should enjoy his society better, however, if I were a trifle deaf. He has less to say, and he says it more, than any other man of my acquaintance. Still, he's a jolly old boy enough, as old boys go. We shall rub along somehow till he pops off the hooks and leaves us the paternal acres on our own account to make merry upon."

So far, Hugh had tried with decent success to keep up his usual appearance of careless ease and languid good-humour, in spite of volcanic internal desires to avoid the painful subject of his approaching marriage altogether. He was schooling himself, indeed, to face society. He was sure to hear much of his Suffolk trip, and it was well to get used to it as early as possible. But the next question fairly blanched his cheek, by leading up direct to the skeleton in the cupboard: "How did you first come to get acquainted with them?"

The question must inevitably be asked again, and he must do his best to face it with pretended equanimity. "A relation of mine—a distant cousin—a Girton girl—was living with the family as Miss Meysey's governess or companion or something," he answered with what jauntiness he could summon up. "It was through her that I first got to know my future wife. And old Mr. Meysey, the coming papa-in-law"—

He stopped dead short. Words failed him. His jaw fell abruptly. A strange thrill seemed to course through his frame. His large black eyes protruded suddenly from their sunken orbits; his olive-coloured cheek blanched pale and pasty. Some unexpected emotion had evidently checked his ready flow of speech. Mitchison and the painter turned round in surprise to see what might be the cause of this unwonted flutter. It was merely Warren Relf who had entered the club, and was gazing with a stony British stare from head to foot at Hugh Massinger.

The poet wavered, but he did not flinch. From the fixed look in Relf's eye, he felt certain in an instant that the skipper of the Mud-Turtle knew something—if not everything—of his fatal secret. How much did he know? and how much not?—that was the question. Had he tracked Elsie to her nameless grave at Orfordness? Had he recognized the body in the mortuary at the lighthouse? Had he heard from the cutter's man the horrid truth as the corpse's identity? All these things or any one of them might well have happened to the owner of the Mud-Turtle, cruising in and out of East Anglian creeks in his ubiquitous little vessel. Warren Relf was plainly a dangerous subject. But in any case, Hugh thought with shame, how rash, how imprudent, how unworthy of himself thus to betray in his own face and features the terror and astonishment with which he regarded him! He might have known Relf was likely to drop in any day at the club! He might have known he would sooner or later meet him there! He might have prepared beforehand a neat little lie to deliver pat with a casual air of truth on their first greeting! And instead of all that, here he was, discomposed and startled, gazing the painter straight in the face like a dazed fool, and never knowing how or where on earth to start any ordinary subject of polite conversation. For the first time in his adult life he was so taken aback with childish awe and mute surprise that he felt positively relieved when Relf boarded him with the double-barrelled question: "And how did you leave Miss Meysey and Miss Challoner, Massinger?"

Hugh drew him aside towards the back of the room and lowered his voice still more markedly in reply. "I left miss Meysey very well," he answered with as much ease of manner as he could hastily assume. "You may perhaps have heard from rumour or from the public prints that she and I have struck up an engagement. In the lucid language of the newspaper announcements, a marriage has been definitely arranged between us."

Warren Relf bent his head in sober acquiescence. "I had heard so," he said with grim formality. "Your siege was successful. You carried the citadel by storm that day in the sandhills.—I won't congratulate you. You know my opinion already of marriages arranged upon that mercantile basis. I told it you beforehand. We need not now recur to the subject.—But Miss Challoner?—How about her? Did you leave her well? Is she still at Whitestrand?" He looked his man through and through as he spoke, with a cold stern light in those truthful eyes of his.

Hugh Massinger shuffled uneasily before his steadfast glance. Was it only his own poor guilty conscience, or did Relf know all? he wondered silently. The man was eyeing him like his evil angel. He longed for time to pause and reflect; to think out the best possible non-committing lie in answer to this direct and leading question. How to parry that deadly thrust on the spur of the moment he knew not. Relf was gazing at him still intently. Hesitation would be fatal. He blundered into the first form of answer that came uppermost. "My cousin Elsie has gone away," he stammered out in haste. "She—she left the Meyseys quite abruptly."

"As a consequence of your engagement?" Relf asked sternly.

This was going one step too far. Hugh Massinger felt really indignant now, and his indignation enabled him to cover his retreat a little more gracefully. "You have no right to ask me that," he answered in genuine anger. "My private relations with my own family are surely no concern of yours or of any one's."

Warren Relf bowed his head grimly once more. "Where has she gone?" he asked in a searching voice. "I'm interested in Miss Challoner. I may venture to inquire that much at least. I'm told you've heard from her. Where is she now? Will you kindly tell me?"

"I don't know," Hugh answered angrily, driven to bay. Then with sudden inspiration, he added significantly: "Do you, either?"

"Yes," Warren Relf responded with solemn directness.

The answer took Massinger aback once more. A cold shudder ran down his spine. Their eyes met. For one moment they stared one another out. Then Hugh's glance fell slowly and heavily. He dared not ask one word more.—Relf must have tracked her, for certain, to the lighthouse. He must have seen the grave, perhaps even the body.—This was too terrible.—Henceforth, it was war to the knife between them. "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" he broke out sullenly.

"I have found you, Massinger, and I have found you out," the painter answered in a very low voice, with a sudden burst of unpremeditated frankness. "I know you now for exactly the very creature you are—a liar, a forger, a coward, and only two fingers' width short of a murderer.—There! you may make what use you like of that.—Pay blackmail, I will make no use at all of it.—[illegible] of my own, I will let you go. I [illegible] if I would, but I prefer [illegible] I tell you once for all that [illegible] it well.—I know it; you [illegible] both know we each of us [illegible]

He [illegible] a fingers itched to [illegible] moment to close [illegible] honest bronzed throat [illegible] struggle. He was a passionate man, and the provocation was terrible. The provocation was terrible because it was all true. He was a liar, a forger, a coward—and a murderer!—But he dared not—he dared not. To thrust these hateful words down Relf's throat would be to court exposure, and worse than exposure; and exposure was just what Hugh Massinger could never bear to face like a man. Sooner than that, the river, or aconite. He must swallow it all, proud soul as he was. He must swallow it all, now and for ever.

As he stood there irresolute, with blanched lips and itching fingers, his nails pressed hard into the palms of his hands in the fierce endeavour to repress his passion, he felt a sudden light touch on his right shoulder. It was Hatherley once more. "I say, Massinger," the journalist put it lightly, all unconscious of the tragedy he was interrupting, "come down and knock about the balls on the table a bit, will you?"

If Hugh Massinger was to go on living at all, he must go on living in the wonted fashion of nineteenth-century literate humanity. Tragedy must hide itself behind the scenes; in public he must still be the prince of high comedians. He unclosed his hands and let go his breath with a terrible effort. Relf stood aside to let him pass. Their glances met as Hugh left the room arm in arm with Hatherley. Relf's was a glance of contempt and scorn; Hugh Massinger's was one of undying hatred.

He had murdered Elsie, and Relf knew it. That was the way Massinger interpreted to himself the "Yes" that the painter had just now so truthfully and directly answered him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Life in Central Africa.

Just now there is unusual interest in the work of Emin Pacha in Central Africa, as more than a year has elapsed since Stanley left Europe with a view of relieving him at Wadelai. There has recently appeared in England a volume entitled "Emin Pacha in Central Africa," which is in the main a translation of the German, and consists of the letters and papers of Emin Pacha, edited by several eminent men, and among them Professor Schweinfurth. The real name of Emin Pacha is Edward Schnitzer; and besides many other qualifications for scientific exploration, he possesses keen powers of observation in natural-history matters. He refers to the existence of a diminutive race of people of about 40 inches in height, of a brown color, and very much feared by the negroes. They shoot small poisoned arrows, feed on white ants and roots, live in caves and are very active. This account almost seemed like the revival of an old fairy tale. Emin remarks that among the tribes in the Equatorial Province cannibalism is as widespread as ever. Though there is more shame in avowing the practice. Hardly anyone is buried, but the bodies are bartered, and those who abstain from human flesh are exceptions. Another curious fact is that the lion in the Monbuttus is much less dreaded than the leopard.

The lions never attack man, and are believed to be under the control of one of the chiefs, a simple, good-natured individual who always keeps two tame lions in his house, and so long as he receives occasional presents prevents the wild lions from doing any mischief. There is a general belief among the natives that a deadly enmity exists between lions and hyenas, and that whenever the latter conspire among themselves they always get the best of the lions. Speaking of the great African python, he says that one of these great snakes may often be seen as the privileged inmate of the homes of the Agar tribe, and they are favorites more particularly with the women, who rub them down with fat, and even pour small quantities down their throats. The snakes seem to be so much at home that they will not think of touching a sheep or goat of the people with whom they live, no matter how hungry they become, but they go to the forest where they sometimes pay their friends a visit and are always welcome.

Over-Reading.

We are partly bamboozled by tradition From our youth up we are deafened on all sides by advice to "read and improve our minds." The inference is that the mind is improved by reading. But that inference is open to serious question. For my part, I should be willing to hazard the statement that twice as many minds have been injured by reading than have been benefitted by it, and not a small proportion of the former have been made entirely worthless by the practice. It is just like dram-drinking; it is intellectual dram-drinking—and "intellectual" is scarcely the word to use in that connection. One reason is, no doubt, that the drams in question are, for the most part, of very inferior stuff. But even if it were of the best stuff imaginable, the detrimental effect would remain. The finest madeira, if swallowed in sufficiently copious doses, will produce delirium tremens; and the most unexceptionable books, if they are also too numerous, will bring on mental dyspepsia. The mind becomes a mere sack to hold other people's ideas, instead of a machine to generate ideas of its own. And the ideas thus acquired are of no use to it. The mind has lost the power to work them up into flesh and blood of wisdom. They remain a heterogeneous and incongruous mass. Foreign material, whether physical or intellectual, should be taken in with discrimination and moderation, and thoroughly assimilated. Unless you need it and like it, you cannot make it yours; whether you swallow it or not, it really stays outside of you.

A Unique Kind of Dumb-Bells.

An Augusta boy who went regularly to the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium last winter became much interested in developing his muscle. He had been told the best way to do this was to swing Indian clubs, beginning with a light pair and gradually increasing the weight as he became stronger. As this would necessitate the purchase of several pair of clubs, which he could ill afford he hit upon the following scheme: He was the owner of two pups which though small in size, possessed to a remarkable degree that tenacity of grip for which the bulldog is justly celebrated. He easily taught each of these to fix his teeth in the end of a short stick, and then taking one of the sticks in each hand, he waved them about his head in some of the simple movements. As the dogs grew his strength increased, and now he may be seen in easy posture performing all the graceful gyrations of an expert club swinger with two wooden handles, to the ends of which a couple of 15 pound bulldogs hang by their teeth with a death-like grip.

London, with a population of over 5,000,000, has a death rate of 15.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, while the death rate of New York with a population less than 2,000,000, is nearly double those figures. But there are no bobtail street cars in London.

An English woman is responsible for the suggestion that with other improvements in theatre seats, there be an arrangement by which they can be sunk through a trap in the floor to a saloon below so that men can go behind the scenes and see a man without stepping on the toes of all the women seated [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

There is an outbreak of typhoid fever at Hull, Que.

Sir John Macdonald is visiting Halifax for the first time in ten years.

There is a good deal of diphtheria and typhoid fever in Hamilton at present.

The Provincial Fair will be opened in Kingston on September 11 by Sir John Macdonald.

Caza, charged with the murder of Pilon at Coteau Landing, was arrested on Saturday and taken to Montreal.

It is stated that Mr. Mercier will appeal to the people if the Jesuits' Estates Bill is vetoed by the Dominion Government.

In speaking of the agitation against net fishing, Mr. W. C. Horton, of Kingston, says it is angling that is depleting the waters.

Sir Charles Tupper has gone to the crofter district, in Scotland, to enquire how far their emigration to Canada may prove valuable.

The Ontario Government have offered prizes of $100, and $25 for the best collections of grains, seeds, and roots for exhibition at the Eastern Fall shows.

The landlord of the Callender house, in Kingston, objecting to the Salvation Army singing and praying in front of his hotel, turned on the hose and quickly dispersed the crowd.

While Major Howes and family, of Boston, were fishing on the Tabeque, N. B., on Sunday they were fired upon by some unknown persons ambushed in the woods. Mrs. Howes was instantly killed.

Major-Gen. Cameron has reached Kingston to assume command of the Royal Military College. He says in his new position he will eschew politics, and give his whole attention to military matters.

Hamilton is excited over the elopement of Mr. Macpherson, of New York, with Miss Mena McClura, the young lady's hears proving true to her old love, though her parents wished her to give him up for a better match.

It is stated that orders-in-Council providing for the rebate of eighteen cents a ton on freight coming through the Welland canal as far as Montreal will be allowed to remain this season, but that the orders will not be repeated next year.

Mr. Bethune, of Port Hope, and Prof. Fletcher, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, are at present attending the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Cleveland, and hope to obtain the next annual meeting of the society for Toronto.

Mr. Robert J. Creighton, New Zealand Government agent, says negotiations are proceeding with the Canadian Pacific railway looking to placing a line of mail steamers between Vancouver and Brisbane, on the terminaton of the direct service, via San Francisco's next October.

Advices from the northern portion of Frontenac state that bush fires have done an immense amount of damage. Near Lavant station, on the Kingston and Pembroke railway, a great fire raged for some days, and destroyed several miles of the stage road, interfering with communication.

AMERICAN.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Chinese bill.

Yellow fever is raging in Cuba and many deaths have occurred among the military.

The White Caps have decided to resist the interference of Governor Gray, of Indiana, if necessary with blood.

A German Conservative land owner has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for defaming Emperor Frederick.

The Spanish Government are trying to induce the United States to reduce or abandon the indemnity claim of £1,000,000.

In reply to a family council's request to resign the Bulgarian throne, Prince Ferdinand replied with an emphatic "Never."

The news from Jacksonville, Fla., is very encouraging. There are no new cases, and no deaths were reported for over forty hours.

Charles Anderson and Thomas Holderness fought a duel with knives in a dark room in Chicago on Sunday. Both men were terribly cut about the arms.

The loss of the Geiser, from New York to Copenhagen, is reported as the result of a collision. Seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of her crew were drowned.

Secretary Bayard says the rejection of the Fisheries treaty in the Senate will not terminate the *modus vivendi*, but that it will be within the right of Canada to withdraw it.

Farmers within a radius of three miles of Perham, Mass., during fourteen days recently caught and killed six thousand bushels of grasshoppers, for which the county paid a bounty of $1 a bushel.

Melon growers in sections of Georgia are in an uneasy frame of mind on account of the inability of several roads there to transport the crop. Acres and acres of mellons are consequently going to rot.

Rev. G. J. Cooper, of Aurora, Ill., on Wednesday morning set fire to his house with the intention of burning to death his wife and daughter. They escaped, and the rev. gentleman went out and hanged himself.

By the crossing of the wires at Dayton, Ohio, the full power of the electric street railway dynamos was turned into the telephone exchange, setting it on fire and destroying all the telephones in the city—about 600.

A fourteen-year-old lad named Joseph O'Brien, who received shelter in a New York police station on Sunday night, stated that as a boy he was sent to St. Catharines from an orphan asylum in Liverpool, and subsequently hired out to a farmer named Neeson, by whom he was treated with fiendish cruelty.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Nutting, of New York, asked for an appropriation of $600,000 to make a dry dock for the building of the ships of war, and worked himself into a frenzy over the possibility of England sending armed cruisers by the Canadian lakes to bombard Chicago and Duluth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—August Johnson, a Dane, aged 21, came to the County hospital on Thursday to consult the doctors about a loathsome skin disease from which he was suffering. After careful examination the physicans decided that the patient was suffering from tubercular leprosy, and he was placed in an isolated compartment of the contagious ward.

It is stated that the wheat crop in Central Dakota has been damaged 20 per cent by hot weather the last week. The yield will average about eighteen bushels to the acre. Oats and barley suffered little and will be an excellent crop. The flax crop will be the best in years. Corn is doing fairly well. Harvesting oats and barley has commenced. Wheat will be ready to cut in about ten days.

Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, have declared quarantine against Jacksonville, Orlando, Manatee, Plant City and Tampa, Florida, and all other points infected with yellow fever in that state. A crowd of twenty-two refugees from Jacksonville arrived in the city of Montgomery on the 9th, but the city authorities refused to allow them to leave the train, although it lay over at the Union Depot several hours, and no one was allowed to converse with them. Every train coming to the city from the South is now closely watched and carefully guarded.

FOREIGN.

The Nile has risen two feet at Wady Halfa.

Lord Salisbury has gone to France for the benefit of his health.

Emperor William will visit King Humbert in Rome in October.

Russia is expected to support Turkey's view of the Massowah question.

A famine prevails in Epirus, Albania, and serious disorders have occurred.

President Salomon, of Hayti, has arrived at Santiago de Cuba on an English warship.

Mr. Parnell says he will not resign his seat pending the inquiry into the Times' charges.

Thirty convicts on the way to Siberia attempted to escape, and eleven of them were killed.

The business portion of Cayenne, French Guiana, has been burned, involving a loss of $2,000,000.

The Haytian revolution has been successful and the President has taken refuge on an English frigate.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Hamburg, and the Princess of Wales and her daughters are at Wiesbaden.

On Lady Day, Wednesday, 2,000 pilgrims from America, Australia, France, and other countries visited Knock in Ireland.

Lord Stanley will be invited to be present on the Canadian day at the International Fair which will be held in Buffalo.

The Porte has addressed a note to the powers declaring that the occupation of Massowah by Italy is a violation of existing treaties.

More suits are to be taken by Irish members against the "Times," their proclaimed intention being to mulct the paper in costs.

Florence Marce, twelve years of age, ascended Mont Blanc on Tuesday. She is the youngest tourist that ever made the ascent.

The Sultan and his Ministers have quarrelled over the proposed loan from Turkish banks, and a new Ministry will be appointed.

The expected meeting of Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck, it is believed, will strengthen the alliance between Italy and Germany.

Under the direction of the Porte, the Egyptian Government have protested against the establishment of an Italian protectorate over Zalla.

A Suakim despatch says the reports concerning the White Pasha are confirmed; also that Lupton Bey died of consumption at Khartoum.

Gen. Boulanger was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from three departments besides Somme, where he received a majority of 34,723 votes.

Mr. Boyd Caldwell, Lanark, the hero of the suit which led to the passage of the Streams Act, is dead. He left a property valued at a million.

Cardinal Lavigniere has announced that he will form a committee to organize a volunteer expedition to Tanguay, Ika Country, to suppress the slave trade.

At a banquet Emperor William declared that forty-six millions of Germans would die rather than deliver a single stone of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

According to the Vienna Tagblatt, the members of Prince Ferdinand's family, excepting his mother, are in favor of his resigning, but Ferdinand objects.

Judges Hannen, Day, and Smith, who compose the Parnell Commission, have decided to open their enquiry into the Times' charges against Irish members of Parliament on October 16th.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is being revived, and Russia's finger is suspected in the political pie, as the Danish claims are being advocated in the "Nord," a paper controlled by the Russian Foreign Office.

Referring to the fact that the Midland railway of Ireland has just paid the highest dividend since 1878, the "Freeman's Journal" hopes that it may be regarded as a hopeful assurance that bad times in Ireland are passing away.

Advices from Spain say a military conspiracy has been discovered in Madrid. A cavalry officer and several sergeants and privates have been arrested. A strict watch is being kept upon suspected men in the garrisons at Saragossa and Lerida.

The destruction of forests has proceeded so rapidly in Prussia of late years that the Government has passed a law protecting timber. It was found that the climate in many districts was changing, and rivers and lakes were becoming shallow in consequence of the wholesale cutting away of woods.

The governor of the Danish colony of Greenland receives by the ship which brings him his annual supplies copies of the daily papers of Copenhagen for the year preceding. He arranges these papers in the order of their dates, and then quietly and calmly reads a paper each day, just as though it was fresh from the press. He is sometimes strongly tempted to peer into futurity by reading some papers ahead when he comes across interesting news; but he resists the temptation, no matter how anxious he is to know the fate of some measure. One day's paper for each day, is his rule; and so at the end of the year he is thoroughly familiar with the news of the preceding year. He says he is just as happy as though he pulled each day's paper off the press.

Niagara.

LEON SYMONON.

Is it Niagara,
Leaping the rocks?
Or shivering Neptune,
Shaking his locks;
Or sublimity's organ,
Pealing in ajre;
The mighty Gregorian,
Chant of the Free?

Is it Niagara,
Leaping the rocks?
Or beautiful Iris,
Marking her locks;
Or is it the angel of
Love and wonder,
Pouring and sprinkling,
Liquid thunder?

Is it Niagara,
Leaping the rocks?
Or the language utter'd
When nature mocks?
Or the only tempest that
Never knew calm;
Or the only giant,
That fears no arm?

Is it Niagara,
Leaping the rocks?
Or the chasm down which,
Human life drops?
Where the cloudy mists of
Memory's array;
Float beautiful rainbows,
Every day.

Sunday at Lancaster.

(On Lake St. Francis.)

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY, TORONTO.

Sweet Day of God! serene and bright;
Fit bridal of the earth and sky!
The placid waters calmly lie,
And mirror back the golden light.

From perfum'd banks the flowers nod,—
The mellowed roses—still and fair—
With fragrant odors round the air,
To voice their praise and love of God.

The swallows westward speed their way;
The rocks—on alien strand—sit by,
And—pensive low—across the sky,
No trace of human toil betray.

The sparrows gambol on the lawn,—
Perhaps to lend to us a song;
The gray skies twitter, in the grove,
The music gathered in the dawn.

The crickets ch

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

ORDER IN PUBPLIC MEETINGS.

Lachute has little reason to complain of disturbances at religious meetings. Although all kinds and conditions of sects have been here and held forth at various times, as far as our recollection goes at present, no serious breach of the peace has ever occurred. This fact may be due to two causes; first, the people are more tolerant and peaceable than those in other places, or the population is so limited and scattered that a very small percentage of the few noisy individuals collect at one place. While protestants as a rule do not regard the church, considered as a building, as possessing any particular sanctity, yet there is always a peculiar feeling of reverance which affects almost every person and tends to make them keep quiet when in church. Such, however, is not the case with the Salvation Army. Their meetings are held in a hall, their methods are new, and many are attracted through curiosity, to visit them night after night, especially boys. The result is as might be expected, that more danger exists of a disturbance at their meetings than any other. It is not dislike for the army that causes this, but simply a feeling of mischief which most young boys have. We would have all remember, however, that the meetings of the Salvation Army are religious meetings. They are a religious denomination, and as such are entitled to the same privileges and protection which all other religious bodies enjoy. It would be well to recognize this fact at the start, in order to prevent future disturbance. As yet but little has occurred, although enough to justify a warning and reminder of the law on the subject of the disturbance of religious worship, which is as follows:—

Every one who wilfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets any assemblage of persons met for religious worship, or for any moral, social or benevolent purpose, by profane discourse, by rude or indecent behavior, or by making a noise, either within the place of such meeting or so near it as to disturb the order or solemnity of the meeting, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month,—and may be arrested on view by any peace officer present at such meeting, or by any other person present, verbally authorized thereto by any justice of the peace present thereat, and detained until he can be brought before a justice of the peace. 32-33 V., c. 20, s. 37.

It would be well for magistrates to recognize their powers, and in case of an individual causing a disturbance at the Salvation Army or any other meeting, to order their arrest at once. One example would be sufficient.

CLOSING ON SUNDAY.

Although all are not agreed upon the total abolition of the liquor traffic, few will not admit of the justice of a law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and to minors. The council, the citizens and municipal authorities are all agreed that selling liquor to minors during the week and to any person on Sunday, is a flagrant violation of the law of man and of God and should be punished severely. That the law is being violated in Lachute, no one can deny, when it is remembered that almost every Sunday drunken men are seen on the street. Under these circumstances what is the duty of individual citizens and the councillors as a body? It is very convenient to throw the responsibility on other shoulders. No doubt, the council having passed a motion, will quietly fold their hands and consider they have done all that is necessary. If the evils complained of do not cease, they will say, well, we ordered the town officer to stop Sunday selling, what more can we do, and unto the shoulders of the town officer the responsibility is placed. It is not by merely issuing written instructions to the officer, that the law is to be enforced There must be a public opinion on this matter, strong and energetic, which will support morally and physically, it need be, the Mayor, the councillors and the town officer in the discharge of their duties. It is a very difficult matter to enforce the Quebec License Act. Abler minds, more enthusiastic lovers of law and order than the members of the town council, have made a special study of this question and have only partially succeeded after a most determined fight. Even if the town officer should do his very best, the law cannot be enforced satisfactorily. He is known and will be watched by the culprits in such a manner that it will be almost impossible to obtain proof of an actual sale. Are we then to give up in despair? Must nothing be done to prevent law breakers from escaping justice? Should the council allow the same state of affairs to exist and acknowledge their inability to enforce the law? We think not. It is their duty to leave no stone unturned to ferret out the guilty and if fined, more than once, their licenses should not be renewed. To obtain convictions, one visit of a private detective, brought from Montreal by the council, and kept here from Saturday night until Monday morning, would be of more service than twenty visits of our town constable.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ON RETALIATION.

The following is from the *Hansard* of last session:

Now, having run through the various provisions of the treaty, I am happy to say that I shall have to detain the House but a few minutes longer, but I would like to draw the attention of the House to what has been accomplished by this treaty. I have told you what position Canada stood in with regard to the United States of America before the initiation of these proceedings. I have told you that we stood face to face with an enactment which had been put on the Statute book by a unanimous vote of Congress, ratified by the President, providing for non-intercourse between the United States and Canada. I need not tell you that that Bill meant commercial war, that it meant not only the ordinary suspension of friendly feeling and intercourse between two countries, but that it announced much more than that. If that Bill had been brought into operation by the proclamation of the President of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that we stood in a relation to that great country of commercial war, and the line is very narrow which separates a commercial war between two countries from an actual war. Speaking a year ago, I pointed out in my remarks, with a view to deter the possibility of such an Act going into force, all the advantages that in our present position we could avail ourselves of to protect ourselves against such a suicidal act on the part of the United States. I said then that it would be a mad act. I say so now. No man who knows anything of the intimate commercial relations which exist between Canada and the United States could contemplate such an Act going into operation without feeling that it would tear up from the foundation those intimate social and commercial relations which exist between these two countries, which, in friendly commercial rivalry, are making a rapid progress which has attracted the attention of the civilized world. It would produce a condition of things the end of which no man could foresee. If that Act had been adopted, I thought we had no means of looking to any increased commercial intercourse between that great country and the Dominion of Canada. Under those circumstances, it behoved the Government of of Canada to adopt any means in its power to avert such a disaster, which, great as it would have been to Canada, would have been greater to the United States. But that would be a very poor compensation for the injury which we would sustain, to know that we had a companion in misfortune suffering more than we suffered ourselves.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the Town Council was held last Wednesday night, the following members being present, Mayor Fish, Councillors Hope, McRae, Fraser, Lane and Bertrand. Minutes read and adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended that the following accounts be paid:—

Account	Frothingham & Workman,	$ 8 60
"	Gilmour & Co.,	1 60
"	Relief Committee,	6 45
"	Market Committee,	2 97
"	W. J. Simpson,	100 00
"	W. Davidson, Cost Ill.,	1 05

The report was adopted and the Secretary ordered to pay the amounts.

Mr. Palliser said that he had no other information to give in reference to electric light. On moon-light nights the lamps do not need to be lighted and the cost is thereby reduced. In Valleyfield the lights were 1100 candle power and did not light the streets well, which was due to the quality of the system, but Mr. Dickson said that 30 candle power would be sufficient.

Dr. Christie said that he bound himself to the first company if they went on.

The following communication was received:

LACHUTE, Sept. 5th, 1888.

To the Mayor and Council of Lachute Town,

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to present you the resolution passed by the sub committee of the Argenteuil County Alliance, which is as follows:—We the sub-committee of the Argenteuil Alliance, humbly petition the Mayor and Council of Lachute Town, to see that the license law is enforced and the By-law for the better observance of the Sabbath also, and that the Town Officer be instructed by the council to attend to the matter and see that the several laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors are enforced.

T. HANEY.

Mr. Haney said he was informed that liquor is sold on Sunday, that minors get liquor, that the hotels are not closed at the proper hour on Saturday night. The Alliance wished the council to instruct their officer to enforce the laws regulating the liquor traffic.

Mr. Mackie said that he did not bring any specific breach of the law, but it is a fact that they are violated daily. As a citizen he wished to see the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors enforced. It is the duty of every citizen and especially the councillors to aid in the enforcement of these laws. The inhabitants have a right to have a peaceful Sabbath, and the officer should endeavor to prevent the many cases of desecration of the Sabbath which are constantly occurring.

Coun. McRae moved that the Town Officer should carry out the request contained in the above communication.

Constable Davidson said that he was unable to be everywhere at one time. When he left the East End hotels closed and started to the West End, they could open up again at once. He had no power to compel them to close at any hour on Saturday night. When he did get a prisoner he could only take one of a crowd and had no place to put him. He had put one in the council room, but he escaped. He was ready to carry out the instructions of the council as far as possible, but it was a very difficult matter to obtain a conviction for selling on Sunday.

Mayor Fish said that he was willing to go with the constable to the hotels and order them to carry out the printed rules which had been posted up in their bars according to the By-law.

Mr. Bampton asked to what By-law the Mayor referred.

Mr. Fish, I do not know the number of it.

Mr. Bampton said that he had drafted a By-law regulating the sale of liquors, but for reasons best known to themselves the council had abandoned it, and it had been annulled by the courts. Unless another one had been prepared, no By-law of that kind was in existence.

After some further discussion Mr. McRae's motion was carried and the delegation withdrew.

Coun. McRae moved, seconded by coun. Hope, that the valuators be notified that unless they proceed with their work not later than Monday next, they will be proceeded against according to law.—Carried.

The Mayor reported that the gully bridge below Cruse's was in a dangerous condition. The road committee were instructed to visit and repair the damage.

Coun. Bertrand suggested that boards should be erected below the mill dam on both sides of the river on which to place public notices, as a large portion of the population lived down there and never saw the notices.

Coun. Bertrand also asked why the Town Officer endeavored to collect the 25 cents from parties selling vegetables through the Town.

The officer said he had been instructed to do so by one of the councillors.

It was decided that no fees could be collected at present.

Council adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 19th.

DISTRICT NEWS.

GRENVILLE.

Grenville Model School opened Monday last with Miss Pratt of Montreal as principal and Miss Reeves assistant.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Douglass left on Tuesday last for Wellington Mono Co., Nevada, where they intend remaining for some time.

On Thursday evening 30th ult., a large circle of friends and old neighbors assembled at their residence for the purpose of bidding a fond adieu. Mrs. D. was completely overtaken by surprise not having been apprised of the affair until the company came pouring in. A very pleasant evening was spent, the young folks enjoyed a few parlor games, the elders devoting their time to their departing friends. After refreshments of the choicest kind had been served all dispersed, feeling "happy to meet, sorry to part and hope to meet again."

We are rather inclined to hope that life in the far West may prove unsatisfactory, and that when four seasons have come and gone we may welcome our friends back to spend the "few short years" in their native land.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Warnock of St. Thomas Ont. were the guests of Mrs. A. J. McGibbon last week. Mr. W. is a native of Front of Chatham was born in 1821, and when he attained the age of seven years, his parents removed to Canada West, consequently fifty seven years have elapsed since then. He has many distinct recollections of those early days when our country was in its primitive state an almost unbroken forest. He remembered well the old house, the site of which is now overgrown by meadow, also of fishing in the little brook, well known to some of your readers, which meanders thro' many farms and finally finds an outlet in the Grand River above the Rapids, now known as Carillon.

The school was opened here on Monday last by Miss Scott of Cote St. Michel, Miss Scott is a graduate of McGill Normal school We desire that success may attend her arduous but noble work.

Mr. and Mrs. John Douglass of Hawkesbury Ont., and daughter passed through this place on Sunday on a visit to his brother.

Mr. C. L. Morrison of Thurso has the heart felt sympathy of his many friends and relations in Brownsburg for the total loss by fire of his mill on Saturday last.

THURSO.

On Saturday morning last a disastrous fire occured about 4 o'clock a. m. at the woolen factory of C. L. Morrison & Co., destroying completely the building and its contents, not even the books of the firm were saved. About 1500 lbs of customers wool were destroyed and 1800 lbs belonging to the firm. The origin of the fire is unknown but circumstances point to the boiler as the cause. The factory has been doing a rushing business this past year. An unfortunate circumstance is the fact that the insurance policy expired but a few days ago, and Mr Morrison was expecting the agent around every day for renewal. He has not come to any decision as to rebuilding. Mr. Morrison has the sympathy of the neighborhood in his great loss.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Another grand "Concours de tir" took place here last Sunday in the afternoon, M. M. Zephir Evraire and Edward Paquet had bought 25 couples of pigeons which were shot in their flight at a distance of 90 feet. The good shooters were M. M. Moise Brazeau, Leo. Fortier, Jos. St. Georges, *ti coq* Carmel, Vincent Fortier and Joseph Brazeau. A very pleasant afternoon was spent thanks to M M. Evraire and Paquet.

The Brothers of Christian Instruction opened their school here on Monday last. The Brothers, four in number, have over 100 scholars. There is good commercial course given by an Irish Brother, and a first class instruction. The house is very comfortable and heated by hot water.

M. Felix Raymond has lately opened a nice general store in the village—good luck.

FRONT OF CHATHAM.

Now that the weather has moderated a little and the sun has caused its face to shine once more. The farmers here are taking the advantage of it in storing their grain, although the crop is not up to last years average, the grain is plump and heavier. The potatoes crop also promises to be an average yeald.

Our old friend and neighbor Mr. McConnell paid us a visit last week he looked much benefited by his trip west, it seems like old times to have him round the front again, we trust he may long be spared to make another extended tour.

Mr. Wharton of Buth, Mont, who arrived here last week left for home on Tuesday accompanied by his wife, they intend spending a couple of days at Niagara Falls on their way west.

Mr. Joseph Clarihcu and family left last week for Montreal to be there for the opening of the Schools.

We trust the Hudson correspondent is none the worse of his overdose of cucumbers and will expect to hear from him soon.

LAKEFIELD.

A most successful as well as an enjoyable picnic was held on the parsonage grounds on Thursday the 31st August in connection with Anglican Church. Refreshments were provided in abundance and partaken of in the new parsonage. After partaking bountifully of the good things provided the grounds, having been duly prepared games and racing were indulged in and heartily enjoyed by the large gathering.

The following is the result of some of them.

PUTTING SHOT.—4 Entries.

1st prize Mathew James Rogers 28feet 10 inches, 2nd prize Wm, John Rogers 24 feet 4 inches,

THROWING HAMMER 7 Entries.

1st prize Wm. J. Rogers 51 feet 4 inches, 2nd prize Mathew Parker 32 feet,

THROWING 56 LB WEIGHT,—4 Entries.

1st prize Wm. John Rogers 17 feet 1 inch 2nd prize Geo. Silverson 15feet 8 inches.

STANDING LONG JUMP.— 5 Entries.

1st prize Willis Rogers 9feet 3 inches 2nd prize James Ryan 8 feet 11 inches.

RACES BOYS. 10 to 14.

George Boyd, 1st prize, Joseph Silverson 2nd prize.

BOYS 8 to 10.

Henry Hammond, 1st prize, W. Rogers 2nd prize.

GIRLS RACE 8 to 12.

Susan Rogers 1st prize, Lizzie Chambers 2nd prize.

YOUNG LADIES RACE.

1st prize Mary Jane Strong, 2nd prize Flora Dixon.

Towards evening the large assembly began to disperse after the presentation of the prizes by the Incumbent. Rev. Mr. Rogers, Incumbent of St. Lukes church, Montreal, here made a few happy and pleasing remarks which were well received by his old friends who are who are always happy to welcome his visits to his old home. Too much praise cannot be given to his brother William also, who entered most enthusiastically into the sports and who is always ready to make entertainment of the kind pass over pleasantly in this local fly.

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.

LAURIER THE APOSTATE.

The more the conduct of Mr. Laurier at St. Thomas is considered the more disgraceful it appears. The Liberal gathering in St. Thomas, as all are aware, was held with a view to making party capital for the approaching Provincial election in East Elgin a perfectly legitimate object There were numerous subjects which might have been discussed in connection with Provincial and Dominion affairs, and in regard to which whatever might have been said, even of an extreme character, little harm could have followed to our national status. There was at the moment but one question which demanded, careful handling—one great question of paramount national importance calling for the moral support of the Government on the part of every loyal Canadian. A political leader, the leader of the Liberal party, might have been expected in connection with so grave a question to make his party's interests secondary to the interests of his country. Professing the utmost loyalty to Canada (though he was careful to say nothing of his loyalty to the Empire) this miserable man took a course the very opposite of what the interests of his country imperatively demanded at this juncture. His love of Canada led him to throw the weight of his influence as leader of the Liberal party of Canada into the scale with the United States Government in a controversy which the present generation may not live to see closed! His generous patriotism moved him to take up the cudgels against his own country. Speaking in the name of the Liberal party of Canada, he denounced his country, repudiated her fishery policy which both parties were agreed and which is the key of the entire situation, and with the smutty hand of a political sweep he proceeded to defile the features of that country to which his heart is so attached! The worst enemy of Canada could not have cursed the country with greater malignity than this Liberal "leader" displayed, nor could his reviling have proved half as degrading to us as the utterances which this man claimed to be authorized to deliver in the name of the Liberals of Canada. That there might be no misunderstanding as to the full extent of the aid and comfort which he was about to extend to the enemy, it was arranged that the exact words of his traitorous message to the other side should be reported to the public verbatim, and this was done accordingly, and the full text of this, the only extract from any of his speeches in Ontario that was reported verbatim, was quickly wired to every newspaper in the United States. Here, of course, it was received as the voice of the Liberal party of Canada, and it has been used to show that here in Canada we believe that the President's Retaliation scheme is only just and ourselves blameable for what is about to happen. The utterances of this charlatan, repudiated by his own party, are yet treated as the opinions of Canadians who would sacrifice their lives rather than be guilty of such unspeakable baseness.

This is the worst feature of the whole business. Here in Canada we know Mr. Laurier as that most contemptible of politicians—a man who for party purposes labored to array race against race and province against province—who preached a "Race and Revenge" crusade because the Government of the country dared to allow the laws to take their course on an outlaw, a murderer, a thief and a fraud of the first water. We know Mr. Laurier as one who has forfeited public respect; who has been elevated to a leadership in which he is the laughing stock of the country, but chosen for that position in the hope that those who believe in a "Race and Revenge" programme may be induced to adhere to the Liberal party. Outside of Canada he is supposed to be a statesman possessing the confidence of nearly half the people of Canada, because he is the nominal leader of one of the political parties of the country. To this wretched error we owe the attention paid to his utterances and the belief in the United States that he speaks the opinions of Canadian Liberals. It would be as correct to regard Judas as the *elite* of the Disciples or Benedict Arnold as a fair sample of the integrity of the revolutionary army. To retain such a man in the place once held by George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie, is a blistering disgrace to the Liberal party of Canada, and not on them alone falls the dishonor of the proceedings of this faithless renegade. There is not a Canadian unaffected by the man's baseness in every part of this Dominion it will be spoken of as a deed of shame, and unavailing regrets will go forth that the country has produced an apostate who, placed in a position of influence by his too confiding fellow-countrymen, in the presence of a great emergency turned traitor and sold the pass.—*Empire.*

When used according to directions, Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to eradicate from the system, Fever and Ague Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, and all malarial diseases Try it.

There are three trials for murder before the court in Montreal this term.

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

Morrison the Megantic murderer is not yet captured.

From Manitoba.

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

A heading man is not a man with a long head.

A Dozen Years.

"Dear Sirs,—For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver complaint and was so weak I could not leave my bed for eight months, and had little hope of ever being cured. Three years ago I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and am thankful to say now enjoy good health, and I advise all who are afflicted to try B.B.B." Mrs. Harlett, Hobbs, Muir Avenue, Brocton, Ont.

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 50 cents Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at the office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday, the 25th day of September next*, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday, the 11th of September next*, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks etc., at locks station Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, *a bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops, Canal Works, and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,500 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $1,000.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.3in.

HACYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMA[illegible]
FREEM[illegible]
WORM PO[illegible]
[illegible] placement to this Com[illegible] negative. It is a safe sure, [illegible] destroyer of worms in Chil[illegible]

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.

READY-MADE
CLOTHING

In stock and to arrive will be sold much lower than usually sold in Lachute.

Men's suits, good patterns, cheap overcoats to arrive in good time for fall and winter cheap.

Top shirts, good patterns, very low.

UNDER-CLOTHING CHEAP.

A new lot of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter use to arrive, will be sold lower than ever.

Butter, Eggs and all merchantable produce taken in exchange for all goods at top prices.

Tweeds offered cheap to clean out stock.

Call and see these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

R BANFORD.

FOR SALE

A HORSE, DOG CART AND HARNESS. Said dog cart new last summer. Harness made to order. Said outfit formerly the property of G. W. Burch, of Lachute. To be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. For further particulars address to JOHN CARUSS, Brownsburg, or Fraser Bros. Lachute.

Lachute Bakery!

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this opportunity of thanking the public of Lachute and district, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the eleven years that he has been in business, and to assure them that he is still prepared to furnish them with the Old Reliable Household Loaf @ 16 cents per loaf. Also all sorts of

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.

We flatter ourselves that our bread is not to be surpassed and is always of a uniform first-class quality.

At our establishments will also be found a choice assortment of Cakes always fresh, and superior in quality.—Ice Cream (pure) and the largest assortment of choice candies. Fruits in the season, Nuts, Dates &c.

THE PLACE To Get a Good CRACKER

A few barrels of Boston crackers just in fresh and sweet.

J. HOPE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER.
Market Square, Lachute.
Also, Branch at West End, Lachute Mills.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the natural of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $3,000 must accompany the tender for the canals and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $7,000 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be indorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.8in

BARGAINS!!

MILLINERY GOODS of every kind will be sold at cost from now until September 5th, by the Misses Fulton. The stock consists of a choice selection of Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Plush, and in fact everything which goes to make a first-class Millinery Establishment. Persons contemplating purchases in this line should make an early call.

While thanking customers for their patronage in the past, the Misses Fulton who contemplate leaving Lachute at an early date, respectfully request an early settlement of all claims due them. Do not fail to call on the Misses Fulton.

Lachute, Aug. 29th, 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, 30th Sept., 88.

TENDERS FOR PARSONAGE.

Tenders are required for the finishing of a Parsonage at Lakefield P. Q. as follows Clapboarding, Lathing, Plastering, painting in doors and window. Size of main building 21 x 28 size of extention kitchen 14 x 18.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the WATCHMAN office Lachute or at the store of Thos. Coupland Esq. in Lakefield. Tenders to be receive d up to 12th of Sept, 1888.

Lakefield Sept. 4th 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, 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

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. McARTHUR & Co.
38 tf.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $3000, 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) PROPRIETOR.
43-3

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

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 30 1888 4f.

FOR SALE.

MY FARM SITUATED ON THE LIMITS of Lachute Town containing about 82 acres of splendid farm land and hardwood bush, a good brick dwelling and new outbuildings and well supplied with water. Parties wanting a good farm and at a low figure will do well to see me.

MRS. G. DOUGLASS.
Bethany, Aug. 17th, 1888. 51.3m

Central Canada's
—GREAT ANNUAL—
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
Exhibition!
—AT—
OTTAWA
Sept'r 24 to 29.

For PRIZE LISTS and other particulars, address R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Secretary, Ottawa.

CHAS. MAGEE,
President.

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT: OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
IT IS THE RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

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. 30-11y

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, Aug. 27, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

G. L. MOIR,
F. Secretary.
43-1y

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

L. C. VALLEE,
Contractor, Builder & Architect
Bethany Road, Lachute.
Buildings erected on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms.
Jobbing of all kinds neatly executed. 52-1y

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.—

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.

ROLLED
OATS
FOR SALE
—AT—
LACHUTE
Flour Mill[illegible]
[illegible] CAMPBELL

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets

The full stock of Tapestry Carpets in variety of patterns, beauty of design, and lowness of prices, is the best ever shown.

S. CARSLEY

Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off
Royal Wilton Carpets 25 percent off

Without reserve the splendid stock of Royal Wilton Carpets will be sold at a reduction of 25 percent off regular prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 pescent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off
Axminster Carpets 25 percent off

The whole of the fine Axminster Carpets will be closed out at a reduction of 25 percent.

S. CARSLEY.

New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Brussels Carpets

The present importation of Brussels Carpets as regards design, quality and coloring is far ahead of anything yet placed before the public; prices as usual low.

S. CARSLEY.

Special
Special
Special
Special
Special
Special
Special
Special

Just received a special lot of rich combination Plush trimmings. They are undoubtedly the finest goods ever shown. Prices are very moderate.

S. CARSLEY.

Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display
Great Display

Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes
Of Combination Robes

At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's
At S. Carsley's

Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread

The best thread and take no Clapperton's takes the lead of all makes.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Tenders—Giles & Sons.
Shingles—Fraser Bros.
Overcoats—John E. Bradford.
School Books—R. W. Kerr.
Auction Sale—T. Fraser.
Tapestry Carpets—S. Carsley.
Tenders for Parsonage—Thos. Copland.
Notice—W. G. Simpson.

DENTISTRY.

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

Mr. P. Campbell has put in a new set of mill stones.

The road committee arranged with Mr. Cruise to fix the gully bridge and will ask for tenders for a new bridge next spring.

Mr. Thomas McGregor of this place had a fine 2 year old colt hooked badly by a bull on Wednesday last.

On account of several of the members of the band having gone back to the lakes for a week, the band will not play out to-night.

Mr. P. Roderigue having purchased the building under course of erection by T. Stewart has torn down the shed next to it.

Messrs P. & A. McGibbon have given the contract for quarrying the stone, intended for the foundation of their proposed steam saw mill, to be erected on the West River.

Electric light or not, the council should erect a few lamps at the most dangerous and darkest points on Main Street. We do not think it necessary to abuse the council, but on this question they have been criminally negligent.

A meeting of the Dominion Alliance was held Monday evening to take steps to enforce the License Act and prevent liquor being sold on Sunday. The success of the law and order league in Montreal might justify the existence of such a society here.

We presume the erroneous statement that the debt of Lachute Town is $26,000 made in last issue of our contemp. is a typographical error, if not, he will kindly correct us!

The county council meets next Wednesday in the New Court House, we presume. Among other important matters for consideration is the ratification of the choice made by a public meeting of the site for the permanent buildings of the Agricultural Society.

SCHOLASTIC CONFERENCE.—The annual conference of Teachers, Trustees & School Commissioners, will be held on Friday Sept. 21st inst. More definite notice will be given in next week's paper. Rev. Mr. Rexford will be present and also Mr. McGregor Inspector is expected.

J. W. MCOUAT.
Convener.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 6th, 1888.

A RUNAWAY.—A runaway and a clever capture shewing remarkable presence of mind occured last Sunday. Mr. W. Burch hitched his horse to the buggy to go driving and while about to take the lines the horse ran away, the wheel striking Mr. Burch and knocking him over. Thomas Moir, his brother-in-law was in the buggy and instead of jumping out, jumped into the horse's back, pulling up the lines and stopping the animal. The act was a clever one one and drew forth expressions of admiration from many bystanders.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. V. McDowel has been attending a camp meeting in Carleton Co. Ont.

Mr. G. Douglass and wife of Chatham left last Tuesday for U. S.

Rev. A. Grant preached in the Baptist church on Sunday last.

Mr. T. McOuat left on Saturday for a week's holidays to Portland.

Several gentlemen from Lachute have expressed their intention to go to the Toronto exhibition.

Mr. G. McConnell and wife leaves for Vancouver to-day.

Mr. Wm. Larmonth of Montreal was in town yesterday.

Mrs. G. W. Green of Dallas, Texas, left yesterday for her home.

William Stuart Esq. of Brantford Ont; brother of Mr. T. Stuart is visiting Lachute.

Ladies should see the splendid lot of combination dress patterns selling cheap, at S. Carsley's.

COUNTY ALLIANCE.

The Lachute Branch of the Argenteuil County Alliance was held in Victoria Hall 3rd inst. The following members were present: Dr. Christie, President, Revs. Mackie, Rochester, Sanders, Higgins, and Messrs McConnell, Newton, McPhail, Cruise, Haney. Letters of apology were also read from others regretting their inability to attend. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried.

(1) See report of Town Council.

(2) Resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee to interview the Ministers and Superintendants of their respective Sabbath Schools, and also the President of the Band of Hope in order that a Mass Meeting of children may be commenced for the purpose of giving them Temperance Instruction and enlisting their sympathies in the Temperance work.

Purchasers would do well to go to S. Carsley's, and examine the display of ulsters and dolmans shown this season. Ulsters at prices to please all who see them.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The meeting on Friday last to meet representatives of the Edison Electric Light company was sparsely attended, although fairly representative. The proposal of the Edison compdny is to form a local company with a capital of $20,000 one fourth to be paid up. The company subscribes $4000 of stock. The question was fully discussed, and as some persons considered themselves bound to the Fairbanks company, a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Christie, chairman, Mayor Fish Messrs Barron, McConnel, Hope, Bampton and McRae, to find out whether the Fairbanks company mean to go on and if not to investigate the claims of the different systems of electric lighting. The first meeting of the committee was held at the council room yesterday at four o'clock.

An Old Favorite

that has been popular with the people for 50 years is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children or adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure cholera morbus, diarrhoea and dysentery.

BIRTH

STRONG.—At Cambria, on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd 1888, the wife of Mathew J. Strong, of a son.

DIED

KELLY.—At Carillon on 31st August of brain fever, Mary Ann Julia Matilda, youngest and beloved daughter of John Kelly aged 11 years 9 months 18 days.

LEROY.—At St. Andrews, August 30th Etta Mary Alexandria beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Leroy aged 11 years 4 months and 12 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, 906 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.

—FOR SALE—

BY AUCTION

—ON—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1888,

—AT THE RESIDENCE OF—

T. FRASER,

Between 40 and 50 acres of good land, both Clay and Sandy loam, with about 15 acres of small wood, situated at the West end of his property and about 1½ miles from the

TOWN OF LACHUTE

ON THE BETHANY ROAD.

This property is conveniently situated to the C. P. R. Station, and would be suitable for vegetable garden. A good well affords an ample supply of pure water. There will be sold also 20 cords of hardwood for stove, one team of working horses and a set of Alaska improved milk pans.

Sale to Commence at 2 P. M.

TERMS:—The terms, which are easy, will be made known on day of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer

TENDERS.

TO BE TENDERED for the Sheeting of the Inside of the Methodist Church, Lakefield, with ash lumber, also the building of a Porch on the outside. Specifications may be seen at the store of Giles & Sons, Lachute.

Consumptive Tendencies

are often inherited; but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet, unventilated rooms, etc., keep the blood pure and the circulation perfect by means of Burdock Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, which is simply scrofula of the lungs.

Yellow fever has broken out in Jacksonville, Fla.

Prompt Results.

"I was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo H. Peacock, Stroud, Ont

Gen. Boulanger has gone to Ridale.

An Undoubted Proof

of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitters is found in the thousands of authentic testimonials published by the proprietors. The original letters being in their possession, they can furnish proof positive as to their genuineness at any time.

Mr. Mercier's new court has been vetoed.

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.

FANCY GOODS!

Having leased from Mr. Fish the store on the North side of Olivet Hall, now have a complete stock of FANCY GOODS consisting in part of

Arascene, Ribosceine, Filoscelle,
Rope Silk, Pongee Silk, Satins,
Plush, Felt, Ribbons, Pompons etc

I am also prepared to do Art Needle Work, Stamping, Designing, Painting, Dress-making, etc., etc.

M. A. CERVAN.

Lachute, 29th June, 1888. 44-tf

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.

Dont Read This!

Everything upside down last month, no business doing.
Everything right side up now.
A Full Assortment of

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS,

Just arriving.
Call on the old reliable agent once more.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, July 7th, 1888.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Flora Louisa Rogers, of the Parish of St. Jovite, in the District of Terrebonne, wife of Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the same place, the said Flora Louisa Rogers being judicialy authorized to appear in the present proceedings,

Plaintiff

vs.

Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the Parish of St. Jovite, District of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has been brought in this case the 17th day of August 1888.

St. Scholastique, 20th August, 1888.

L. de G. Prevost,
Avt. of the Plaintiff

A WORD

—TO—

THE LADIES!

We would like our intending patrons, to come early as regards Fall business in our Dress Mantle Department and to avoid the rush to meet this announcement. We will have our Fall Dress Goods and Fancy range of trimmings, such as Watered Silks, Braids, Plushes, Velvets, Laces, Silks, Beaded Trimming, &c., &c. Ulster, Mantles and all Fancy Cloaks, of which we will have a large and nice range to choose from.

All the above, will be in stock early next week. Big stock of Milton's Dress Goods arriving now. See our display of such goods, before making your purchases.

Also new Stock of Ladies, Water proofs for fall.

We would just remind you here, that we are the people to buy your Boots from—everybody says so—so it must be true—anyway on the strength of the large patronage we get in this line. We have a terrible big consignment just to hand, which will be sold away down in prices, come and see it done.

WANTED two apprentices for Dress and Mantle Department.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. L. MEIKLE & Co.

NOTICE!

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
MUNICIPALITY OF LACHUTE TOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given as required by 46 Vic., Chapter 16, Sec. 14, that at an adjourned general session of the Lachute Town Council; to be held in the Council Room, Lachute, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1888, at the hour of half past seven in the evening. The Council will examine and correct the Jury list of this Town.

All persons interested are required to take notice of the same.

W. J. SIMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Lachute, Sept. 7th 1888.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Go to Lachute Book Store for
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SLATES,
PENCILS,
COPY-BOOKS,
INKS,
RUBBERS, ETC. ETC.,

A Large Stock Always Kept on hand.

R. W. KERR,

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.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS AND A SPECIAL LINE OF MEN & BOYS SUITS & PANTS WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET YOUR CLOTHING WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RIGHT PRICES.

We have continually on hand for sale LIME & BRICKS of the best quality.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Odd Fellows House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quarters of an arpendt. 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.

WANTED

At the Crooked Sign Store of F. X. BERTRAND, West End Lachute.

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, CORN PEAS, BEANS, CHEESE, BUTTER, and EGGS for which the highest market price will be paid.

In exchange for general merchandise such as DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, and SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS, WALL PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., at lowest bottom price for above mentioned produce at cash.

P. S.—All standing accounts are requested to be settled up to 1st September.

F. X. BERTRAND.

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.

CHAS. GEIGERS

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

PAINTING

Jos. St. Quintin
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foundry St, off Bethany
P. O. BOX 100. LACHUTE.

SHINGLES.

Best quality of Spruce, Cedar and Pine shingles at lowest prices,

AT

FRASER BROS.

LACHUTE.

—LARGEST—
ASSORTMENT
—OF—
STOVES
—IN—
Cook Stoves,
Endless variety for
—WOOD and COAL—
—CONSISTING OF—
Double Stoves,
RANGES
—FOR—
WOOD & COAL
PARLOR COOKS
—FOR—
Coal or Wood.
HEATERS &c.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE.

LACHUTE.

LACHUTE FURNITURE Co.

Now is the time to decorate your homes with suitable Furniture at Lowest Prices.

BED ROOM SUITES FROM $15.00 Upwards. WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES from $3.50 Upwards.

Parlor Suits in Ramie and Plush, Haircloth, Plush etc., From $45.00 Upwards.

Mirrors and Picture Frames at Moderate Prices.

—BABY CARRIAGES SELLING OFF AT COST—

Be sure and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN S. RIDDELL.

Hope's Block, Lachute.

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries! China, Glass, &c.,

Highest prices paid for Farmer's Produce.

—GREAT BARGAINS—

A few BABY CARRIAGES on hand which will be sold at cost.

Orders taken for Mr. Johnson Smith's well known west-class lime.

Straw, Hay and Ensilage Cutters, Fanning Mills, Root Cutters, Threshing Machines.

One and Two Horse Tread Powers—Plows and Plow Repairs of all kinds.

R. J. LATIMER,
21 McGill st Montreal.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 6 to 7 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

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

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2248 St. Catherine
and
65 Mansfield Streets
MONTREAL.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Boulanger More Popular Than Ever—The Queen in Scotland—Pursued by Gypsies.

The French voters have had their say, and Boulanger is a big man again. To assume that he would no more be heard of because of his duel with Floquet, was as absurd as the duel itself. The prediction made some time since that Boulanger would loom up victorious again was a perfectly safe one, for the French must shout for some one, and Boulanger had the start and the money to keep it. Now that he is on top again he will disappear from the scene for a little while. He has vigorously abused his adversaries, the moderate Republicans, disgusted the Royalists who supported him, and is now about to start off *incognito* on a trip through Norway and Sweden, to be gone until the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies. It will seem very strange to have him out of Paris for he has been the unceasing topic among Parisians for two years.

As usual, royal individuals continue to move about a lot and take up a great deal of public attention. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of course, excites the most general interest, and just now she has stirred up the loyal Scotchmen at a great rate. She has been doing Glasgow and visiting the exhibition in her ordinary calm and dignified way, but the excitement has nevertheless been very intense. The Glasgow "Herald" takes twenty-three columns to tell what her Majesty had done and said and looked like. The Town Clerk has been made a knight and the Lord Provost a baronet, and all the poets up there are rhyming so much about the visit that the newspapers have given up in despair attempting to print it all.

Prince Henry of [illegible]enberg has been up in Scotland, too, and had an unusually good time. The Queen always keeps the Princess with her, and insists that a well-regulated husband should keep with his wife, which makes it rather monotonous for Prince Henry. The Queen, among other places, visited Paisley, where was born the founder of the Stuart race to which hers has succeeded.

The King of the Belgians is up there, too, along with Mr. William Mackinnon. The King is very friendly with Mr. Mackinnon, partly because that gentleman is one of the richest men in Scotland and can provide good shooting, but principally because he is a great African man, a director of the Suez Canal, and closely connected with the King in his enterprises in the Congo Independent State. Mr. Mackinnon was one of the principal promoters and financial supporters of Stanley's so-called relief expedition. The King of the Belgians is a very quiet man, and preserves his incognito so strictly that the Scotch did not even know they had a King among them until they read about it in the papers. He wears knickerbockers, thick stockings, and hob-nailed boots, and doesn't look the least little bit like a King.

Dr. Gowing Middleton, of London, is having an interesting time of it. Some time ago at Cordova a gypsy wanted to stab and rob him, so that he found it necessary to shoot and kill the gypsy in self-defence. Since then his life has been one of constant anxiety even in England. Spanish gypsies continue to follow him about, and the other day at Scarboro he detected several shadowing him. Dr. Middleton firmly believes that they have come from Spain to do him up, according to the plans laid in "Mr. Barnes of New York."

Mr. Button and the Bear.

In the "History of Madison County," N. Y., is related a bear story which shows the perils to which the pioneers in that now thickly-populated region were subject. Bears and panthers, indeed, were plenty in Brookfield, and enough no person dared venture out far at night without a flaming torch to frighten these animals from the path, yet a man felt safe in the daytime, especially if he had his rifle.

John Button one day started for a raising, leaving his rifle hanging upon the rough ceiling of his kitchen. He followed up Mill Creek by a foot-path that wound its way among the stumps, and over fallen trees.

A few rods from his house, and at the head of his mill-pond a large log lay stretched directly across his path; one end of it lay in the stream. As Button mounted the log in his passage, a ferocious-looking bear rose up from behind it, and boldly confronted him. He was not yet much accustomed to these savage foresters, but having it remarked that a bear could be easily frightened in the daytime by a shrill yell, he gave a most terrific shout, swung his hat, and dashed it into bruin's face! The black monster was not at all intimated; he rose upon his haunches, and made a move as though he would embrace his opponent. But at this instant, the little dog which accompanied Mr. Button began to worry him.

"Wife, wife," shouted the frightened man, and then as Mrs. Button appeared in the door, "let out Dash (a big dog) and bring me the two guns, here's a tremendous bear!"

In quick time Mrs. Button appeared on the scene, and her husband hastily grasped one of the guns, shot at the bear, and wounded it in the side. The next instant he seized the other gun from his wife, but not knowing that she had already raised the hammer, pulled it so sharply that the lock broke.

The wounded and enraged animal was upon the man in an instant. With the breech of the gun Mr. Button defended himself as best he could, while his wife ran for the axe.

Meanwhile the bear, though worried by the small dog—the large one had cowardly run away—fought and struggled terribly, pausing at intervals to staunch the flow of blood from its side, which he did by crowding into it hair torn from his body.

When the axe arrived, a few well-directed blows quelled Bruin's fierce wrath, and being near the bank of the creek he plunged in, and shortly breathed his last. His body was found to weigh four hundred pounds. Mr. Button had a few scratches which healed up in a week or so.

The little dog who had so bravely stood by in the contest was much praised and caressed, while the cowardly Dash soon after changed masters.

SOAPING A GEYSER.

A Favorite Nevada Amusement Tabooed at Yellowstone Park.

In the hot springs regions of Nevada, when a man wants to have a little fun no one objects to his putting a bar of soap in a boiling spring; but it appears that up at Yellowstone park it is different. There Uncle Sam's officials are on the alert, and there are strict rules against soaping a geyser and starting it on the rampage. Recently three or four scientists from the East were caught soaping a geyser in order to bring on a premature eruption, and were run out of the park. The park officials arrested the savants, escorted them to the boundary lines of the National grounds, and told them to "git."

It is bad to tie a kettle to the tail of a dog, but that is a mean trick on a small scale compared with the enormity of soaping a geyser. The antics of a soaped geyser are something fearful and tremendous, whereas to every person the frantic capers of a kettled dog are merely laughable. A kettled dog only goes into fits, but a soaped geyser goes into convulsions. It roars, belches, spouts hot water, blows steam, rumble whole agues of mud, shakes the solid earth, and spatters the whole landscape with slumgullion.

AGRICULTURAL.

Dairying in Sweden.

In the journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, lately issued, Prof. John Nathorist of Sweden, gives some interesting particulars as to dairy education in Sweden. He says that in the year 1851 the Swedish government appointed two travelling dairy teachers for the whole of Sweden, paying them at the rate of $1,000 a year, and also giving them free tickets and $1.50 per day when travelling about. If a dairy maid desires to improve her practice, the teacher will go to the farm, staying as long as he is wanted, in order to instruct her in either butter or cheese making, and at the same time he will advise the farmer how to feed the cattle so as to produce the largest quantity of rich milk and the best butter. When these teachers reach sixty-five years of age they are pensioned off.

In connection with the two Royal Agricultural Colleges at Alnarp and Ultuna, the government started in the year 1883 two dairy colleges, giving a grant to each. Here pupils are admitted either as in-students or out-students, and all provision is made for their accommodation. This covers the greater extent of the tuition, but in addition, the government pays every year 32 girls $41.50 each for learning butter and cheese-making on good dairy farms. The government traveling teachers inspect these farms two or three times in the year. The girls must do all the work in the dairy, and also milk the cows and feed the calves. The farmer with whom these girls are placed must instruct them in dairy management, arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, book keeping for dairy purposes, &c. For his teaching he receives $27.50 from each girl, they paying for their board with their work. In the North, where there are no good dairy farms, the Swedish government has started two dairy schools for girls, at each of which six are being educated, but these have been established so recently that their results are scarcely apparent. When we turn to the tables which accompany this article, the influence of this education is seen. In 1861 the export of butter from Sweden was 20,574 kilos., and the import 1,110,181 kilos. In 1885 the export was 11,446,189 kilos., and the imports 2,844,599.

Flax as an Exhaustive Crop.

In the Ohio Valley there is objection to flax on the score of injury to the soil. "It is hard on the land," is a common remark of correspondents. Such is the first greeting of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, December, 1885, to the flax industry of the United States—an industry which produced 12,000,000 bushels (at Chicago's average price, $13,500,000) of seed the last year. Its several manufacturing plants in the West are valued at $6,000,000, with an annual output of $15,000,000. The right of discovery of the true character of the flax plant awarded to the Ohio Valley (in other words, State) is not quite correct. All intelligent writers on agriculture from the days of Pliny and Virgil—all cultivators of the plant from the date (1629) of the legal forced planting on Massachussets' sterile shores to the utilizing of its appetite for mineral manures in subduing the fresh-turned soil of Dakota—have conceded its soil-exhausting capabilities. There seems a lack of wisdom in political economy that forces the farmer to export the raw products of the farm, freighted as they are with the valuable manurial constituents of the soil, or causes the Western pioneer farmer to waste his own most valuable fibre (estimated at 162,500 tons), while to bind his sheaves he buys (estimated at 20,000 tons) twine made from the interior fibers of India.

Of Interest to Dairymen.

By an act passed by the New York legislature and approved by the governor, the dairy commissioner is directed to employ expert butter and cheese makers, not exceeding five in number, whose duty it shall be, under his directions, to examine and inspect butter and cheese factories and the methods employed therein, and attend to such agricultural fairs, institutes, meetings conventions within the state as shall be designated by the commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best methods of making butter and cheese. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose. On or before Dec. 15 next the commissioner must report the number of experts employed under the act, together with their compensation and expenses, and must include the whole in his annual report. Another appropriation of $2,500 has been made to the State Dairy association to be expended in holding a number of dairy conferences in various parts of the state to illustrate butter and cheese making.

To Keep Chinch Bugs from a Corn Field.

A great many remedies and preventives against chinch bugs have been suggested and published from time to time, the most of them emanating from good authorities, but very generally so difficult and impracticable in their application as to be of little general use. In their migration from one field to another, at the time they first appear on the side of a field of corn and before they have entered it, cut five or six rows of the corn and clean the ground, then plow a strip of land eight or ten feet wide, leaving a deep furrow in the center of the strip, with the perpendicular side of the furrow toward the field to be protected. Into this the bugs will fall, where straw may be thrown on them burned. Or the furrow may be covered with some of the stalks that have been cut while they were green, by laying across it, when the bugs will crawl under them into the furrow and remain there in the shade long enough for the stalks to dry and be burned.

A Stable Precaution.

The following we know from long experience to be an excellent plan for tying up horses in such a way that they cannot get entangled in the halter: Go to the woodshed and select a round piece of beech, oak, chestnut, or other hard wood, about three inches and a half in diameter; cut off pieces say three to four inches long, and shape off the corners with a knife, so as to make the pieces as nearly round as possible. Next, either bore a seven-eight inch auger hole through the piece or drive in a staple and ring. Take the pieces of wood to the stable, and, instead of tying your horses' halters to the mangers, run the halter strap through the hole in the manger, from the inside, so that the end comes out in front of the trough, and fasten the halter strap through the block or the ring you may have put in it. This is a great improvement on the fixed fashion of tying. It always keeps the halter strap taut, and thus the horse cannot throw himself by getting his leg over the slack of the strap, but yet, when he wants to lie down, has "rope" enough for comfort, without danger.

The Wool Taste in Mutton.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, writing on the very common belief that when sheep are killed for mutton with the fleeces on then the mutton is rendered unpalatable on account of the wool taste, says it is all nonsense about the wool affecting the taste of the meat. He explains that "the bad taste is caused by the excretions of the bowels going into the circulation when the sheep are killed that gives the wool the flavor. The intestines must be taken out as quickly as possible; then you may wrap it in wool and lay it on ice for days, and if there is any wool taste I will eat the sheep, skin, wool and all." Indiana Farmer, commenting on the above, says that if mutton is treated as Mr. Clay advises there need be no concern as to the wool taste

Rendering Posts Durable.

I should like to have the opinion of your readers as to the cheapest and best preparation to put on oak or chestnut posts, so as to make them last the longest, with the method of putting it on. I do not mean to dress the whole post, but merely the part that is in the ground.—*J. C. Lynchburg, Va.* [A number of applications have been tried for this purpose, but many years are usually required for the completion of the experiments, and as various external influences have operated in opposite directions, farmers who have made the trials have conflicting opinions. Probably one of the best is the mode given several years ago in the Country Gentleman, of applying petro leum by boring a slanting hole in the post downwards near the ground and occasionally filling it with the oil and keeping it plugged.]

Prize Sheep for Canada.

No fewer than 850 live sheep will leave Liverpool to-morrow for Canada in the steamer Oxenholme. This consignment is the largest ever taken from England by one vessel, and the animals include a great many of the finest sheep in the country. Nearly all of them are show animals, and in many cases the sheep have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Nottingham a few days ago, at which some of them were prize winners. The Oxenholme will convey the sheep to Montreal, from which place they will be drafted to various farms in Canada and the Western States. The sheep are mostly of the Shropshire down class, and some of them are exceptionally valuable.—[Manchester (Eng.) Examiner, July 23.

Hay for Hogs.

Very few are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs; but it is true nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle, or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting-box (or hay cutter), and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay short and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill or other slop food, it is highly relished by them. In winter use for hogs the same hay you feed to your horses, and you will find that, while it saves bran shorts, or other food, it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

Hogs as Producers of Manure.

One hog, kept to the age of one year, if furnished with suitable material, will convert a cartload per month into a fertilizer which will produce a good crop of corn. Two loads per year multiplied by the number of hogs usually kept by our farmers would make sufficient fertilizing substance to grow the corn used by them; or, in other words, the hog would pay in manure its keeping. In this way we can afford to make pork at low prices; but in no other way can it be done without loss to the farmer.

Notes.

I have found in my practice that one pound of Paris green to 200 pounds of plaster does all that could be asked for, kills the potato bug without injury to the vine. A knowledge of this fact has saved me many dollars.

Stock farming must be the foundation of all long continued, successful farming. Any other system is one of slow exhaustion and ultimate sterility. Ignore the sheep, the hog and the cow, and the land will grow poor inevitably.

The union between scion and stock takes place by the inner bark and not by the cut surface of the wood; consequently the skill of the grafter is exercised to bring the inner bark of the scion in close contact with the inner bark of stock.

American orchardists must soon meet the competition in English markets, of apple growers in Australia and Tasmania. The imports of choice apples from these latter points has already increased to such an extent as to affect British fruit growers.

The bulletin of the Ohio Experimental Station for May reports that trees dusted with air-slaked lime in Michigan have yielded abundant fruit. It can be mixed with water and sprayed, or applied by means of a flat paddle from a barrel in a waggon which is driven along the rows of trees on the side toward the wind.

Insect Friends.—California fruit growers have recently imported some Austalian parasites warranted to kill fruit pests. These little bugs, no larger than flies, feed on insect pests and rapidly destroy them. Congress will be asked to sanction the importation of these parasites, in order to clear California orchards from insect pests that are increasing every year.

Vaseline makes a very clean, odorless application for light harness, riding bridles, saddles, etc. After giving it a chance to dry in, go all over the surface with a rag dipped in the white of an egg. This gives it a waterproof coating that will last for some time and prevents the oil from staining the hands or clothing. Have the leather perfectly clean before oiling.

An exchange says that the Hollanders could teach Americans something about dairy farming. Good Dutch cows are held at $150 each, and are kept on land which often brings a larger yearly rental than would buy good improved American farms outright, and yet these Hollanders pay rent and make money besides. They are a thrifty people, and know a good cow when they see her.

A Tiny Lass in Court.

There is a court quarrel in Detroit as to who shall be guardian of little Mary Middleton. Presumably she has a fortune, but the Detroit papers haven't informed us on that point. Says the "Journal":—

The case was up again before Judge Brevoort this (Thursday) morning. "The evidence is contradictory and bewildering," said the Judge, "and I will justly conclude the unhappy dilemma in which I am placed by learning whom the child favours as a guardian."

Little Mary was brought up to the Judge, and as he stroked her hair with his hand he asked her whether she desired to go with her stepmother or her grandmother.

"Well, I don't know," she replied. "I loves my mamma, I loves the baby, and I loves gran'ma."

"But don't you know which one you want to go with?" asked the judge.

"I want to live with mamma, my gran'ma, and the baby both," replied the sweet-faced little one.

"Do you mind mamma?"

"Not always," she replied, "but I tries to, and feel sorry if I don't. But I fordets sometimes. I love mamma, gran'ma and the baby. One wants me to go wif her, and the other wants me too. I don't know what to do." And she looked perplexed.

Her replies put Judge Brevoort in a greater quandary than before. Both parties think much of the child and are capable of caring for her. Judge Brevoort will decide later

The Cobden Club.

So much is written about the Cobden Club and its baleful influence upon American politics, says the New York "Herald," that it is well to remember that James A. Garfield and other conspicuous Republicans were members. The Cobden Club is devoted to free trade. It dines annually, and has a small publication fund to supply tracts and broadsides. This represents its material existence. So far as providing money to subsidize American newspapers is concerned, we take it that its managers have about as much as they can do to raise the money for their annual dinner. The Cobden Club always seemed to us to be a kind of mutual admiration society, composed of lequacious people, free of access to foreigners who would pay entrance fee. And this is probably the reason why Garfield, who was an easy going fellow, and his fellow-Republicans joined.

A Good Corn Sheller for 25 cents.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble and acts quickly but so painlessly that [illegible] known of its operation until [illegible] shelled. Beware of substitutes. [illegible] Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor [illegible] sure and painless. Sold by dr[illegible]

Tim[illegible] but he manages to cover the gr[illegible] as expeditiously as he would [illegible] longer.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Can He Swim?

Can your boy swim No! Then do not trust him in any sort of boat until he has learned the art, and feels as much at home in the water as upon dry land. You might just as well send him out alone into a crowded street before he has learned to walk. He might possibly creep along all right, and reach home alive, or somebody might pick him up and care for him, but the chances would not be in his favor. So in boating, the boy who cannot swim may get along very comfortably for a while, and not suffer from this defect in his education, but the time will assuredly come when he will have cause to bitterly regret it. It is one of the simplest things in the world, too, and can be learned in three or four intelligently directed lessons, such as can be had in any city swimming school or from the experts in any country village. By all means talk swim to your boy before you talk boat, and stipulate as one of the conditions of his having a boat that he shall first be able to swim a quarter of a mile without resting.

Women Who Never Rest.

Many woman never rest. They seem not to understand what rest—real rest—means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or a book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one were pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie at full length on a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all cares and worries dismissed—this is rest; this will smooth away wrinkles in face and in temper; this will give an air of repose to the tired, anxious, nervous woman; this will take away many an ache and straighten out rounded shoulders and craned out necks.

English girls who are famous walkers are taught to lie down for a few seconds whenever they come in from their tramps. If Canadians would learn the value of lying down frequently, say two or three times a day, they would have as much go ahead and power to go ahead as they are now famous for.

The Princess of Wales' Bath.

The Princess of England whose complexion is not only the finest, but who has best stood the wear and tear of time, takes her morning plunge regularly, and in water fairly cold but she is particularly careful to promptly make use of the flesh brush, using gloves of moderate roughness rapidly over the surface of the body, and, finally, the rough towel in a quick, general rub, occupying both for the bath and this massage, if one may call it such, twenty minutes in all. At night the same lady's bath is prepared tepid and of distilled water, the admirable advantage of which is not properly understood. Every particle of foreign matter is removed from distilled water, so that it is absolutely pure. It costs about twelve cents per gallon, and can be used, a quart at a time, for a quick sponge bath, with admirable effect, especially when combined with a little glycerine and rose water.

Inferiority of the Sterner Sex.

"A woman will take the smallest drawer in a bureau for her own private use, and will store in it dainty fragments of ribbon scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, velvet things for the neck, bundles of old love-letters, pieces of jewellery, handkerchiefs, fans, and things that no man knows the name; all sorts of fresh-looking, bright little articles that you could not catalogue in a column; and at any time she can go to that drawer and pick up anything else. Whereas a man, having the biggest, deepest, and widest drawer assigned to him, will put into it a couple of socks, a collar-box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of suspenders, and to save his life he can't shut the drawer without leaving more ends sticking out than there are pieces in it." Such are the sober, wise reflections of our esteemed contemporary the Stroudsburg "Times."

Sound Rules for a Woman's Life.

A New Hampshire woman, who recently celebrated her 80th birthday, having prepared every article of food with her own hands, upon being asked how she had kept herself so vigorous, replied:—"By never allowing myself to fret over things I cannot help; by taking a nap, sometimes two, every day of my life; by never taking my washing, ironing, and baking to bed with me, and by oiling all the various wheels of a busy life with an implicit faith that there is a brain and heart to this great universe, and that I could trust them both." Sounder rules could not be framed. Many a woman would be happier and live longer through adopting them.

Chinese Superstitions.

A girl who is partaking of the last meal she is to eat in her father's houses previous to her marriage, sits at the table with her parents and brothers; but she must eat no more than half the bowl of rice set before her, else her departure will be followed by continual scarcity in the domicile she is leaving.

If a bride breaks the heel of her shoe in going from her father's to her husband's house, it is ominous of unhappiness in her new relations.

A piece of bacon and a parcel of sugar are hung on the back of a bride's sedan chair as a sop to the demons who might molest her while on her journey. The "Three Baneful Ones" are fond of salt and spices, and the "White Tiger" likes sweets.

Telegram.

Mr. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, telegraphs as follows to their Canadian agent:—

"St. Paul, Aug. 21, 1888.—The information is incorrect. While it is true that the slight frost was experienced in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota, yet it did no damage whatever.

"Crop of wheat in Dakota will be much larger than last year. Last year we handled thirty million bushels of wheat. This year we shall handle fifty million bushels.

"Prospects are bright, weather magnificent, and everything confirms the farmer in the opinion that this is the land of seed-time and never-failing harvest.

"F. I. Whitney,
"Gen. Pass. Agent."

Harvest Excursions to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. First class accommodation.

Tickets goods for 30 days, including stop over privileges of 10 days going and 5 days returning, on the following dates: Tuesday, Sept. 11; Tuesday, Sept. 25; Tuesday, Oct. 9 and Tuesday, Oct. 23. For free maps, books and all particulars, address J. M. Hoskins, Trav. Pass. Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto; F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent; A. Manvel, General Manager; J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner; W. S. Alexander, General Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

Men will work harder for a day's pleasure than they will for a week's wages.

Coleman's Hair Restorer restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

The prettiest fans of the present season are mounted upon sticks of filigree gold.

The traveller returning from abroad is always haunted by the customs in-spectre.

Hurt Corns Cure in one minute.

Irishmen think they have a hard time of it with landlords in their own country, but wait till they come over here and try a few weeks at our summer hotels.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

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 Men*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

No matter what the school of physic,
They each can cure an ache or phthisic—
At least 'tis said they can;
But as Science turns the wheel still faster,
And quacks and bigots meet disaster,
To us there comes a man
Whose merit hath won countless plaudits,
Who use and praise his "Pleasant Pellets."

The "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" of Dr. Pierce, though gentle in action, are thorough, and never fail to cure biliousness, diseased or torpid liver, and constipation.

Isn't it strange that little girls rather than little boys have sonny dispositions?

A Lovely Woman

overheard one say of her "By heaven! she's painted"! "Yes," retorted she, indignantly, and by heaven *only*"! Ruddy health mantled her cheek, enthroned on the rose and lily. Yet this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, with a dry, hacking cough, night-sweats, and slight spitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon marked, and in a few months she was plump and rosy again, the picture of health and strength.

If persons with princely incomes would draw the line at imperial outgoes, there would be fewer bankrupts in the world.

"An idler is a watch that lacks both hands;
As useless if it goes, as when it stands."

Alas! how many women, though household and children need their care, are necessarily idle, because of suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a precious boon, speedily curing internal inflammation, leucorrhea, displacement, ulceration, tormenting periodical pains, prolapsus, "bearing-down" sensations, morning sickness, bloating, weak stomach, nervous prostration, and tendency to cancerous disease. In all these ailments called "female complaints," it is the most reliable specific known to medical science.

We have gave doubts if Adam was ever called a dude for carrying a Cain with a large head.

Harvest Excursions.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway Company announces a series of harvest excursions to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, for which tickets will be sold September 11th, September 25th, October 9th, and October 23rd, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These excursions will afford exceptional opportunities for personal inspection of the productive country reached by the Chicago & North-Western Railway lines. For full information address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

A passenger on board an ocean steamer became insane from seasickness.

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

A large apple tree near Polo, Illinois, which has borne for fifty-one years, had upon it last year forty-five bushels, which were sold for $1.25 per bushel.

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

A. P. 413.

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SELF-THREADING NEEDLES. GREATEST out! Instantly threaded without passing thread through the eye. Agents coin money selling them. Sample packet by mail 15c, dozen packets $1.00. Whiton Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

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MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110, Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager, 1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

$1.00 BAGSTER AND OXFORD REFERENCE BIBLE, bound in French Morocco, Gilt Edges, Maps, Protected Edges, with your name in Gold, from $1.00 up. A. G. WATSON, Manager, Toronto Willard Tract Depository.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works.

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$120.00	Rudge,	Light Roadster, for $96.00,	new.
$115.00	"	" ordinary handles, $92.00,	new.
$ 90.00	"	No. 2, spade grips, $73.00,	new.
$ 85.00	"	ordinary handles, $68.00,	new.
$ 65.00	"	No. 3, ordinary handles, $52.00,	new.

Being 20 per cent. discount till August 31st. Same off Second Hand Wheels and other goods.
CHAS. ROBINSON & CO., 22 Church St., Toronto.

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For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thompson & Co., St. [illegible] & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Routier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brockie, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen, Portland, Boston Montreal.

MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. E. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."
Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year

Lactated Food
Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.
THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD.
EASILY PREPARED.
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The Best and Most Economical Food.
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A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.
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DELORAINE,
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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XII — LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1888. — NO. 3

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

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NOTICE!

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

J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.
(Late of Three Rivers.)
ADVOCATE, Etc.,
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Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.
Please address correspondence to Aylmer

Squirrels.

The true squirrel is arboreal. His home is in the trees, and their fruits and buds are his legitimate food. He seldom goes on the ground and then only in search of food; from this he returns to his airy dwelling-place. Here in summer he builds him a nest of branches and leaves, taken from the tree, and in a hole in the same tree, or in one that he can attain by springing from branch to branch without going to the ground. In this most secure retreat, he can retire during bad weather, or escape the attacks of an enemy, and in the young can, be reared in safety. As a general rule, squirrels possess a light and graceful form but are very muscular. With their long toes, and strong sharp nails, they are enabled to climb trees and take long leaps among the branches with wonderful ease. Their large and bushy tails aid them in these leaps, as they serve as rudders to steer by. When eating, they stand upon their hind feet, using their forefeet as hands while eating. When on the ground they either run or move by springs made mainly by the hind legs. Unlike most in this order, they keep in their retreat at night and move about by day. They generally retire to their retreat a few hours in the heat of the day. Squirrels have been known to eat insects, although their food is properly vegetable. They also exhibit, by a slight departure from their natural food, a fondness for corn, and rarely for wheat and other grains which is highly prejudicial to their good standing in a community of farmers. In fact more injury is done by these animals than is generally known. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them in certain districts. It is a very common thing among the farmers to find considerable tracts lying near the woods not worth harvesting, because of their depredations.

In some States, in Maine for instance, large parties for grand hunts were occasionally organized in autumn, two companies being formed by the hunters, each of which endeavors to outdo the other in killing squirrels, and the losing party forfeits the expense of an evening entertainment and supper. These hunts were generally kept up from one to three or four days, and without estimating those purchased for the occasion by eager but unfair members of the companies, the quantities of squirrels sometimes shot would seem incredible to persons not living in localities where they abound.

There is a most absurd and foolish prejudice existing among many against eating them, but, nevertheless, squirrels at times form a valuable addition to our food. Young squirrels, when properly cooked, make a delicious morsel, and old ones are not far from palatable when hot. Their flesh is certainly more delicate and healthful than that of so unclean an animal as the hog, which is nevertheless frequently preferred.

The skins of our American species are of no value in commerce, as their fur being little esteemed, is seldom sold.

Man is their worst enemy, as they suffer but little from the attacks of wild animals, such as wild cats, martins and some of the larger hawks.

Squirrels are easily domesticated, making pleasing and intelligent pets. They exhibit their usual activity in confinement, and will sometimes, if not permitted exercise, pine away and die. Therefore cages must be provided with revolving wheels, in which the captives soon learn to turn, and derive a great deal of enjoyment.—[Transcript.

The Greenland Expedition.

Word comes of the successful progress of the Greenland exploring party led by Dr. Nansen, whose plan it was to cross on snowshoes the great "Sahara of the North." The seven men landed on the eastern coast on July 18, in latitude 65 deg. 30 min. That is far lower than the point chosen by Nordenskjold for his attempt. Indeed, it is only about the latitude of central Iceland. As that point Greenland is only about 300 miles wide; not an inordinate journey for stalwart men used to Norwegian mountain-climbing. If the observations of former explorers may be taken as a basis for judgment, they will probably find the interior a almost unbroken and level snow field, across which they should make their way with slight difficulty. They have now plunged into the heart of the frozen continent. The next tidings of them will probably be of their emergence on the west coast, near Godhaab, or even as far north as Disco Bay.

John Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, William Redmond, M. P. for Fermanagh, Edward Walsh and Father Kennedy have been arrested under the Crimes act.

The popular petitions presented to the British House of Commons this session include 6 116 in favor of women's suffrage, 21,944 in favor of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, 232,608 against the Sunday closing of public houses, 5 027 in favor of Sunday closing and 65,178 in favor of the release of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and others. The effect of some of the petitions is marred by a number of names being in the same handwriting, for variety is the spice and essence of the writing in a public petition. Otherwise it suggests the enthusiastic individual who wants to sign for the multitude.

THE THREAD OF LIFE

OR,

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER XX.—EVENTS MARCH.

"Papa is still in Scotland," Winifred wrote to Hugh, "slaying many grouse; and mamma and I have the place all to ourselves now, so we're really having a lovely time, enjoying our holiday *immensely* (though you're not here), taking down everything, and washing and polishing, and rearranging things again, and playing havoc with the household gods generally. We expect papa back on Friday. His birds have preceded him. I do hope he remembered to send you a brace or two. I gave him your town address before he left, with *very* special directions to let you have some; but, you know, men always forget everything. As soon as he comes home, he'll make us take our alterations all down again, which will be a horrid nuisance, for the drawing-room *does* look so perfectly lovely. We've done it up exactly as you recommended, with the sage green plush for the old mantel-piece, and a red Japanese table in the dark corner; and I really think, now I see the effect, your taste's simply exquisite. But then, you know, what else can you expect from a distinguished poet! You always do everything beautifully—and I think you're a darling."

At any other time this naive girlish appreciation of his decorative talents would have pleased and flattered Hugh's susceptible soul; for, being a man, he was of course vain; and he loved a pretty girl's approbation dearly. But just at that moment he had no stomach for praise, even though it came from Sir Hubert Stanley; and whatever faint rising flush of pleasure he might possibly have felt at his little fiancee's ecstatic admiration was all crushed down again into the gall of bitterness by the sickening refrain of her repeated postscripts: "No further news yet from poor Elsie.—Has she written to you? I shall be simply *frantic* if I don't hear from her soon. She can *never* mean to leave us all in doubt like this. I'm going to advertise to-morrow in the London papers. If only she knew the state of mind she was plunging me into, I'm sure she'd write and relieve my suspense, which is just *agonizing*. A kiss from your little one; in the corner here. Be sure you kiss it where I've put the cross. Good-night, darling Hugh.—Yours ever, Winifred."

Hugh flung the letter down on the floor of his chambers in an agony of horror. Was his crime to pursue him thus through a whole lifetime? Was he always to hear surmises, conjectures, speculations, doubts as to what on earth had become of Elsie? Was he never to be free for a single second from the shadow of that awful pursuing episode? Was Winifred, when she became his wedded wife, to torture and rack him for years together with questions and hesitations about the poor dead child who lay, as he firmly and unreservedly believed, in her nameless grave by the lighthouse at Orfordness?—There was only one possible way out of it—a way that Hugh shrank from almost as much as he shrank from the terror and shame of exposure. It was ghastly; it was gruesome; it was past endurance; but it was the one solitary way of safety. He must write a letter from time to time, in Elsie's handwriting, addressed to Winifred, giving a fictitious account of Elsie's doings in an imaginary home, away over somewhere in America or the antipodes. He must invent a new life and a new life history, under the Southern Cross, for poor dead Elsie: he must keep her alive like a character in a novel, and spin her fresh surroundings from his own brain, in some little known and inaccessible quarter of the universe.

But then, what a slavery, what a drudgery, what a perpetual torture! His soul shrank from the hideous continued deceit. To have perpetrated that one old fatal forgery, in the first fresh flush of terror and remorse, was not perhaps quite so wicked, quite so horrible, quite so soul destroying as this new departure. He had then at least the poor lame excuse of a pressing emergency; and it was once only. But to live a life of consistent lying—to go on fathering a perpetual fraud—to forge pretended letters from mail to mail—to invent a long tissue of successful falsehoods—and that about a matter that lay nearest and dearest to his own wounded and remorseful heart—all this was utterly and wholly repugnant to Hugh Massinger's underlying nature. Set aside the wickedness and baseness of it all, the poet was a proud and sensitive man; and lying on such an extended scale was abhorrent to his soul from its mere ignominy and sithetic repulsiveness. He liked the truth: he admired the open, frank, straightforward way. Tortuous cunning and mean subterfuges roused his profoundest contempt and loathing—when he saw them in others. Up till now, he had enjoyed his own unquestioning self-respect. Vain and shallow and unscrupulous as he was, he had hitherto basked serenely in the sunshine of his own personal approbation. He had done nothing till lately that sinned against his private and peculiar code of morals, such as it was. His proposal to Winifred had, for the first time, opened the sluices of the great unknown within him, and fathomless depths of deceit and crime were welling up now and crowding in upon him to drown and obliterate whatever spark or scintillation of conscience had ever been his. It was a hateful sight. He shrank from the effort to realise it.

And Warren Relf knew all! That in itself was bad enough. But if he also invented a continuous lie to palm off upon Winifred and her unsuspecting people, then Warren Relf at least would know it constantly for what it was, and despise him for it even more profoundly than he despised him at present. All that was horrible—horrible—horrible. Yet there was one person whose opinion mattered to him far more than even Warren Relf's—one person who would hate and despise with a deadly hatred and an utter scorn the horrid perfidy of his proposed line of conduct. That person was one with whom he ate and drank familiarly every day, with whom he conversed unreservedly night and morning, with whom he lived and moved and had his being. He could never escape or deceive or outwit Hugh Massinger. Patria quasi carnifex quoque fugit! Hugh Massinger would dog him, and follow his footsteps wherever he went, with his unfeigned contempt for so dirty and despicable a course of action. It was vile, it was loathsome, it was mean, it was horrible in its ghastly charnel-house falseness and foulness; and Hugh Massinger knew it perfectly. If he yielded to this last and lowest temptation of Satan, he might walk about henceforth with his outer man a whited sepulchre, but within he would be full of dead men's bones and vile imaginings of impossible evil.

Thinking which things definitely to him, self, in his own tormented and horrified soul, he—sat down and wrote another forged letter.

It was a hasty note, written as if in the hurry and bustle of departure, on the very eve of a long journey, and it told Winifred, in rapid general terms, that Elsie was just on her way to the Continent, *en route* for Australia—no matter where. She would join her steamer (no line mentioned) under an assumed name, perhaps at Marseilles, perhaps at Genoa, perhaps at Naples, perhaps at Brindisi. Useless to dream of tracking or identifying her. She was going away from England *for ever and ever*—this was underlined in feminine fashion—and it would be quite hopeless for Winifred to cherish the vain idea of seeing her again in this world of misfortunes. Some day, perhaps, her conduct would be explained and vindicated; for the present, it must suffice that letters sent to her at the address as before—the porter's of the Cheyne Row Club, though Hugh did not specifically mention that fact—would finally reach her by private arrangement. Would Winifred accept the accompanying ring, and wear it always on her own finger, as a parting gift from her affectionate and misunderstood friend,
ELSIE?

The ring was one from the little jewel-case he had stolen that fatal night from Elsie's bedroom. Profoundly as he hated and loathed himself for his deception, he couldn't help stopping half-way through to admire his own devilry of cleverness in sending that ring back now to Winifred. Nothing could be so calculated to disarm suspicion. Who could doubt that Elsie was indeed alive, when Elsie not only wrote letters to her friends, but sent with them the very jewelry from her own fingers as a visible pledge and token of her identity?—Besides, he really wanted Winifred to wear it; he wished her to have something that once was Elsie's. He would like the woman he was now deceiving to be linked by some visible bond of memory to the woman he had deceived and lured to her destruction.

He kissed the ring, a hot burning kiss and wrapped it reverently and tenderly in cotton wool. That done, gummed and stamped the letter with a resolute air, crushed his hat firmly down on his head, and strode out with feverishly long strides from his rooms in Jermyn Street to the doubtful hospitality of the Cheyne Row.

Would Warren Relf be there again, he wondered. Was that man to poison half London for him in future?—Why on earth, knowing the whole truth about Elsie—knowing that Elsie was dead and buried at Orfordness—did the fellow mean to hold his vile tongue and allow him, Hugh Massinger, to put about this elaborate fiction unchecked, of her sudden and causeless disappearance? Inexplicable quite! The thing was a mystery; and Hugh Massinger hated mysteries. He could never know now at what unexpected moment Warren Relf might swoop down upon him from behind with a dash and a crash and an explosive exposure.—He was working in the dark, like navvies in a tunnel.—Surely the crash must come some day! The roof must collapse and crush him utterly. It was ghastly to wait in long blind expectation of it.

The forged letter still remained in his pocket unposted. He passed a couple of pillar-boxes, but could not nerve himself to drop it in. Some grain of grace within him was fighting for the mastery of his soul. He shrank from committing himself irrevocably by a single act to that despicable life of ingrained deception.

In the smoking room at the club he found nobody, for it was still early. He took up the "Times," which he had not yet had time to consult that morning. In the Agony Column a familiar conjunction of names attracted his eye as it moved down the outer sheet. They were the two names never out of his thoughts for a moment for the last fortnight. "ETAIR," the advertisement ran in clear black type, "Do write to me. I can stand this fearful suspense no longer. Only a few lines to say you are well. I am so frightened. Ever yours, WINIFRED."

He laid the paper down with a sudden resolve, and striding across the room gloomily to the letter-box on the mantlepiece, took the fateful envelope from his pocket at last, and held it dubious, between finger and thumb, dangling loose over the slit in the lid. Heaven and hell still battled fiercely for the upper hand within him. Should he drop it in boldly, or should he not? To be or not to be—a liar for life!—that was the question. The envelope trembled between his finger and thumb. The slit in the box yawned hungry below. His grasp was lax. The letter hung by a corner only. Nor was his impulse, even, so wholly bad; pity for Winifred urged him on; remorse and horror held him back feebly. He knew not in his own soul how to act; he knew he was weak and wicked only.

As he paused and hesitated, unable to decide for good or evil—a noise at the door made him start and waver.—Somebody coming. Perhaps Warren Relf.—That address on the envelope—"Miss Meysey, the Hall, Whitestraand, Suffolk."—If Relf saw it, he would know it was—well—an imitation of Elsie's handwriting. She had sent a note to Relf on the morning of the sandhills picnic. If any one else saw it, they would see at least it was a letter to his fiancee—and they would chaff him accordingly with chaff that he hated, or perhaps they would smile a superior smile of fatuous recognition and smirking amusement. He could stand neither—above all, not Relf.—His fingers relaxed upon the cover of the envelope.—Half unconsciously, half unwillingly, he loosened his hold.—Plop! it fell through that yawning abyss, three inches down, but as deep as perdition itself.—The die was cast! liar for a lifetime!

He turned round and Hatherley the journalist stood smiling good-morning by the open doorway. Hugh Massinger tried his hardest to look as if nothing out of the common had happened in any way. He nodded to Hatherley, and buried his face once more in the pages of the Times. "The Drought in Wales"—"The Bulgarian Difficulty"—"Painful Disturbances on the West Coast of Africa."—Pah! What nonsense! What commonplaces of opinion! It made his gorge rise with disgust to look at them. Wales and Bulgaria and the West Coast of Africa, when Elsie was dead! dead and unnoticed!

A boy in buttons brought in a telegram—Central News Agency—and fixed it by the corners with brass headed pins in a vacant space on the accustomed notice-board. Hatherley, laying down his copy of "Punch," strolled lazily over to the board to examine it. "Meysey! Meysey!" he repeated musingly.—"Why, Massinger, that must be one of your Whitestaand Meyseys. Precious uncommon name. There can't be many of them."

Hugh rose and glanced at the new telegram unconcernedly. It couldn't have much to do with himself! But its terms brought the blood with a hasty rush in his pale cheek again: "Serious Accident on the Scotch Moors.—Aberdeen, Thursday. As Sir Malcom Farquharson's party were shooting over the Glenbeg estate yesterday, near Kincardine-O'Neil, a rifle held by Mr. Wyville Meysey burst suddenly, wounding the unfortunate gentleman in the neck, and lodging a splinter of jagged metal in his left temple. He was conveyed at once from the spot in an insensible state to Invertanar Castle, where he now lies in a precarious condition. His wife and daughter were immediately telegraphed for."

"INVERTANAR: 10.40 A.M. Mr. Wyville Meysey, a guest of Sir Malcolm Farquharson's at Invertanar Castle, wounded yesterday by the bursting of his rifle on the Glenberg moors, expired this morning very suddenly at 9 20. The unfortunate gentleman did not recover consciousness for a single moment after the fatal accident."

A shudder of horror ran through Hugh's frame as he realized the meaning of that curt announcement. Not for the mishap; not for Mrs. Meysey; not for Winifred: oh, dear no; but for his own possible or probable discomfiture.—His first thought was a characteristic one. Mr. Meysey had died unexpectedly. There might or there might not be a will forthcoming. Guardians might or might not be appointed for his infant daughter. The estate might or might not go to Winifred. He might or he might not now be permitted to marry her.—If she happened to be left a ward in Chancery, for example, it would be a hopeless business: his chance would be ruined. The court would never consent to accept him as Winifred's husband. And then—and then it would be all up with him.

It was bad enough to have sold his own soul for a mess of pottage—for a few hundred acres of miserable salt marsh, encroached upon by the sea with rapid strides, and half covered with shifting, drifting sandhills. It was bad enough to have sacrificed Elsie—dear, tender, delicate loving-hearted Elsie, his own beautiful, sacred, dead Elsie—to that wretched, sordid, ineffective avarice, that fractional worship of a silver-gilt Mammon. He had regretted all that in sackcloth and ashes for one whole endless hopeless fortnight or more, already.—But to have sacrificed Elsie for the privilege of being rejected by Winifred's guardian—for the chance of being publicly and ignominiously jilted by the Court of Chancery—for the opportunity of becoming a common laughing-stock to the quidnuncs of Cheyne row and the five o'clock tea-tables of half feminine London—that was indeed a depth of possible degradation from which his heart shrank with infinite throes of self-commiserating reluctance. He could sell his own soul for very little, and despise himself well for the squalid ignoble bargain; but to sell his own soul for absolutely nothing, with a dose of well-deserved ridicule thrown in gratis, and no Elsie to console him for his bitter loss, was more than even Hugh Massinger's sense of mean self-abnegation could easily swallow.

He flung himself back unmanned, in the big leather-covered armchair, and let the abject misery of his own thoughts overcome him visibly in his rueful countenance.

"I never imagined," said Hatherly afterwards to his friends the Relfs, "that Massinger could possibly have felt anything so much as he seemed to feel the sudden death of his prospective father-in-law, when he read that telegram. It really made me think better of the fellow."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Trouble Ended.

The Skeena river rebellion, as it was designated in the columns of the American press, has collapsed most ingloriously, and the promise it was said to have given of exceeding in volume and violence the North-West rebellion will never be fulfilled. The special policemen and the soldiers of "C" Battery put in an appearance in the disturbed district, but were not called upon to fire a shot. Like the Duke of York's ten thousand men, "they first marched up the hill then marched down again." The country is to be congratulated on the termination of the trouble. It was absurd to speak of it as a rebellion. It did not even reach the dignity of a rising. The display of authority has had a good moral effect and this is really the only way to impress the phlegmatic mind of the semi-civilized red men. It is too much to expect these people to take to a farming life. The fishing and hunting instinct is too strong within them, and to provide them with ploughs and expect them to make their living by tilling the ground would be as futile as to put bow and arrows in the hand of a white man and expect him to sustain himself by their use. The race is gradually becoming extinct, and it only remains for the white people to deal kindly with those who are left, for once they roamed at will over the boundless prairie and possessed the land which the white man staked off into farms and building lots, and is holding for a rise. The Skeena River affair is now a thing of the past, and apprehension is at an end.

From the Seine to the Oxus by Rail.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has written a spirited poem about the "wild war eagles" of England flying to "the almond groves of Samarkand," and "Bokhara, where red lilies blow." But those distant regions will be visited presently by a more commonplace product of the West. Peace hath her travellers, no less than war, and where the above mentioned eagles "flapped wide wings in fiery flight," will presently be heard the trade of the Cockney and the voice of the Boulevardier. The first of a series of excursions, "personally conducted," is to set out from Paris on September 11 for Samarkand, Bokhara, and Merv. It will be composed exclusively of London and Paris clubmen and their families, and will make the round trip in seven weeks, at a cost of $1,000 apiece. The entire journey will be made without change of cars, and it is pleasing to observe that the train will be composed of parlor, dining-room, and sleeping cars of American design and manufacture. A through train from the Seine to the Oxus comes very close to being one of the wonders of the world.

The Congo Railway.

The surveys for the Congo railroad past the 235 miles of cataracts are approaching completion, and there is little doubt that within the next three years the tedious journey to Stanley Pool, nearly three weeks long, that has sapped the energies of not a few travellers, may be comfortably made in a day. The time is coming when a trip to Central Africa will not involve a big caravan and thousands of dollars of expense. Any one who hankers after a taste of life in the central regions of the Dark Continent will have only to pack his gripsack and buy his ticket, and steam will waft him to the once mysterious regions which the pioneers nearly perished to reach. Mr. Stanley once said that some men posed as African explorers who were merely travellers. However that may be, the travellers will follow the explorers in considerable numbers as soon as long distances can be covered in a few weeks without serious discomforts.

When the National Convention of Photographers met in Minneapolis the other day the chairman rapped on his desk and said:—The convention will please come to order, fix its eyes a little to the right of the camera and look pleasant."

ONE NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

A Telegraph Operator's Adventure.

In August, 1882, I went to visit a friend who kept a variety store and was, at the same time, a telegraph operator in Winfield.

Her place of business was over the local bank, and to it a wire had been looped from the railroad station, a half-mile away, for the accommodation of those in the village proper.

It was quite late in the day when I reached Winfield, and almost the first thing my friend said to me was:

"About an hour ago I received a note requesting me to come and see my brother who is quite ill in a town 20 miles distant from here. I am sorry to do so, but I know you will excuse me for leaving you under the circumstances."

"Certainly," I replied.

"This is my sleeping-room," opening a door, leading from her store. "Are you afraid to occupy it alone to-night?"

"No, indeed," I answered, though I must confess the prospect was not a pleasing one to me.

"If you are I will arrange for you to stop elsewhere or have some one come in and stay with you."

"You need give yourself no uneasiness on my account," I said with an air of bravado by no means mine.

At a few minutes past eight she bade me "goodby," observing that she should return at 8.30 the next morning.

So I was left alone, and, somewhat weary from my long journey, extinguished the light, and having locked the door, went to bed.

It was a very sultry night, and the heat, combined with the nervousness caused by a thunder shower and my isolated situation, rendered it impossible for me to sleep much. I would have a short nap and then wake to toss about on the bed.

Some time after I had heard the town clock strike 12, I rose, went into the store or "office," as you prefer, and seated myself beside an open window, whose blinds were closed. I had been seated there but a short time when voices beneath the window were audible, though in a low tone.

"Are you sure she has gone?" asked one.

"Yes" was the reply. "I sent her a note informing her that her brother was ill, and asking her to come to him immediately. Besides, I was at the station when she took the train for his place of residence, this evening at five minutes before nine (it was thirty minutes late."

"I believe she has a room mate," said a third person.

"Usually, but she is now out of town."

"Then you are positive that the building is deserted?" the first speaker, judging from the tone, enquired.

"Yes."

Ere long up through the register—by means of which the store was heated during the winter—came a confusion of sounds, and I knew the bank was being burglarized.

I hastily dressed myself—in the dark—wondering "What shall I do?"

I dare not attempt an escape from the building, feeling certain that there was a guard outside; that I should be seen, seized, and possible foully dealt with.

"For the fun of it," I had learned enough of telegraphy to "send" fairly well and read from paper, as did the inexpert operator in the village where I lived, who used a "register"; to read by sound" I was unable.

I had learned one "call" on the line passing through Winfield, by reason of my friend having had to send a message to the office whose it was since my arrival in the place. Where it was or whether a "night" office, I was ignorant. But, grasping the key, I called "Ex" several times in rapid succession. The "sounder" clicked, I knew not what, and then I wrote:

"Burglars in the bank at Winfield. I am not an operator, but a prisoner in the office over the bank. Send me assistance if you can."

Again the "sounder" clicked—unintelligibly to me, as before.

A death-like silence ensued, broken only by peals of thunder and the faint sounds stealing up from the back.

After the town clock had struck I—how long after I cannot say—heard the galloping of several horses, and they stopped in front of the bank building. Closely following were fearful imprecations and discharges of firearms in the bank.

Soon there was a rap on the door from the hallway to the apartment where I sat bathed in a cold prespiration, and I heard, "Let me in please." Confident that no harm was intended me, I opened the door and—fainted.

The strain upon my nervous system had been so severe that a "prostration" resulted from which I did not recover for many weeks.

Then I learned that calling "Ex" I was heard by a "night" operator 50 miles away who had asked: "don't you know that is not a night office?" a response which was not comprehended by me, as I have said; that hearing what I "sent" he had wired the information to a town where there was a "night" office, only six miles from Winfield, but not directly connected with it by rail or wire; that a number of men had immediately started from this town for Winfield, reaching it before the burglars had succeeded in opening the vault; that the manager of the "job," the one who sent the forged note to my friend, knew nothing of my existence, though he had carefully watched those entering and leaving the building the previous day; that during the fray in the bank, between the malefactors and their visitors, one of the former was seriously wounded; that all of them were in close confinement.

My courage (?) and presence of mind were more extensively paraded than, in my opinion, they should have been, and the president of the bank handed me $1000, saying:

"Please accept this token of our appreciation of your services, without the the least feeling of delicacy. But for you the entire contents of the vault—nearly $100,000—would have been taken, to be recovered—if at all—only at great expense."

Not burdened with this world's goods, what could I do but accept it—gratefully?

I would not, however, suffer again, as I did that night, for the wealth of any money king.

Beautiful Thoughts Have Wings.

BY LAURA ENSL.

Beautiful birds have plumage,
Beautiful thoughts have wings;
Stars shine far above the sight
Of earth's vague wh springs.
Under the earth's broad bosom
Never a beauty lies
But shall burn its way to the rim of day,
And flash to our wondering eyes.

Beautiful gems lie hidden
Under the fold of earth;
Even the slime rises a thought sublime
Till the time of the lily's birth.
Even the birds went creeping
Wingless and featherless,
Till plume by plume, like roses' bloom,
They borrowed the singer's dress.

Beautiful birds have plumage,
Beautiful thoughts fly high;
The poet's song cannot slumber long,
Its track is in a boundless sky.
Under the infinite heaven
Never a wing unfurled
But shall find its way to the verge of day,
And flash on some wondering world.

SUMMER SMILES.

Look not on the wine when it's red," remarked old man Ginnose. And he didn't; he shut his eyes.

One girl chooses a husband while another girl chews gum. And the latter girl may be the happier of the two.

"Do you know Brown—a dried-up old man?" "Yes, I know Brown, but the description doesn't fit. He talks incessantly and never dries up!"

"I'm going into politics," said the dentist. "Going to get at the root of it?" "No, I'm going to take the stump." "Gum off; that's tooth in."

Parson—"Why, Bachmeier, you have been married thirty years, and do you wish to seperate now?" Bachmeier—"Yes. Isn't that long enough?"

It is a historical fact that "It's a cold day when I get left," was the remark made to the outside crowd by Noah when he hauled in the gangplank of the Ark.

The bustle has departed.
"Tis well, "you say. But, whist;
Its spirit still will haunt us
In the awful Psyche twist.

Tommy Shortcoash (reading)—"Say, pa, what does the Latin word 'ex' mean?" Professor Shortcoash—"Out of, I believe, my son." Tommy—"Well, you're always exchange, then, ain't you?"

The devil gets the bulge on the clergy in the Summer time, and no wonder. He's used to hot weather and doesn't mind it a bit, but the ministers have to go off to the mountains or seek the seashore to cool off.

If one person could have a monopoly of lying he might make his fortune in no time; but, unfortunately, there are so many in the business that the profits are ridiculously small, considering the amount that has to be invested.

A Sunday-school teacher was explaining the parable of the ten virgins to her class, who were mostly boys. When she had finished she asked: "Now, why were five of them foolish?" "Because they didn't get married," said one of the boys.

The tippler who wished that he was a giraffe, because he would then have a neck so long that the pleasure of drinking would necessarily be lengthened, should be satisfied to let well enough alone. He might have been a camel, that is often compelled to go a week without a drink.

It is much the same in politics as in religion. We first make up our minds in which direction we will go and then spend our lives in the endeavor to convince ourselves that we have chosen the right path. And we refuse to admit any but exparte evidence; anything that tells against us is ruled out as irrelevant or unworthy of belief.

To his fond father, who has asked him where he is in his class now—"Oh, pa, I've got a much better place than I had the last term." "Indeed! Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth! you little lazy bones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes; It will be nearer the stove this Winter."

Mary—"Don't you dislike to have a man talk shop when he comes to see you?" Jennie—"Indeed I do! Who's been talking shop to you?" Mary—"Oh, my young man. He's a street car conductor, you know, and nearly every time he comes to see me he gets off his shop talk." Jennie—"What does he say?" Mary—"Sit closer, please!"

Lady, angrily, to tramp at back door—You can't get anything to eat here. Tramp, politely—I beg your pardon, madame. I don't want anything to eat. I have just eaten a good dinner at the house of your neighbor; but if you could give me a small cup of coffee and a cigarette you would place me under many obligations.

Pullman porter—You will please give me your ticket before retiring, sir. Farmer Oatcake (returning from New York; his first trip on a sleeper)—Give ye my ticket afore retirin', eh! Not much, sir! I've heerd enough about you fellers. Here, ye can have what money I have left, but I'm hanged if I'll give up my only means of gettin' home!

Tailor—"To tell the truth Mr. Sprigglett, this piece will hardly be suitable for a bathing costume, for it is sure to shrink after getting wet." Sprigglett—"Oh, I nevah go near the nawsty, horrid wattah, deah boy. Just sit wound on the sand and entertain the deah ladies, don't ye know. Just give something strong and something that the sun doesn't fade."

A minister was questioning his Sunday school about the story of Eutychus, the young man who, while listening to the preaching of the Apostle Paul, fell asleep, and, falling down, was taken up dead. "What," he said, "do we learn from this solemn event?" Then the reply from a little girl came pat and prompt: "Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."

According to an English authority the language of the parasol is: Indifference handle resting on the shoulder; "I dare every danger for you," high above the head; "I would lean on your arm," dropping it to the right; "I brave everything for you," shut; "I love you," carried in the arms; "I could beat you," held by the point; "I despise you," held like a cane; "I hate you," beating the toes.

"Ethel," said a Hamilton mother to her daughter as the fair young girl sat down at a late breakfast in her morning gown, "did George leave any package for me last evening?" Ethel blushed and said falteringly: "Why, no, mamma! What made you ask?" "Oh, nothing; only I heard him say at the door as he said good-bye 'Now, here is one more for your mother,' and I didn't know but it was that pattern for lace lambrequins that his mother had promised me." Ethel said nothing.

A Canadian-Australian Cable.

The Government of Queensland, one of the most enterprising as well as prosperous of the Australian colonies—or provinces, as Canadians would call the different political sections of what ought to be a great federation—has decided in favor of assisting in realizing the project of a Canadian Pacific cable to join Australia, Canada and Great Britain with one direct telegraphic system. The recent suspension of cable communication with the outer world in consequence of a break in the one cable has convinced Australia of the necessity of a second cable. When the cable ceased working the Australian Government acted upon the theory that such an event was the beginning of war between England and some power which had begun operations by cutting the English cable, so they mobilized the fleet and manned their forts just as if war threatened, although, of course, they really did not apprehend war. The chance of a grand review and a trial of their system was, however, too good a one to be lost.

The amount of Dominion notes in circulation is $18,297,913, and the excess of specie and guaranteed and unguaranteed debentures is $3,814,910.

—Prince Bismarck is only allowed two dishes at his dinner by order of his doctor, and has had to give up drinking wine almost entirely.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

European Peace Threatened by France and Germany—The English Harvest.

It is tolerably clear now that the English harvest will yield less than 55,000,000 bushels. Rain fell heavily again nearly the whole week. European crops are 15 per cent. under the average, but India, Australia, and Africa give a good surplus. Prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents a bushel. The market closes quiet.

An important London daily is publishing, under the heading of "England in Danger," extravagant exaggerations about England's defenceless condition. This newspaper would have one to believe that any country, even Liberia, might whip England with a little determination, and the Chinese may perhaps be silly enough to share the views of the newspaper in question.

It becomes more and more evident that if war comes France is determined it shall not be her fault. Premier Godlet's reply to the last insulting note on the Massowah difficulty sent by Premier Crispi of Italy is most temperate and patient, so much so that Italy cannot continue in her provocative course without alienating the sympathies of all the independent powers in Europe. The belief which is gaining ground that Bismarck warned Crispi that he could not rely on the support of the tripple alliance if he provoked France without cause strengthens the hope of peace aroused by France's moderation.

The real danger to European peace seems to be in the constant endeavor of Germany's young, ambitious and incapable Emperor to get himself and his country into trouble. Should Bismarck's restraining influence be removed, it seems certain that the new ruler would soon find a pretext to satisfy his greatest craving, the sight of his toy, the army, manoeuvering and firing off its guns in bloody earnest. After irritating France with its gratuitous brag about 46,000,000 Germans lying dead on the battlefield, before giving up a foot of conquered territory, he has allowed his mouth to endanger the peaceful understanding of his country with England.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

"HO FOR SLUMBERLAND."

A little song for bedtime,
When, robed in gowns of white,
All sleepy little children
Set sail across the night
For that pleasant, pleasant country
Where the pretty dream-flowers blow,
Twixt the sunset and the sunrise,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

When the little ones at sunset
And heavy eyelids droop down
To pale blue eyes and black eyes,
Grey eyes and eyes of brown,
A thousand boats for Dreamland
Are waiting in a row,
And the ferrymen are calling,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

Then the sleepy little children
Fill the boats along the shore,
And go sailing off to Dreamland;
And the dipping of the oar
In the Sea of Sleep makes music
That the children only know
When they answer to the boatmen's
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

Oh! take a kiss, my darlings,
Ere you sail away from me
In the boat of dreams that's waiting;
To bear you o'er the sea;
Take a kiss and give one,
And then away you go
A-sailing into Dreamland,
"For the Slumber Islands, ho!"

Abel John Allen, alias "Sailor Jack," who was hanged at Monticello, N. Y., the other day, sang and prayed on the gallows, placed the noose about his neck, and then said, "Let her go Gallagher." The ruling passion is strong in death.

A campaign torch is being made with an air tube up the handle. By blowing in the tube the flame can be made to leap up about two feet for an instant. The effect of 1,000 such sparks of fire at once will be striking, perhaps the burning of a city.

A wonderful landscape which is on exhibition in Paris has been executed in European and foreign insects. The desired tones for the foreground are supplied by 450,000 coleopters, and 4,000 varieties of other insects make the rest of the picture.

Chas. Dudley Warner tells of the fertility of southern California, that the melon vines grow so fast that the melons are bumped along over the ground and get bruised, and if you want to pick one you have to get on horseback to catch up with it.

It is alleged that recently in Nagpore, India, a boy of 10 was offered as a sacrifice to the gods, in accordance with a superstition that human sacrifice caused a beautiful harvest. The head was servered from the body and offered to a goddess, while the body was tendered to a god.

When you talk about woman's constancy, says The Detroit Free Press, don't quote figures, because figures prove that two wives elope to one husband and that three widows remarry to one widower. Seven-tenths of the broken marriage engagements are broken by the female side.

Dr. Edson, of the New York Health Department, says it requires a peculiar condition of climate, such as we never have at the North, to make yellow fever contagious. There must be a long continued period of hot weather and bad water for the disease to gain a foothold.

While James Martin, a wealthy farmer of McLuney, Perry county, Ohio, and his son John were harvesting, their machine got out of order, and both men crawled under it to fix it. While in this position their horses became frightened and ran away, drawing the machine over them and almost decapitating them.

"I have a theory," said a Pittsburg man, "which is not founded on anything that I ever read or anything that I ever heard anybody say. I believe that people of small stature are far better natured than those of average size. Did you ever see a small man who wasn't good-natured and inclined to take a rosy view of life? Did you ever know a little woman who wasn't jolly and full of fun?"

The White Caps.

The State authorities of Indiana have at last been stirred up sufficiently to induce them to commence an investigation into the series of outrages perpetrated by an illegal association known as the White Caps. Hitherto these desperadoes have exercised a species of tyranny in certain parts of the State worse than the boycott in Ireland. Persons who have offended members of the organization were wh

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

The Agricultural Society of Argenteuil received a severe blow at the hands of the County Council at its last meeting. At the annual dinner of the society and again at the election of its officers, we expressed the opinion that the only way to have permanent buildings was to sink self and resolve to act as the best interests of the society dictated. In these columns, we suggested that the members of the society should decide to abide by the decision of the majority. We solemnly affirm if St. Andrews had been choosen at that meeting as fairly and as unanimously as the present site was chosen, a more ardent supporter of permanent buildings in St. Andrews than this paper could not be found. The County council cannot choose the site, it is the society's privilege to do that, but the council must sanction the choice, and unless they have some good reason for not doing so, they must plead guilty to the charge of obstructing the progress of the Society. Have they given any reason, whatsoever? The only reason was given by Mr. McKay, that an amicable settlement might be arrived at. No such settlement can be made, as twenty voted for, to one against the Cruise site, and not even the persuasive eloquence of the county attorney can change the opinion of such a large majority. We have nothing to say against the members of the Agricultural Society in St. Andrews as a whole, because the large majority are in favor of abiding by the decision of the public meeting. But with the few obstructionists, we have no sympathy. The vote was taken fairly and was representative of the wishes of the Society, the proceedings are perfectly legal, we say so on good authority, and the sooner the Society gets rid of the few oppositionists it possesses, the faster it will progress. So much for the St. Andrews faction. It has been said, and how truly we know not, that some wire pulling has been going on in Lachute; that interested parties in the East and Centre Wards secured the ears of the County council ors and endeavored to stave off the question hoping thereby to change the present site to another in Lachute, more favorable to their own particular interests. We have no personal knowledge that such is the case. It was asserted, however, at the council and the name of the director of the Society was given as having expressed his desire to have the matter postponed. If so, we hare the same words of condemnation for the Lachute faction as for that of St Andrews. It is impossible for the council to change the site chosen, they must either confirm or annul the proceedings already taken, and before the site can be changed another public meeting must be called, another vote taken and again submitted to the county council. We misjudge the feelings of the majority of the members at being interfered with by those, who should have aided them, if they vote again for permanent buildings in Lachute, at any place other than the one chosen. Consequently, the result of the action of the Lachute faction, is to prevent the buildings being erected at all. The council should have listened to the voice of the society as expressed in their vote on the site chosen, and not listened to the voice of and individual either in St. Andrews or Lachute, who has some private interests to advance.

We thank our friend *L'Interprete* for the very flattering notice in its last issue.

We welcome among our exchange the Ormstown *Record* which appeared for the first time on Thursday of Last week. It is well printed and comes out as an independent local paper. As such it should and no doubt will succeed.

It is not in order for us to show what the town's debt is not. The *Independent* says it is $26,800. We deny the statement. It is his duty to produce proof for his bald assertion. Upon investigation it will be found to be under a third of the above amount. However, we are anxious for the details upon which the *Independent* bases his calculations.

We had the pleasure of listening to the drill given at the musical convention conducted by Prof. Beal on Tuesday evening last and enjoyed a rich treat. Prof. Beal seeks to improve church singing in what generally speaking, it is far deficient, viz., Articulation and emphasis. The old tunes sung under his direction seemed to contain a depth of melody and meaning which had never been noticed before. A public concert will be given to-night in Victoria Hall by the members of the convention, and as many good singers will take part no lover of music should stay away.

In Memoriam.

In memoriam of Margaret Kennedy, who died in the home of her son, Rev. David Kennedy, at Birr, near London, Ont., on the night of Friday, August 3rd, 1888. The deceased was born in the Highlands of Scotland about 1805 or 6. Her father, the late Donald McMartin, emigrated to Canada shortly after and settled in the Township of Chatham, Lower Canada, now Quebec, near what is now called Dalesville. The family were all exemplary members of the Baptist persuasion. The subject of this notice was a very diligent student of the Bible in her youth, and would often go miles to visit ministers of religion of any persuasion to get information on difficult and obscure passages of Holy writ; was a lover and a regular attendant on the worship of the sanctuary for years in a private dwelling, then in the school house at Dalesville. She would often criticise the homely preachers of those days. There was no settled qualified minister then, and indeed there was plenty of room and work for the critic. I heard one of the elders of them in his discourse say "that sin was stronger than grace, yea strong er than the gates of Heaven" and on hearing that this statement was questioned, repeated it still stronger the next Sabbath. I suppose he had allusion to those who kept out their first estate, but did not stop to state that these were not subjects of grace. About the year 1828 she was united in marriage to the late James Kennedy, father of George, James and David Kennedy, ministers of the Methodist church. She remained in the Baptist communion for a few years, but seeing the right endangerment of their class connection, she severed her connection with them and united herself with the then Wesleyan Methodists, in which communion she remained and died. About the year 1850 the family moved West and settled in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk, where some years ago the head of the family died at a good old age, and was buried at Lynedock, to which place the mortal remains of the departed old lady with request were taken by her loving son, with other friends and relatives by side with the dust of her late husband with several honors, in presence of old neighbors and acquaintances whose kind sympathies the surviving share. She was a loving mother, a kind neighbor, and a loving Mother, whose children call her blessed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DISTRICT NEWS.

HARRINGTON.

Considerable mischief has been done by timber and logs to the Rouge Bridge. It is a pity something could not be done to make lumberers attend to their logs when passing under bridges.

The frost has killed everying here.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. Cummings, lock master has been erecting a chain fence around his property which makes quite an improvement in its appearance.

A picnic was held on Thursday of last week under the auspices of the Methodist church Sunday school in Profits grove, Calumet.

Rev. Alex Grant secretary of Home Mission Board of the Baptist church preached in the Baptist Church on Tuesday of last week. This is the first visit of the Secretary to this new church. Steps were taken to secure a permanent pastor.

Rev. Mr. Sutton and family spent a few days last week with Warden Pridham.

Miss Dodd left for Dorval last week.

Miss Cameron of Pointe au Chene is teaching at Crook's school.

S. Murray is opening a carriage and Blacksmith shop opposite Wm. Wall's store.

Miss Armstrong of Hill Head has been engaged to teach Doyle's schools.

Mrs. Ed. Wade and Mrs. T. Driscoll have been on a visit to their friends here.

A picnic was held on Monday last in John Stewart's grove, under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools, there was a large attendance. Speeches were delivered by Rev. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Frith. The chair was occupied by Mr. McPace.

EDINA.

On June 15th Bellevily afternoon, the pupils of Edina school, assembled in the little church of that place, together with some of the parents and friends, after undergoing a short examination in Religious Instruction, they recited, read, and took part in several good dialogues, interspersed with the singing of several sacred pieces, after which, Rev. Mr. Sanders, (Rural Dean) gave the young people, a very instructive address. At the close, the pupils received small candy bags.

The teacher Miss J. Patterson, was the recipient of several nice presents, both ornamantal and useful.

The following are the names of the several pupils, who received the highest number of marks.

IV GRADE.

Katie Howe, 2618; John Dixon, 1820; Sarah Calder, 1534; Richard Burke, 1475; Lizzie Calder, 1438, Joseph Burke, 1355, James Calder, 1055.

III GRADE.

Louisa McNaughton, 1383; Charles Howe 779; Lizzie Kennedy, 675; Lizzie Tomalty 593; Henry Burke, 530; Robert Moore, 499.

II GRADE.

Emma Dixon, 1st.

2ND PART OF FIRST BOOK.

Maggie Tomalty, 1st.

1ST. PARE.

George Tomalty, 1st. School was reopened September 10th.

Meetings by the Rev. Mr. Howitt are to be recommenced this evening in the church of this place. Mr. McDowell of Lachute is expected to assist.

A sun flower grown by Mr. John Burke measured 27 inches in circumference and 14 in diameter.

Mr. Joseph Tomalty has also the same plants which we did not measure, but we think are as large those as of Mr. Burke's, with the exception of the one we measured.

BROWNSBURG.

A serious accident occured to D. D. McGibbon on Thursday afternoon. He, with three other men were lowering timbers, in which to repose the waterwheel of the grist mill, the framework slipped on his ankle, dislocating and fracturing it in four places. He was immediately extricated and carried to the house. The poor fellow suffered excruciatingly until the arrival of Drs. T. & W. Christie. They relieved him by chloroform during the operation of setting the limb. Fortunately the flesh was not broken or amputation would have resulted. He is reported doing as well as expected.

Nelson and George Howard left on Tuesday of last week to attend school in Berthier, Capt. Howard accompanied them.

The new bridge over the West River is almost complete. The contractors are busy painting it.

Wm. McOuat Jr. is erecting a mansard roof on his shed, which, when finished, will make a great improvement on the appearance of his block.

R. T. McArthur has put a handsome fence on the front of his premises, and has cleared away all superfluous trees and brushwood giving the corner a civilized aspect as it used to appear years ago

Mr. D. McOuat has added a new kitchen to his residence, roofed with tin, which will be a great convenience.

Enormous destruction has been done to the tomato, cucumber and melon vines by the recent frost. Farmers are also mourning the damage to their fodder corn.

Grain tho' now nearly all harvested, suffered greatly from the prolonged and excessive rain-fall.

NORTH RIVER SETTLEMENT.

The largest and most successful pic-nic ever held in this settlement took place on Thursday last in connection with the Union Sunday School, in the grove on the Armstrong farm at present owned by Mr. Geo. Bradford. About one hundred and fifty were present including Rev. Mr. Mackie, Mr. McPhail and several other invited friends from Lachute. An ample field adjoining the grove gave plenty of room for the games and races which were indulged in freely. Of these Croquet Quoits, Tug of War, 100 yds races and Sleeped races were the chief. About 4 o'clock the Superintendent called all to the grove, where the tables were richly laden with the usual pic-nic dainties. To these ample justice was done by all, and when tea was over all joined heartily in singing "Stand up Stand up for Jesus." The sports were then continued until about seven o'clock, when the crowd gradually dispersed all being well satisfied with the afternoon's proceedings.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Our tourists are all home from the summer resorts. Miss Blanche de Montigny recently returned from a three months trip through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the good of her health which is now improved. Mr. P. X. Mathieu, his wife and his neice Miss Henriette Boileau have also returned from St. Leon Springs where they spent a month of vacation.

Dr. Fortier's son recently arrived from Paris where he passed three years in studying harmony and composition of music, is now installed in Montreal as a professor.

ST. ANDREWS

The Annual Matches of the Argenteuil Rifle Association will take place here on Wednesday and Thursday 19th and 20th inst. A large number of valuable prizes will be given. All are invited to attend.

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 excellent 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

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the County Council was held on Wednesday last in the old Court House. There were present, Warden Pridham, Mayors Dunbar, Brown, Seale, Kelly, Strong, Simpson, Jekill, Paquette, Chambers, Mayors Cooke, Arundel; Milway, Harrington; were absent. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The first question was the account of St. Andrews for breaking winter road, amounting to $18, left over from last meeting. The opinion of the attorney was that the county was liable. On motion the amount was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mayor Brown, seconded by Mayor Dunbar, that the council petition the Quebec Legislature through our member, to alter the Municipal Code in order to make the municipalities responsible for the breaking of winter roads on the Ottawa River.

Petitions from Wm. Thornton, Wm. Davidson and Robert Morrison were received for an appointment as caretaker of the new Court House.

Moved by Mayor Jekill, seconded by Mayor Dunbar, that Mr. Thornton be appointed without salary, but that he have the use of part of the building to live in.

Mr. Campbell offered to supply the new court house with blinds for $67.17.

Mr. McKimmie offered to supply blinds for $50.00.

Mayor Jekill—"We never had a blind here and we can do without them."

The council decided not to buy blinds.

A communication was presented from the Agricultural Society asking the ratification of the choice made by the society, of a site on which to hold their annual exhibitions.

Moved by Mayor Jekill, seconded by Mayor Simpson, that the matter be laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Bampton on behalf of the society, said it was doubtful whether the council could take cognizance of this question at any other meeting than the one immediately after the public meeting of the society.

Mayor Jekill thought it might be laid over.

Mr. McKay said that the people of St. Andrews think they have a right to the buildings there, because, they were the founders of the society and the largest exhibitors. He repeated the old story of new members being allowed to vote, and that St. Andrews had not been treated fairly. They had made a more generous offer than Lachute. The people of St. Andrews were so indignant that they were about forming a new society, and he presented a list of over one hundred names as members of the new society protesting against the action of the meeting. If the matter was postponed an amicable settlement might result therefrom.

Mr. Morrison, President of the society, said that they had gone to considerable trouble and expense to procure permanent buildings. All that had been done was fairly done, and it was the wish of the overwhelming majority of the members of the society that the present site had been selected. It would be a great injury to the society if the council refused to sanction the site, and if put off until next meeting might break up the whole scheme. They could never come to any other settlement than to place the buildings where the majority of the society wished them.

Mr. Martin, Vice President, said that the people of St. Andrews had been treated fairly. He as their representative on the board of directors had called a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining their views and he could get no definite answer. He had letters in his pocket from members in St. Andrews approving of a permanent site being chosen by the voice of the people. That was done and he believed it was in the interests of the society for the members to abide by that decision. As to the names on the paper presented by Mr. McKay, a large number had never belonged to any society and would never belong to a society again after this year. He earnestly desired the council not to baulk the progress of the society.

Mayor Dunbar moved in amendment and seconded by Mayor Seale, that the petition be accepted and a By-law passed in accordance with the request of the society.

Mr. McKay here strongly condemned the action of Mr. Martin, because he would not work for St. Andrews, forgetting that it is the duty of the directors to work for the good of the society first and their own individual good afterwards. Mr. Martin has acted the part of a true man in this question, and all the odium thrown upon him by Mr. McKay rolls off like the water from the proverbial duck's back.

Mr. Centre asked what more information the council wanted. They could get no more next meeting, they knew all now and every body knew it was just a scheme to destroy the whole thing. There was not a dollar of money on the new list and did not amount to anything.

Mayor Cushing said he had signed Mr. McKay's list with the understanding that he could belong to both societies and not as a protest against the present site, because he was in favor of it.

The amendment being put was lost on the following division:—

Yeas—Mayors Dunbar, Seale and Cushing.

Nays—Mayors Jekill, Simpson, Chambers, Strong, Paquette, Brown and Kelly.

Mr. Wm. Pollock, (*Swamp Angel*) of Morin, asked to be exempted from certain work on a monte road. The request was refused.

Dr. Smith appeared on behalf of the 11th Batt. Argenteuil Rangers, asking for a grant in aid of the helmet fund.

Mayors Jekill and Chambers spoke in favor of the grant.

Mayor Strong thought that if the Government could not furnish the battalion with uniform, they ought to do without.

Mayor Jekill moved, seconded by Mayor Chambers, that the sum of $200 be granted.

Col. Cushing said that the cost of the helmets was about $700. The officers are personally responsible for the payment of the ballance still due, viz. $300. As yet the county has done nothing to aid the volunteers.

Mayor Brown strongly opposed the grant.

The motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Jekill, Chambers and Cushing.

Nays—Seale, Kelly, Brown and Strong.

A letter was received from Mr. Bell stating that the Court House had been completed in a satisfactory manner, and was a credit both to the contractor and county. Extras to the amount of $303.75 were ordered to be paid, making a total cost of $12,105.75. The building was received and the amount voted to pay the contractor.

The following amounts are due:

Mr. Lafleur,	$2,100.00
Bank,	1,700.00
Furniture and Grounds	600.00
Mr. Dunbar,	300.00
Mr. Bell,	50.00
Total	$ 4,050.00

The council then adjourned to meet in the new Court House in December.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

PRESENT.—Col. Simpson and T. Barron, Justices of the peace.

STACKHOUSE *vs* BURNS.—This was an action taken against young Burns, the newsboy, by Arthur Stackhouse another boy, who declared that Burns had assaulted and struck him on the street opposite the Post Office.

Charles Meikle, being sworn said that he was standing on the Post Office steps. The two boys with some others were at Creswell's flour store. They were scolding each other. He went into the Post Office and came out again shortly afterwards. When he came out they were fighting. Did not see the commencement. Stackhouse was walking homewards and Burns followed him. When I first saw the boys three of them were on the steps of Creswell's flour store, while Stackhouse was on the plankwalk. When next I saw them Burns was striking Stackhouse on the sidewalk.

J. Brown, corroborated the above evidence. When he saw the boys first young Burns was striking Stackhouse. Did not see Stackhouse strike Burns.

John Creswell being asked if he understood the nature of an oath, said he did not, it being explained to him and being sworn he said he was standing on the steps of Creswell's flour store with his brother and young Burns, when young Stackhouse passed and said something, but did not know what it was Some talk occurred between the two boys when Burns said he would go half way, Stackhouse said he would not stir. Burns followed him up the street. The witness then went into the flour store and when he came out saw Burns give young Stackhouse a push but did not strike him. Some of the boys called Stackhouse a coward, dont think it was Burns.

This concluded the evidence and the court considering the charge had not been proved, dismissed the case.

The next case was the out come of the one already mentioned, Dr. Stackhouse stated that when his boy came in and told him that Burns had beaten him, he went out and took Burns by the collar saying "come along to your father, I am not going to hurt you." The boy hung back but he brought him to his father. His father swore at him, shook his fist in his face and caught him by the throat. He therefore preferred a charge of assault against him.

Mr. Lavigne swore that he saw Dr. Stackhouse bring the boy to his father. He had him by the collar of his coat and the boy was holding back. The doctor was not shaking him, Burns shook his fist in Stackhouse's face.

Mr. Boyer gave similiar evidence.

Mr. McLaughlin saw Burns catch Stackhouse by the throat or in front of the coat Dr. Stackhouse said to him "Mr. Burns I have brought your boy to be chastised for beating mine." He was not abusing the Burns boy.

The defendant was condemned to a fine of $2 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for a year.

Consumptive Tendencies

are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet, unventilated rooms, etc., keep the blood pure and the circulation perfect by means of Burdock Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, which is simply scrofula of the lungs.

A by-law to establish a free library was carried at Clinton by a majority of sixteen

Prompt Results.

"I was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo H. Peacock, Stroud, Ont

A famine is feared in Egypt. All hope of a further rise of the Nile has been abandoned.

An Old Favorite

that has been popular with the people for 30 years is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children or adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery.

The corner stone of the new Orilla Presbyterian church was laid Tuesday.

From Manitoba.

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

St Catherines bakers have raised the price of bread from 10 to 12 cents.

A Dozen Years.

"Dear Sirs,—For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver complaint and was so weak I could not leave my bed for eight months, and had little hope of ever being cured. Three years ago I tried burdock Blood Bitters, and am thankful to say now I enjoy good health, and I advise all who are afflicted to try B.B.B." Mrs. Hartett, Hobbs, Muir Avenue, Brocton, Ont.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors,

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday, the 25th day of September next*, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday, the 11th of September next*, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks etc., at locks station Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops, Canal Works, and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $1,000

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.5in.

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.

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.

READY-MADE
CLOTHING

In stock and to arrive will be sold much lower than usually sold in Lachute.

Men's suits, good patterns, cheap overcoats to arrive in good time for fall and winter cheap.

Top shirts, good patterns, very low.

UNDER-CLOTHING CHEAP.

A new lot of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter use to arrive, will be sold lower than ever.

Butter, Eggs and all merchantable produce taken in exchange for all goods at top prices.

Tweeds offered cheap to clean out stock.

Call and see these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

R BANFORD.

FOR SALE

A HORSE, DOG CART AND HARNESS. Said dog cart new last summer. Harness made to order. Said outfit formerly the property of G. W. Burch, of Lachute. To be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. For further particulars address to JOHN CARUSS, Brownsburg, or Fraser Bros. Lachute.

Lachute Bakery!

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this opportunity of thanking the public of Lachute and district, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the eleven years that he has been in business, and to assure them that he is still prepared to furnish them with the Old Reliable Household Loaf @ 10 cents per loaf. Also all sorts of

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.

We flatter ourselves that our bread is not to be surpassed and is always of a uniform first-class quality.

At our establishments will also be found a choice assortment of Cake always fresh, and superior in quality.—Ice Cream (pure) and the largest assortment of choice candies. Fruits in the season, Nuts, Dates &c.

THE PLACE To Get a Good CRACKER

A few barrels of Boston crackers just in fresh and sweet.

J. HOPE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Market Square, Lachute.
Also, Branch at West End, Lachute Mills.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $5,000 must accompany the tender for the canals and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be indorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.8in

BARGAINS!!

MILLINERY GOODS of every kind will be sold at cost from now until September 5th, by the Misses Fulton. The stock consists of a choice selection of Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Plush, and in fact everything which goes to make a first-class Millinery Establishment. Persons contemplating purchases in this line should make an early call.

While thanking customers for their patronage in the past, the Misses Fulton who contemplate leaving Lachute at an early date, respectfully request an early settlement of all claims due them. Do not fail to call on the Misses Fulton.

Lachute, Aug. 29th, 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., 1888.

TENDERS FOR PARSONAGE.

Tenders are required for the finishing of a Parsonage at Lakefield P. Q. as follows Clapboarding, Lathing, Plastering, putting in doors and window. Size of main building 31 x 35 size of extention kitchen 14 x 16.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the WATCHMAN office Lachute or at the store of Thos. Copland Esq. in Lakefield. Tenders to be received up to 12th of Sept. 1888.

Lakefield Sept. 4th 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, 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

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. McARTHUR & Co.
38 tf.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $,000, 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)
PROPRIETOR.
43-3

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST,
Manager

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 21st 1888 tf.

FOR SALE.

MY FARM SITUATED ON THE LIMITS of Lachute Town containing about 82 acres of splendid farm land and hardwood bush, a good brick dwelling and new outbuildings and well supplied with water. Parties wanting a good farm and at a low figure will do well to see me.

MRS. G. DOUGLASS.
Bethany, Aug. 17th, 1888. 51.3m

Central Canada's
—GREAT ANNUAL—
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
Exhibition!
—AT—
OTTAWA
Sept'r 24 to 29.

For PRIZE LISTS and other particulars, address R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Secretary, Ottawa.

CHAS. MAGEE,
President.

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT: OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
COLIC AND CRAMPS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

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

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, Aug. 27, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

G. L. MOIR,
F. Secretary.
43 1y

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, Sept. 14th 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

L. C. VALLEE,
Contractor, Builder & Architect
Bethany Road, Lachute.
Buildings erected on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms.
Jobbing of all kinds neatly executed. 52-1y

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. 7-1yF

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.—

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.

ROLLED
OATS
FOR SALE
—AT—
LACHUTE
Flour Mills.
—
P. CAMPBELL

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Bleached Damask Cloths
Bleached Damask Cloths
Bleached Damask Cloths
Bleached Damask Cloths
Bleached Damask Cloths

Cream Damask Cloths
Cream Damask Cloths
Cream Damask Cloths
Cream Damask Cloths
Cream Damask Cloths

Just received and put in stock, an extra fine assortment of Bleached and Cream Damask, Table Cloths with Doylies and Napking to match.

S. CARSLEY.

Bleached Table Damask
Bleached Table Damask
Bleached Table Damask
Bleached Table Damask
Bleached Table Damask

Loom Table Damask
Loom Table Damask
Loom Table Damask
Loom Table Damask
Loom Taole Damask

Three Cases of the above goods just received, containing all widths and qualities; prices from 22c yd. Also, a Special Lot of 10-4 Double Damask extra good value.

S. CARSLEY.

New Huckaback Towels
New Huckaback Towels
New Huckaback Towels
New Huckaback Towels
New Huckaback Towels

New Damask Towels
New Damask Towels
New Damask Towels
New Damask Towels
New Damask Towels

We have now received for Fall trade the finest and best assorted stock of Towels ever shown.

Linen Huckback Towels from 6c each.

S. CARSLEY.

Barnsley Roller Towellings
Barnsley Roller Towellings
Barnsley Roller Towellings
Barnsley Roller Towellings
Barnsley Roller Towellings
Barnsley Roller Towellings

Scotch Roller Towellings
Scotch Roller Towellings
Scotch Roller Towellings
Scotch Roller Towellings
Scotch Roller Towellings

In the above lines our stock is well assorted, containing all the different makes and widths. Special attention called to the Scotch Huckback Roller, in 18, 20 and 22 inch.

S. CARSLEY

An ancient rusic at the village post-office was sending off a letter.

"Postmaster—"Too heavy, must put another stamp on."

Ancient Rustic—"Yaas, sir; but wouldna that make it aw th' 'evier?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Window Shades
Window Shades

Lancaster Shade Cloth
Lancaster Shade Cloth

Plain And Figured
Plain And Figured

Spring Shade Rollers
Spring Shade Rollers

Shade Pulls
Shade Pulls

For the fall trade the assortment of Shades and Trimmings is exceptional large and well selected, with prices 25 p. c. to 50 p. c. lower than usual.

S. CARSLEY.

Chenille Table Covers
Chenille Table Covers

Cloth Table Covers
Cloth Table Covers

Raw Silk Table Covers
Raw Silk Table Covers

Tapestry Table Cover
Tapestry Table Cover

A splendid assortment of Table and Piano Covers is now shown for the Fall Trade, prices lower than the lowest.

S. CARSLEY.

Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread

Use the best thread and take no other; Clapperton's takes the lead of any other make.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Bleached Damask Cloth—S. Carsley.
Dressmaking—Miss Williamson.
Fruit Plants—R. Hamilton.
Festival
House to Let.—W. J. Simpson.
To Let—John Stewart
Auction Sale.

DENTISTRY.

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

Rev. Mr. Higgins and Mr. Frith are holding evangelistic services in Warwick's School House, Mount Maple.

Concert to-night in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m. Admission 25cts, Children 15cts.

We call attention to the unreserved sale of farm stock and implements at the residence of Mrs D. Loynachan, Jerusalem.

The following gentlemen left on Tuesday last to visit the Kingston Exhibition. Messrs John Hay, T. Nichol, Jas. Henderson and David McFarlane.

The following students leave this week to commence a course of Arts in McGill University, Montreal; D. Roger, R. Barron, E. D. Aylen, J. Page.

The valuators commenced work on Monday last at the furthest extremity of the West Ward. What will the increase in population be?

Some repairs have been made to Foundry street at its junction with the west end of Main, not before it was disgraceful however.

Mr. I. C. Vallee has received the contract of finishing the new building bought from Mr. Stuart by Mr. Rolerigue. The small building near the station is to be raised 2 feet and connected with the station platform by a swinging bridge. It will be used for a simple room.

Messrs Patenaude & Todd have purchased in Huntingdon a fine thorbugh bred Clydesdale stallion about 15 months old, weighing over 1300 lbs.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will visit the following places accompanied by Rural Dean Sanders.

Friday afternoon,	St. Andrews
Saturday 10 a. m.	Lachute
" 4 p. m.	Lakefield
Sunday a m	Mille Isles
Monday a. m	Morin
Sept. 10th	Papineauville

Grenville and Calumet appointments cancelled.

On Friday 21st Sept., next the annual scholastique conference for the county of Argenteuil will be held in Lachute Academy commencing at 2 p. m Rev. E I Rexford will be present and represent the Educational Department in matters of School Law, Decipline, and many others matters of interest to those concerned with educational affairs. To those who have difficulties to present an opportunity will be given to ask questions or otherwise lay their case before the conductor of the conference, Rev. Mr. Rexford, who is always willing and prepared to answer and explain all such matters as concern schools and their working. All Teachers, Trustees, Commissioners and other school officials ought to make it a point to be present and they will decidedly be benefited and pleased as a result of their attendance.

J. W McOUAT,
Convener.

Lachute, 12th Sept., 1888.

PERSONAL.

J. Owens Esq. of Stonefield was in town Wednesday.

Miss Effie Tucker of Montreal spent a few days with her friends here.

Mrs. Crawford of Coleville Cal. is visiting her father Mr. W. Mitchell of this place.

Mr. and Mrs Thos. Wilson, Messrs G. W. Burch and T. Moir left Lachute on Monday last to attend the Huntingdon Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross returned to Ottawa Monday last.

Dr Thos Meikle, formerly of St. Andrews, is in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Patterson of Troy N. Y. are visiting their friends here.

EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday and Friday the 4th and 5th of October in St. Andrews.

PRESENTATION.

On Saturday evening last a number of friends and admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Holland presented them with the following address.

TO MR AND MRS. HOLLAND,

Its a fact Sir, that we the members of the I. B. C. have much pleasure in presenting you with this silver pitcher as a small token of the esteem and all round good will in which you are held by us, and hope that you will honor us with its acceptance, and we will ever

"LET ER ROLL"

and remain your well wishers.

Signed.

J. C. Copping, known as "Sh. Prim." "Its a fact Sir."
Geo. M. Scott, " " "Fred Gutterslipe."
W. F. McLaren, " " "Ed. Spoons."
C. F. Wells, " " "Ed. Spoons."

Besides the above there were present Mr. and Mrs. Trigge, Mr. and Mrs. Allan and the Misses Allan. The latter intend leaving shortly. Mr. Holland made a suitable reply thanking his friends for their kindness.

BIRTH

STRONG.—At Cambria, on Sunday, Sept. 2nd 1888 the wife of Mathew J. Strong, of a son.

MARRIED.

GARRETSEE—CRESWELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Fairview, Lachute, Que, on the 4th September, 1888, by the Rev. Wm. Porlong, William H. Garretsee, of Consecon, Ont., to Isabella Hastings, eldest daughter of Robt. Creswell, Esq.

At Jacksonville, Fla., forty-eight new cases of yellow fever and eleven deaths were reported Tuesday.

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

On Sunday the Kingston police stopped the sale of fruit, which takes place on the wharf every Sunday morning.

A number of prominent Scotchmen at Peterboro' met on Saturday evening and formed a Burns' club.

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

Goderich is contemplating the introduction of electric light.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

At Belle St. Paul, Murray Bay and most all the places down the north shore crops of oats, barley, rye and tobacco are ruined by frost.

A despondent painter of Montreal named J. S. Carlody aged 45 cut his throat and died.

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. Stovall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

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

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

Cured By Using

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

HARDY FRUIT TREES

Mr. R. Hamilton Grenville Que. offers for sale a few well grown APPLE PLUM and PEAR trees of well proved hardy sorts.

Order early as only a limited number can be furnished.

Lists will be mailed to all applicants.

DRESSMAKING

By the 1st of October a lady from Montreal will be prepared to give prompt attention to all orders in fashionable dressmaking also all kinds of plain sewing at Miss WILLIAMSON'S opposite the Post Office, Grenville.

—FOR SALE—

BY AUCTION

—ON—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1888,

—AT THE RESIDENCE OF—

T. FRASER,

Between 40 and 50 acres of good land, both Clay and Sandy loam, with about 15 acres of small wood, situated at the West end of his property and about 1½ miles from the

TOWN OF LACHUTE

ON THE BETHANY ROAD.

This property is conveniently situated to the C. P. R. Station, and would be suitable for vegetable garden. A good well affords an ample supply of pure water. There will be sold also 20 cords of hardwood for stove, one team of working horses and a set of Alaska improved milk pans.

Sale to Commence at 2 P. M.

TERMS:—The terms, which are easy, will be made known on day of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer

TO LET.

TO LET those two large rooms, situated over the store of John Stewart, Main Street East and suitable for an office or millinery shop.

Apply at once to
JOHN STEWART,
Lachute.

AUCTION SALE

At the residence of the Late MRS. DONALD LOYNACHAN, Jerusalem, on

The following articles will be sold by public auction:—

Tuesday October 9th at 2 p. m.

4 milch cows, 1 yearling bull, 1 yearling heifer, 1 mare, 1 spring pig, 1 Dorcas, 1 fanning mill, 1 pair bob-sleds, 1 pair harrows, 1 plow, spring cart, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harnes, 1 pair grubbers, 1 sleigh, 1 double stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove, 1 table, 1 churn, milk pans, and pails, hay grain, straw, wood, potatoes, 1 box grass seed.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

Other things will be sold not mentioned. The farm will be offered for sale the same day.

Terms:—All sums under $5.00 cash, over $5.00 ten months credit with approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

2-lin.

FANCY GOODS!

Having leased from Mr. Fish the store on the North side of Olivet Hall, I now have a complete stock of FANCY GOODS consisting in part of

Arascene, Riboscene, Filoscelle,
Rope Silk, Pongee Silk, Satins,
Plush, Felt, Ribbons, Pompons etc

I am also prepared to do Art Needle Work, Stamping, Designing, Painting, Dress-making, etc., etc.

M. A. CERVAN.

Lachute, 29th June, 1888. 44-tf

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.

Dont Read This!

Everything upside down last month, no business doing.
Everything right side up now.
A Full Assortment of

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS,

Just arriving.
Call on the old reliable agent once more.

G. W. SANGSTER,

Lachute, July 7th, 1888.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Flora Louisa Rogers, of the Parish of St. Jovite, in the District of Terrebonne, wife of Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the same place, the said Flora Louisa Rogers being judicialy authorized to appear in the present proceedings,

Plaintiff

vs.

Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the Parish of St. Jovite. District of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has been brought in this case the 17th day of August 1888.

St. Scholastique, 20th August, 1888.

L. de G. Prevost,
Avt. of the Plaintiff

A WORD
—TO—

THE LADIES!

We would like our intending patrons, to come early as regards Fall business in our Dress Mantle Department and to avoid the rush to meet this announcement. We will have our Fall Dress Goods and Fancy range of trimmings, such as Watered Silks, Braids, Plushes, Velvets, Laces, Silks, Beaded Trimming, &c., &c. Ulster, Mantles and all Fancy Cloaks, of which we will have a large and nice range to choose from.

All the above, will be in stock early next week. Big stock of Milton's Dress Goods arriving now. See our display of such goods, before making your purchases.

Also new Stock of Ladies, Water proofs for fall.

We would just remind you here, that we are the people to buy your Boots from—everybody says so—so it must be true—anyway on the strength of the large patronage we get in this line. We have a terrible big consignment just to hand, which will be sold away down in prices, come and see it done.

WANTED two apprentices for Dress and Mantle Department.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. L. MEIKLE & CO.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Go to Lachute Book Store for
SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES,
PENCILS; COPY-BOOKS,
INKS, RUBBERS, ETC. ETC.,

A Large Stock Always Kept on hand.

R. W. KERR,

HOUSE TO LET.

In West End a handsomely finished house containing seven rooms and outside Kitchen. Will be let furnished or unfurnished to suit.

Apply to
W. J. SIMPSON.

FESTIVAL,

A Harvest-Home Festival will be held in the

HALL AT CHATBORO

ON THURSDAY 20th SEPT. AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Proceeds to be applied to the repairs of St. Mungoes Church Chatham.

Admission; 25cts.

GRACE FRASER.
Pres. Ladies' Association.

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

While thanking his 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.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS AND A SPECIAL LINE OF MEN & BOYS SUITS & PANTS WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET YOUR CLOTHING WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RIGHT PRICES.

We hace continually on hand for sale LIME & BRICKS of the best quality.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Conr House, building and lot, well and conveniently situated in the Centre Ward Lachute Town containing over three quasters 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 ronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

WANTED

At the Crooked Sign Store of F. X. BERTRAND, West End Lachute.

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, CORN PEAS, BEANS, CHEESE, BUTTER, and EGGS for which the highest market price will be paid.

In exchange for general merchandise such as DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, and SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS, WALL PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., at lowest bottom price for above mentioned produce at cash.

P. S.—all standing accounts are requested to be settled up to 1st September.

F. X. BERTRAND.

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.

CHAS. GEIGERS

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

PAINTING.

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

SHINGLES.

Best quality of Spruce, Cedar and Pine shingles at lowest prices.

AT

FRASER BROS.

LACHUTE.

—LARGEST—
ASSORTMENT
—OF—
STOVES
Cook Stoves,
Endless variety for WOOD and COAL
—for—
Double Stoves,
RANGES
—FOR—
WOOD & COAL
PARLOR COOKS
—for—
Coal or Wood.
HEATERS &c.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE.

LACHUTE.

LACHUTE FURNITURE Co.

Now is the time to decorate your homes with suitable Furniture at Lowest Prices.

BED ROOM SUITES FROM $15.00 Upwards. —WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES from $3.50 Upwards.

Parlor Suits in Ramie and Plush, Haircloth, Plush etc;

From $45.00 Upwards.

Mirrors and Picture Frames at Moderate Prices.

—BABY CARRIAGES SELLING OFF AT COST—

Be sure and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN S. RIDDELL.

Hope's Block, Lachute.

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries! China, Glass, &c.;

Highest prices paid for Farmer's Produce.

—GREAT BARGAINS—

A few BABY CARRIAGES on hand which will be sold at cost.

Orders taken for Mr. Johnson Smith's well known first-class lime.

Straw, Hay and Ensilage Cutters, Fanning Mills, Root Cutters, Threshing Machines.

One and Two Horse Tread Powers—Plows and Plow repairs of all kinds.

R. J. LATIMER,
22 McGill St., Montreal.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Orders from 4 to 6 p. M. and promptly by P. O.

CHARLES BRADFORD,
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

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

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2243 St. Catherine
AND
65 Mansfield Street
MONTREAL

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Natural gas is flowing in good volume from the test well at Whitby.

The unprecedented rainy period in the vicinity of Montreal is playing havoc with the crops.

The next annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science will be held in Toronto.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department is offering prizes for the best exhibits of grain sent by agents.

A freight train on the Manitoba road ran into a herd of cattle near Fort Badford, injuring five trainmen and killing a hundred cattle.

The Dominion Militia Department has declined to grant permission to the Royal Scots to visit Albany during the Burns celebration.

Messrs. A. W. Morris & Brother, of Montreal, will open a twine factory in Port Hope next December, which will employ one hundred hands.

The next annual session of the Commandery of the Coloured Knights Templar at Michigan and Ontario will be held in August, 1889, at Chatham, Ont.

Permits are now being issued to all hotels in the North-West with a capacity of twelve bedrooms and stabling for five horses to sell beer containing four per cent. of alcohol.

A serious railway collision occurred on the Canadian Pacific railway yesterday near Montreal, by which three freight cars were demolished and several head of cattle killed.

The construction of the Joggins raft saved $15,000 in transportation expenses. It is proposed to repeat the experiment, as it facilitates the sale of Canadian timber in the United States market.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the trip which the American Science Association had arranged to make to the Canadian North-West this year has fallen through. It will probably be made next year.

A general permission is given by the Roman Catholic Archbishop to all his priests in the Montreal diocese to allow their parishioners to do harvest work on Sundays, where the crops are likely to suffer by delay.

At a special meeting of the Toronto City Council the other afternoon, the question as to whether the contract for a pavement should be awarded to a local or an American firm raised considerable discussion and much strong feeling.

The death rate of the city of Montreal is something startling. According to the Board of Health returns, the total number of deaths in July was 691, which gives a death rate of 42 57 per thousand. This is the highest rate of mortality for cities on the continent. The filthy condition of the streets, the want of sanitary arrangements, and impure drinking water, are said to be the causes of the excessive mortality.

The demand for Canadian produce in England is enormously increasing. The sale of Canadian apples in Covent Garden market is growing steadily. Smoked hams from the Dominion now find a ready sale all over London. Canadian cheese is also growing in favour, and excellent makes are being retailed at seven pence per pound, and the general opinion of the consumer is that the Canadian cheese is as good as the dearer American and English cheddar.

AMERICAN.

Forest fires in Michigan are destroying a vast quantity of property, and it is stated that many lives have been lost.

Tuesday evening's cyclone killed several people and destroyed a large amount of property in Maryland and Delaware.

A North Dakota grain dealer says that thousands of acres of wheat have been left uncut on account of damage done by frost.

The principal coal companies of Kentucky and Virginia have formed a gigantic combine, involving a capital of $3,000,000 and 4,000 acres of coal land.

The wife of Anton Crealake, a Polish labourer in Duluth, Minn., gave birth the other day to four children, two boys and two girls, all healthy and well.

At a meeting of New York coal agents yesterday, it was agreed that an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per ton, according to the distance from the mining points, should go into force.

The American Government will subsidize an American company to the extent of $50,000 for a year's service in carrying mails between the States and New South Wales, and the Oceanic Company will probably get the contract.

The movement for the naturalization of British subjects in the United States is meeting with much success. The Chicago British-American Association, which was formed last winter, now numbers 3,000 members, and its strength is been rapidly augmented. There are fourteen branches of the Association in the city, one of them being composed of Welshmen.

FOREIGN.

The Czar has presented his portrait to Count Herbert Bismarck.

A despatch from India says the Afghan rising has proved a fiasco.

Eight hundred men were drowned by the inundation at Ting-Toon.

A despatch from India says 15,000 Thibetans are marching on Sikkim.

The forces of the Congo State have recaptured the Stanley Falls station.

The Italian Government have decided to send a new expedition against Abyssinia.

Changes of officers made by Emperor William have caused discontent in the Wurtemburg army.

Eight additional ironclads have been ordered to reinforce the French squadron in the Mediterranean.

The Porte's treasury is absolutely empty, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank has closed the Sultan's account.

The equipment of eight French ironclads has been completed at Toulon and they will rendezvous at Hyeres.

A force of natives, headed by German officers, has occupied new territory near the Gold Coast settlements.

Sir John Rose, the Conservative ex-Finance Minister, dropped dead on Saturday while firing at a stag at Calthness.

Ducatel, the workingman who enabled the Versailles troops to capture Paris from the Communists, has become insane.

Cholera broke out on a Portuguese transport bound from Macao to Mozambique and carried off 24 people in 48 hours.

Zanzibar people have been much irritated by the action of the German Company in assuming the administration of the coast.

It is expected that the wheat crop of India will reach 260,000,000 bushels, which will insure an increase in the quantity exported.

The Great Eastern has been beached at Tranmere, on the Mersey, and the work of breaking her up will be begun in a few days.

Cairo letters to the Cologne *Gazette* say the stories about a white Pasha in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province are the invention of Mecca pilgrims.

The latest budget of news from China tells a tall story of a Spaniard who, in defence of his priest, his companion, killed 50 Chinese who attacked them.

The New Pain King.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills, spasms, and cramps.

Nerviline cures promptly the worst cases of neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica.

Nerviline is death to all pain, whether external, internal, or local.

Nerviline may be tested at the small cost of 10 cents. Buy at once a 10 cent bottle of Nerviline, the great pain remedy. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

HUFF'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Days and Nights in a Swamp, Hunted by Negroes Bent Upon Killing Him.

Leander Huff, the mate of the steamer Cochoma, arrived at Memphis the other day after a terrible experience as a fugitive on the river below. One Saturday night, while the boat was lying at Concordia Landing, 160 miles from Memphis, Huff shot and killed a negro deckhand who was making at him with a knife. A crowd of negroes on the bank immediately made a rush for the boat, yelling "kill him," and before the gangplank could be raised half a score of them were upon it.

Huff ran to the after guard of the boat and lowered a skiff. The mob was so close on him that he had barely time to jump into the frail craft and push off when the foremost of them struck at him with a hatchet and clipped a piece out of his left ear. Seeing that their prey was about to escape, the negroes ran ashore and got skiffs and put out after him. It was a race for life, and with a single oar he contrived to reach a low, swampy island, two miles down the river, before his pursuers could overtake him. They fired a number of shots at him, but without effect.

Abandoning the boat he fled into the jungle, closely followed by the howling mob. He had gone but a short distance when his feet were caught by a vine and he fell headlong into the mire.

THE ACCIDENT SAVED HIM,

for the tall marsh grass covered him, and the nature of the ground prevented the leaving of a trail. Several times the mob passed so close he could have touched them with his hand, but after a brief search they left, doubtless thinking that he had gone to the river bank, a short distance further on.

All that day and night and all the next day he lay in his hiding place, tormented by mosquitoes and in deadly fear of the moccasins that he could see in the grass. He could hear the voices of the negroes from time to time and was afraid to stir. At last they passed him on their return to the landing place, and he knew from what they said that they were satisfied that he had left the island.

When darkness came he crept down by the river bank and plunged in to swim to the Arkansas shore, half a mile distant. He reached the bank more dead than alive, and dragged himself along the levee all night, hoping to catch a boat. At daylight he reached the hut of a white fisherman, who gave him the first food he had tasted in three days. The fisherman's boat was gone to a point fifty miles below, which cut off any chance of escape in that quarter. He told that the levee above and below was patrolled for miles by armed negroes on the lookout for him.

Again Huff turned and plunged into the swamps. Weak and weary as he was, he was

COMPELLED TO SWIM TWO LAKES

in order to make the wide circuit that would enable him to elude the dusky watchers.

About 5 o'clock the following afternoon he again reached the river. But no sooner had he mounted the levee than ten or fifteen negroes made their appearance and ran toward him with exultant shouts.

"Better drown than be killed by these black devils, was Huff's despairing thought. Gathering his little remaining strength for the effort, he ran down the bank and leaped into the stream, diving as far as possible to escape the bullets that he knew would be sent after him. How he managed to escape drowning is a mystery. "I was past swimming," said Huff, in relating his experience to day, "and I do not remember anything that passed. The first thing I knew a log floated by me, and I crawled upon it. Some time during the night I hailed a passing boat, and was taken on board. Then I fainted away, and knew no more until a cabin boy waked me and said Memphis was in sight.

STATISTICS.

The total area under cultivation in corn, wheat, rye, and oats in the United States this year is about 140,000,000 acres, or nearly 219,000 square miles.

The number of oxen and bulls imported into Great Britain during the month of June was 32,227, against 36,262 in the corresponding month of 1887—10,240 being received from Canada, against 16,441, and 14,269 from the Atlantic ports of the United States against 11,745. The number of sheep imported was 86,686, against 98,371; including 56,366 from Germany, against 31,743, and 23,315 from Holland, against 58,594. The number of cows received was 5,432, against 5,463; calves, 5649, against 5,806; and swine, 4,293; calves, 5,649, against 5,806; and swine, 4,293, against 3,234.

Mr. Gould's fortune has enormously increased since six years ago, and the general opinion places his resources at $100,000,000. As nearly as can be estimated the amount is distributed as follows:—

Missouri Pacific securities	$20,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	30,000,000
Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co.	25,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	3,000,000
Iron Mountain Railroad Co.	5,000,000
Texas Pacific Railroad Co.	1,000,000
Government bonds	10,000,000
Miscellaneous and cash	6,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

The mathematical fiend has recently been at work upon the human heart. His calculation, as printed in the New York *Mail and Express*, is a curious one, and gives the work of the heart in miles and beats. It is based upon the presumption that the pulsations of the cardiac organ are sixty-nine each minute, and the assumption that the force of each pulsation is nine feet. Computed thus according to his figures, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,320 per year, or 4,292,400 in a lifetime of three-score years and ten. The number of beats of the heart in the same long life would reach the grand total of 2,538,318,000.

Careful estimates place the wheat requirements of the United Kingdom for the crop season at 140,000,000 bushels, and of France at 70,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop of the United States is not assured yet, many unsatisfactory reports coming to hand within the last few days. It is generally thought that the total crop of fall and spring will be 425,000,000 bushels. This will leave a surplus of from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels for export. Russia will have about 80,000,000 bushels for export and India 30,000,000 bushels. Roumania, Turkey, Egypt, Chili and the Argentine Republic will have a surplus in the neighborhood of 28,000,000 bushels. Including deficiencies and surpluses in other wheat-growing countries, the net result is a deficiency of 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels. This deficiency will be made up out of the reserve stocks in the United States, Russia and India. If these estimates are close, it is not astonishing that prices are going up.

The annual rental of the cultivated land in England is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds sterling. This is only one-twentieth of the total revenue of the nation, and, according to the latest calculations, the culture of the soil provides for the needs of 4,900,000 inhabitants. If, then, England, with a more fertile soil than Ireland, with double her superficies, with considerable capital at command, and perfected agricultural implements, cannot succeed in obtaining therefrom a living for more than about 5,000,000 inhabitants, landlords, farmers and cultivators, it is easy to conceive how miserable is the condition of 5,000,000 Irish, distributed over a surface of but one-half the extent, and dependent almost exclusively upon the tillage of the earth and what it brings in. Ireland possesses 1,000,000 inhabitants whom she knows not what to do with, and whom she cannot feed. The excessive poverty of the people is an insurmountable obstacle to industrial development; there is indeed, in the first place, a certain degree of individual prosperity before a people can create for itself new resources, and extract from the land it occupies all that the latter is capable of producing.

Encounter Between a Spider and a Wasp.

Many years ago (a correspondent of the "Field" says) the writer, who was then residing at Durham, heard a remarkably loud buzzing in an out-house attached to his dwelling. On going to ascertain the cause, he saw a wasp attached by the foot of a hind-leg to a single thread of a spider's web, which hung down considerably below the geometrical network. The buzzing was occasioned by the rapid action of the insect's wings, in its effort to free itself from the above incumbrance, and it was marvellous how such an attenuated thread could withstand the strain of so comparatively heavy a weight, combined with the twisting to which it must have been subjected by all these innumerable gyrations. The spider, quite a small one, was patiently watching these struggles from above, far out of reach. But presently, observing that the wasp was endeavouring with the fellow-leg of the opposite side to free the one which was enthralled, the cunning little spider ran down its rope, and rapidly attaching a fresh noose to the foot of this leg also, coiled it close to the other, and in such a way that the legs were drawn together behind the wasp's back, the scales of which, moving only inwards and side ways, prevented it from darting its sting in that direction. Then the spider retreated again to its former secure position and watched the results of this last manœuvre. In vain did the wasp continue its severe exertions till it became exhausted and comparatively still, when the spider slipped down again upon the body of his captive, and inserted into it some poison of his own, at the same time neutralizing any remaining force in the wings by swathing them with fresh threads close to the body. The poison seemed to act rapidly; the wasp was soon bereft of all motion and life, and was with apparent ease dragged up by the victorious little spider to a convenient spot for being feasted upon.

War with Bulgaria.

Can it be that the dark war-clouds which have been so long lowering over Europe are about to lift and scatter without bringing deluge? So Lord Salisbury, at least, seems to think, and few men are better qualified to judge. He has declared, in a recent speech, that all the rulers of the world are now seeking peace. Whether the British Premier speaks with somewhat more than conjectural knowledge of the tenor of the interviews which have taken place between the mightiest potentates of Europe, can, of course, be only guessed. His words, if correctly reported by cable, are, to say the least, not inconsistent with the supposition that he has had a glimpse behind the scenes. The principal statesmen of Europe are, he says, beginning to think that the best thing to do with Bulgaria is to leave her alone. To the uninitiated this seems not only a wise conclusion, but one so exceedingly simple that the wonder is it should have taken wise men so long to reach it. Unfortunately, Lord Salisbury does not seem to say with absolute certainty that those upon whose action most depends have even now reached it. For England he can vouch; but no one, we fancy, ever suspected England of any design upon Bulgarian autonomy. For Germany and Austria, too, he ventures to speak, though in a tone of modified confidence; but neither of these nations has shown any special anxiety to interfere with Bulgaria, save by way of counter-check to Russia. And in regard to Russia's readiness to accept the let-alone policy, Lord Salisbury only "hopes," though lovers of peace will be tempted to suspect that the hope may have a more direct and reliable source than even the recent declaration of M. de Giers, that Russia had washed her hands of Bulgaria.

The White Pasha.

There seems no longer room to doubt that the rumors concerning the presence of a White Pasha, with a strong force, in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district, are founded on fact. The probabilities seem now to be decidedly in favour of the supposition that the adventurous leader is Stanley. As we have before observed, there is nothing inherently improbable in the theory. It would be quite in keeping with the resolute character of the fearless explorer to attempt the larger enterprise, especially seeing that its success would be the most effectual means of accomplishing the smaller—the relief of Emin Bey. Nor is it by any means inconceivable that he may be even now acting in concert with the latter, and the two forces co-operating in a movement against Khartoum. Nor would it be very surprising if the civilian, with his trained force of natives, should eventually succeed where a British military expedition failed. Irregular troops are often better adapted for such a service than those who are fettered by military rules and traditions. Another supposition is that Stanley is quietly laying the foundations of another State, on a basis similar to that of the Congo Free State, and that this, rather than the suppositional march to Khartoum explains the mysterious movements of the unknown White Pasha. Reliable news will be awaited with great interest, and cannot be much longer delayed.

What the Baby Thinks.

BY EMMA A. OPPER.

It's a funny place that they've put me in—
A peculiar place. Why, I can't begin
To tell all the curious things I see—
Things that are certainly new to me.

I think if I'd been consulted, I'd
Have arranged things more from a baby's side;
For as things are now no wonder we squall—
Babies don't have any show at all.

I know that I'm little and fat and red,
With toothless gums and a bare, round head;
But that's the reason they talk as though
I hadn't the brains of a lump of dough!

"Cute little sing!" "See it's eyes so b'oo!"
"Does it 'ove it's mamma? Tum, now doos 'oo?"
"Just look at his dear little, pink little toes!"
Do they think I like such remarks as those?

Do they think I enjoy the rubber ring
They have tied to my bib with an old red string,
When my oldest sister plays most all day
With a doll that I want the very worst way?

I'm trundled about in a baby cart;
It's enough to break any baby's heart,
When other people have lots of fun
On velocipedes. Why can't I have one?

My Brother Tom and Cousin Ted
Go out and slide, with a big blue sled;
I wish to ask, and I want to know
If there's any reason why I can't go?

I'm fed on milk, while others—well,
They're really delicious, the things I smell!
I'm rocked to sleep when the sun is high,
But nobody else is—I wonder why?

I'm kissed and I'm bounced, and I'm tossed up...
I've a rattle of tin and a silver cup;
I'm fussed over daytime and walked with nights—
But it counts for nothing; I want my rights!

An Unjust Law.

A most extraordinary application of a very unjust law of the State of New York was made the other day. One Joseph Weber was, when but a boy, sent to the Elmira reformatory, and was kept there till he reached the age of 21 years. Six years ago he was released, and has since led an exemplary life. He recently fell in love with a respectable girl, and made arrangements to marry her. Under the law, it seems, the reformatory authorities have a surpervisory power over those who have once been under their charge up to the age of 30 years. Word was sent to the Elmira officials that Weber was going to be married, and the unfortunate young man was arrested, taken before a judge, and ordered back to the reformatory. A law which can be applied in this manner is a disgrace to a civilized community. It would be difficult to find a more flagrant instance of legal injustice, either in the records of the working of the old ticket-of-leave system in England, or in the fictitious history of Jean Valjean, as related by Victor Hugo in his novel "Les Miserables."

The butter which Senator Palmer, of Michigan, uses on his table is made from the milk of his own high-bred Jersey cows, and costs him $3 a pound. But the Senator is a millionaire many times over, and can afford such luxuries.

AGRICULTURAL.

LEAN MEAT VS. FAT.

There is no doubt but that, in a majority of cases, the hogs that are now being sent to market have a preponderance of fat over lean meat. The system adopted by a great many in feeding has transformed the hog into a veritable lard keg. It is true that a hog should be well fattened before being placed on the market, but there is a vast difference between a fattened and a well fed hog. When a farmer is feeding for his own use he has only his own taste and that of his family to consult, but when fitting for market it pays him to supply that which the market demands. The intelligent feeder will have noticed that there is a growing demand for a better class of pork. Bacon, hams and shoulders that have the most lean in proportion to the weight are what are needed, and good sized young hogs that can supply this want will invariably fetch the best prices. The excess of fat of which we speak is due in a great measure to the continual feeding of corn. We do not overlook the fact that, in some instances, it may be attributed to the method practised in breeding, but the kind and quality of feed is answerable for a great deal. During the growing period, at least, oats, clover, milk, peas or barley, or a combination of any of them, should be used to create a tendency towards the production of lean meat. Constant feeding of corn, on the other hand, is certain to produce an adipose condition. The wisdom of discreet feeding will be apparent from this, and the aim should be with every feeder who is desirous of making the most out of his hogs to start in first with lean producing food and leave corn to finish off on. Another important thing to be considered, in connection with this excess of fat, is the liability of hogs to be unhealthy when in such a condition. It is a known fact that any of the improved breeds will lay on fat more readily than scrubs, therefore the policy of feeding muscle and lean meat producing food at the start will be readily seen. A healthier condition will be promoted, a finer quality of meat produced, better prices obtained, and in the long run a larger profit will be made all the way round.—(Breeders' Journal.

STOCK ENSILAGE.

The Mark Lane Express (England), points out that it is as easy to make silage in stacks as it is to make hay in stacks—and more so in a rainy season, and it impresses upon its readers that those of them who have not silos on their farms in the shape of pits, bricked graves, converted barns, &c., need waste no time in making or converting any such receptacles, inasmuch as it has been proved to demonstration that a stack of silage may be commenced, built, and secured on any locality suitable for a stack of hay, with, practically, no more trouble and—all things considered—with little, if any, more expense. With regard to the construction of silage stacks it must be borne in mind that adequate continuous pressure of some kind or other is absolutely necessary, and that wet crops are best left until partially dry before hauling. This is essentially different from leaving them, after much labor in turning, etc., until they are fit to stack as hay. If the crop or crops which are to be made into silage stacks are wet, they do not need much pressure at first; the drier they are the more pressure they require. The pressure of whatever kind employed, needs to be continuous, and adapted to the nature and condition of the herbage ensiloed. This is really the whole principle in a nutshell; as the stack sinks, keep it pressed down.

RATION FOR DRIVING HORSES.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Will Prof. Stewart give good ration for well bred driving horses with regular work? Will he state the amount for each horse? E.M. *Olney, Md.*

E. M.'s driving horses are presumed to be horses kept for regular driving, having a fair amount of speed, yet not kept simply to display great feats of speed. A ration for good drivers may be made up by grinding 2 parts corn with 5 parts oats, and with this let the ration for each horse be compounded as follows: 10 lbs. cut timothy hay, 6 lbs. oats and corn mixture, 5 lbs. wheat middlings and 2 lbs. linseed oil meal. Let this ground feed be all mixed together dry, and then mixed with the moistened cut hay and given in three feeds, but principally morning and evening. This is an excellent combination for health and strength. The oats and middlings and oil meal will furnish abundant food for the muscles, and replacing the waste of bone. The small amount of corn will make up a proper balance of carbohydrates, the oil meal will keep the bowels in fine condition, and give a fine glossy coat. If this ration is given by a careful feeder, M. will always find his horses in satisfactory condition. There is too little attention paid to the mineral constituent of food for horses. The strength of horses depends largely upon the quality of bone as well as muscle. The mineral elements of bran or wheat middlings, as at present manufactured, contain a large proportion of phosphoric acid and lime of the best quality for making healthy, springy bone as well as albuminoid matter for the muscles. This specific ration is given for medium sized horses of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. If larger and the work is exacting, add 1 lb. to the corn and oats and 1 lb. to the bran or middlings.

E. W. B.

Telegram.

Mr. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, telegraphs as follows to their Canadian agent:—

"ST. PAUL, Aug. 21, 1888.—The information is incorrect. While it is true that the slight frost was experienced in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota, yet it did no damage whatever.

"Crop of wheat in Dakota will be much larger than last year. Last year we handled thirty million bushels of wheat. This year we shall handle fifty million bushels.

"Prospects are bright, weather magnificent, and everything confirms the farmer in the opinion that this is the land of seedtime and never-failing harvest.

"F. I. WHITNEY,
"Gen. Pass. Agent."

Harvest Excursions to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. First class accommodation. Tickets goods for 30 days, including stop over privileges of 10 days going and 5 days returning, on the following dates: Tuesday, Sept. 11; Tuesday, Sept. 25; Tuesday, Oct. 9 and Tuesday, Oct. 23. For free maps, books and all particulars, address J. M. HUCKINS, Trav. Pass. Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto; F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent; A. MANVEL, General Manager; J. BOOKWALTER, Land Commissioner; W. S. ALEXANDER, General Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

He who has no charity merits no mercy.

CUTICURA'S HAIR RENEWER restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

A royal heart is often hid under a tattered cloak.

ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Your only treasures are those you carry in your heart.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

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 Men*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

Chicago has begun the manufacture and repair of boilers on the tops of five storey buildings near the junction of her two leading streets.

Don't Be Humbugged

with the foolish idea that Catarrh cannot be cured! The world moves, and medical science is progressive. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh, no matter how bad or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

One English paper calls Howell's an "afternoon tea" novelist.

The Burdens of Womanhood.

Thousands of women are silently suffering untold misery, simply because they shrink from consulting a physician in those numerous complaints arising from functional irregularities and disorders. Many a modest girl or woman prefers to bear her heavy burden in silence rather than to go to the family physician for advice. All sufferers from this class of disorders can, however, find prompt and sure relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a specific in such cases, and has brightened the lives of countless women by restoring them to perfect health.

Vera Cruz exports 15,000,000 pounds of coffee annually.

Poison the fountain, and the stream is impure; poison the blood, and its taint is carried through the entire system—those innumerable veins and arteries carry disease and death instead of life and vitality. As a result, you have Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility. An inactive Liver means poisoned blood; Constipation means poisoned blood; Kidney disorder means poisoned blood. The great antidote for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting directly upon the affected organs, restores them to their normal condition. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Celluloid has almost driven ivory out of the market.

Harvest Excursions.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway Company announces a series of harvest excursions to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, for which tickets will be sold September 11th, September 25th, October 9th, and October 23rd, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These excursions will afford exceptional opportunities for personal inspection of the productive country reached by the Chicago & North-Western Railway lines. For full information address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Take help of many, advice of few.

HUST'S COUGH CURE cures in one minute.

Empty waggons make most noise.

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

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

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

At Tacoma, W. T., carpenters get $3 per day.

A. P. 414

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue WM. ENGLISH, Peterboro, Ont.

KNITTING MACHINES Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Ont. AGENTS WANTED—"EAGLE" Steam Washer. Address GEO. D. FERRIS, 87 Church St, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE or RENT. ALL SIZES, KINDS and PRICES. Some special bargains. H. S. MITCHELL, DRAYTON, ONT.

MONEY. Agents send for our Illustrated Catalogue. Address, TRIUMPH SELF-WRINGING MOP Co., Toronto, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates. No delay. Correspondence solicited. E. W. D. BUTLER, Financial Agt., Established 1867. 72 King st. E., Toronto

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

ANY FARMER WHO DRAGS HIS WIFE out to the barn to hold bags must be too mean to buy the "Dandy" Patent Bag Holder, which will last a lifetime, and costs only 75c. Sold by agents. Territory still open. C. W. ALLEN & CO., "World" Building, Toronto.

CANCER TUMORS, ULCERS, SCROFULA, etc., cured permanently without the knife. Apply to DR. W. L. SMITH, 124 Queen St. E., Toronto.

Toronto Cutting School—Scientific and reliable systems taught whereby stylish, perfect-fitting garments are produced. Cutters having trouble should secure my systems and ensure success. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Shirt system taught separate. A rare chance for young men to acquire a lucrative profession. S. CORRIGAN, Prop., 123 Yonge Street. Terms on application.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.—Beaver Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. Saloon tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60. Return tickets, $80, $90, and $110. Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Round trip tickets, $60. For further particulars and to secure births, apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Towns and Cities.

GUELPH Business College, GUELPH, ONT.—This popular Institution, now in its 6th year, is doing a grand work for the Education of young men and women in those branches, a knowledge of which is so essential to the intelligent and successful management of practical affairs. Its graduates are everywhere giving signal proof of the thoroughness of their training, and bearing grateful testimony to the monetary value of its course of study. The Fourth Annual Circular giving full information will be mailed free. Address M. MACCORMICK, Principal.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, PUBLISHER, TORONTO—has now a large staff of ladies and gentlemen engaged in canvassing for his several fast-selling subscription books and Parallel Family Bibles; none but honorable persons that do business on a square basis are engaged to act as agents for him; his object is to make money for the agent, as well as for the house he represents, and at the same time treat every subscriber, rich or poor, as he would like to be treated; agents will find that it pays best to work for a good house; if this meets the eye of any persons not engaged with me at present, send for circular and full information.

SELF-THREADING NEEDLES. GREATEST Novelty out! Instantly threaded without passing thread through the eye. Agents coin money selling them. Sample packet by mail 15c. dozen packets $1.00. Whiton Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

FREE! AN AMERICAN WALTHAM SILVER WATCH, also SINGER SEWING MACHINE. For particulars address, C. W. DENNIS, 6 Arcade, Yonge St., Toronto.

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BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION. F. E. DIXON & CO., Makers. 70 King Street East, Toronto. Send for Price List and Discounts.

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—SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN—

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Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110. Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager, 1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

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WE have unequalled facilities for the SALE or EXCHANGE of Newspaper offices. Terms, one per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have now four good establishments for sale at a bargain, and one publisher wanting a partner. Auxiliary Publishing Company, 33 and 35 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF MANITOBA.

PARTIES wishing to purchase improved Manitoba Farms, from 80 acres upwards, with immediate possession, call or write to G. I. MATHESON, McArthur's Block, Main st., Winnipeg. Information furnished free of charge, and settlers assisted in making selection. MONEY TO LOAN at current rates of interest.

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For Young Infants it is a perfect substitute for mother's milk, often saving life; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic it is of the greatest value. It is

THE FINEST BABY FOOD,
THE BEST INVALID FOOD,
THE MOST PALATABLE FOOD,
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD,
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150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

A Cabinet photo. of MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS—three beautiful children—sent to the mother of any baby born within a year. Also a valuable pamphlet on the Care of Infants and Invalids.

Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

WESTERN MACHINERY DEPOT

IMMENSE STOCK of Machinery to select from. Send for Lists.

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SAFES. FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF Patent Non-Conducting Doors A SPECIALTY. VAULT DOORS.

J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works.

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$120.00	Rudge,	Light Roadster, for $96.00,	new.
$115.00	"	" ordinary handles, $92.00,	new.
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$ 85.00	"	ordinary handles, $68.00,	new.
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Being 20 per cent. discount till August 31st. Same off Second Hand Wheels and other goods.

CHAS. ROBINSON & CO., 22 Church St., Toronto.

Stained Glass FOR CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. M'CAUSLAND & SON, 76 King St. W., Toronto.

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The Cheapest House in Canada for Guns, Rifles, Cartridges, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods and Sportsmen's Supplies of every kind.

OUR BIG OFFER.

On receipt of $12.50 we will express to any address, a DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN with fine Laminated Steel Barrels, oiled stock, a good gun for country use. And for $3 00 will ship to any address, a 22 cal. RIFLE that will shoot accurately for 100 feet.

W. M'DOWALL & CO. 51 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

WOOLS AND FANCY GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BERLIN, SHETLAND AND ANDALUSIAN WOOLS, in all colors, at 30 per oz.; Saxony, Fleecy and Ice Wools, all colors, 10c per oz.; Embroidery Silks 10c per doz. skeins. American Arrasene, all colors, 30c per doz.; English Arrasene, large skeins, 8c per skein; Felt, best quality, 2 yds wide, $1.00 per yd.; Plush Pompons, all colors, from 25c per doz.; Stamped Tidys, all fringed, 25c each; Stamped Toilet Sets, 5 pieces, 75c per set. Constantly on hand full assortment of newest materials for ladies' fancy work. Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention and goods can be sent by post to any part of Canada. Please write for price list. HENRY DAVIS, Direct Importer, 232 Yonge St., Toronto.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 12 & 14 Pembroke St., Opens Monday, Sept. 17.

Announcement now ready and will be sent free on application.

F. H. TORRINGTON, DIRECTOR.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

Will leave all points on C. P. R., G. T. R. and N. & N. W. Rys. in Ontario on

SEPTEMBER 25TH —FOR— DELORAINE, —PASSING THROUGH— SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Fare for Round Trip, $28

Trains leave TORONTO at 11 o'clock p. m. SEPT. 25TH.

The party will be accompanied by J. S. CRAWFORD, of BIRTLE, MAN.

TICKETS issued at all stations and good to return for 60 DAYS, also for lay over on return at WINNIPEG.

For information apply to all Agents of C. P. R., or G. T. R., or to J. S. CRAWFORD, Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Office TORONTO.

PURE GOLD FLAVORING EXTRACTS BAKING POWDER

Portable Threshing Engines BY AUCTION.

Grand opportunity for obtaining Portable (Threshing) and Stationary Engines and Boilers cheap at the Victor Engine Works, Hamilton,

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888, COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.

Mr. Thomas Burrows has received instructions from the Victor Engine Works, to sell by Public Auction, at their works, 66 & 68 Rebecca st., Hamilton, on TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1888, at 2 p. m., their surplus stock of Engines and Boilers, consisting of

6 New Victor Portable Threshing Engines, manufactured by them during the last winter and spring, guaranteed to be in complete running order, fitted with the most approved Governors, Injectors, Gauges and other attachments.

5 Rebuilt, do. do. do.

2 New Stationary Engines, plain slide valves, 30 h.p. and 35 h.p.

3 Rebuilt Stationary Engines, plain slide valves, 5 h.p., 20 h.p. and 25 h.p.

1 New Boiler, 18 h.p. Tubular steel.

3 Boilers, (Tubular) 20 h.p., 30 h.p. and 30 h.p.

The machinery is guaranteed to be in good working order and will, if required, be tested in presence of the purchaser by a thoroughly competent engineer and will be delivered f. o. b. at Hamilton.

TERMS LIBERAL, will be made known at time of sale. Ten per cent. of purchase money required down. Full particulars can be had on application to VICTOR ENGINE WORKS, or to

THOMAS BURROWS, Auctioneer.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Sailing during winter from Port and every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Lond

THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XII LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1888. NO. 4

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

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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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J. Malcolm McDougall, B.C.L.
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ADVOCATE, Etc.,
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Will attend Courts of the Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac.

Please address correspondence to Aylmer

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Mysterious Murder in Whitechapel.—Boulanger Disappeared.—Royalty Gossip.

Almost the only thing talked about is some mysterious murderer who has killed four women within as many weeks and defies all efforts of the police to capture him. The mutilated body of his fourth victim was found soon after daylight the other morning and the paper extras are filling the town with the horrible details. The woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear and the body cut open as by a dissector. The heart lay on the ground and a portion of the entrails had been tied around the neck.

In Whitechapel, where all the four murders took place, people are in a state of panic, and extra police have been put on duty to control the excitement on the streets. The four women killed were all dissolute characters and lived in a wretched and densely populated part of the city. But the mystery that surrounds their death is so strange and impenetrable that the people can talk of nothing else. There is little doubt that the whole four murders were committed by one and the same man. The victims were all killed with a knife in an identical manner, and not only murdered but mutilated in a bloodthirsty way that suggests the savagery of Sioux Indians on the plains. The general opinion is that the murders are the work of a homicidal maniac—a sort of Mr. Hyde—too cunning to fall into the clutches of the police. He is, at any rate, a cool ruffian, carefully and shrewdly concealing every clue as to his identity. There is no indication of hurry or struggle in an of the four cases. Thus far the police are absolutely at sea. They do not even suspect anybody, except in a vague way a certain mysterious person nicknamed "Leather Apron." Their chief reason for suspecting him is that he used to carry a big knife and has not been seen lately.

It is believed that the Emperor, on his round of imperial visits will stop in London. That is sad for Queen Victoria, for he will come formally and pompously, and she will have to come to town to receive him in full state, instead of packing him in some hotel, as she does with royal visitors usually. The visit is expected in November, as the Emperor wants to see the House of Commons in session.

When Gen. Boulanger disappeared from the public gaze, he announced his intention of travelling incognito. Whether he has travelled or not, he has carried out the incognito programme, for nobody knows where he is, though every one has a theory. It is doubtful whether he will be much alarmed at the only Boulangist news of importance, which is that some Frenchmen have organized the League of Republican Action, which is intended to fight him and his ways.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are now engaged in superintending the erection of their new house in the Isle of Wight.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has christened an old liquor with a new name. She told an interviewer lately that she invariably took a little aconite before going on the stage, to steady her nerves. It turned out that this aconite was the primest Scotch whiskey.

The Prince of Wales has been installed grand prior of the order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Bishop Quintards, of Tennessee, a member, was present at the installation ceremonies. The order maintains an ophthalmic hospital at Jerusalem.

The survivors of the terrible Chatsworth disaster, which resulted in the death of over eighty passengers, on the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railway, have formed an organization, with Dr. O. B. Will president. The members propose to meet once a year on the anniversary of the accident if practicable, and also to help any of the number who need pecuniary aid.

Mrs. J. B. Haggin, wife of the California millionaire, has in her possession a ruby given by King Louis of Bavaria to Lola Montez. At a sale of Lola Monte's effects this ruby brought $1,000, but it is now valued at $10,000. M. B Curtis, the actor, who made a fortune by his impersonation of Sam'l of Posen owns a pigeon-blood ruby for which he is said to have paid $7,000. Rubies, when they reach a certain size, are more valuable than diamonds.

James A. McNeill Whistler, an American artist who has made his home and reputation in England, was recently married in London to Mrs. Beatrice Godwin, daughter of John Birnie, the sculptor. Mr. Whistler as groom was dressed in a well fitting blue frock-coat, and carried a brand-new broad-brimmed high hat under his arm. A pair of canary colored gloves brightened his costume. The bride was dressed in a suit of blue with a hat to match.

THE THREAD OF LIFE

OR

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER XXI.—CLEARING THE DECKS.

Warren Relf had arranged for his mother and sister, with Elsie Challoner, to seek the friendly shelter of San Remo early in October. The sooner away from England the better. Before they went, however, to avert the chance of a disagreeable encounter, he met them on their arrival in town at Liverpool Street, and saw them safely across to the continental train at London Bridge. It chanced to be the very self same day that Hugh Massinger had pasted his second forged note to poor fatherless Winifred.

Elsie dared hardly look the young painter in the face even now, for shame and timidity; and Warren Relf, respecting her natural sensitiveness, concentrated most of his attention on his mother and Edie, scarcely allowing Elsie to notice by shy side-glances his unobtrusive preparations for her own personal comfort on the journey. But Elsie's quick eye observed them all, gratefully, none the less for that. She liked Warren; it was impossible for anybody not to like and respect the frank young painter, with his honest bronzed face, and his open, manly, out-spoken manners. Timid as she was and broken-hearted still, she could not go away from England for ever and ever—for Elsie never meant to return again—without thanking him just once in a few short words for all his kindness. As they stood on the bare and windy platform with which the South-Eastern Railway Company woos our suffrages at London Bridge, she drew him aside for a moment from his mother and sister with a little hasty shrinking glance which Warren could not choose but follow. "Mr. Relf," she said, looking down at the floor and fumbling with her parasol, "I want to thank you; I can't go away without thanking you once."

He saw the effort it had cost her to say as much, and a wild lump rose sudden in his throat for gratitude and pleasure. "Miss Challoner," he answered, looking back at her with an unmistakable light in his earnest eyes, "say nothing else. I am more than sufficiently thanked already.—I know you wish this episode kept secret from every one: you may rely upon me and upon my mate in the yawl. If ever in my life I can be of any service to you, remember you can command me.—If not, I shall never again obtrude myself upon your memory.—Good bye, good-bye." And taking her hand one moment in his own, he held it for a second, then let it drop again. "Now go," he said in a tremulous voice—"go back to Edie."

Elsie—one blush—went back as he bade her. "Good-bye," she said, as she glided from his side—"Good bye, and thank you." That was all that passed between those two that day. Yet Elsie knew, with profound regret, as the train steamed off through the draughty corridors on its way to Dover, that Warren Relf had fallen in love with her; and Warren Relf, standing alone upon the dingy, gusty platform, knew with an ecstasy of delight and joy that Elsie Challoner was grateful to him and liked him. It is something, gratitude. He valued that more from Elsie Challoner than he would have valued love from any other woman.

With profound regret, for her part, Elsie saw that Warren Relf had fallen in love with her; because he was such an honest, manly, straight forward, good fellow, and because from the very first moment she had liked him. Yet what to her were love and lovers now? Her heart lay buried beneath the roots of the poplar at Whitestrand, as truly as Hugh Massinger thought it lay buried in the cheap sea-washed grave in the sand at Orfordness. She was grieved to think this brave earnest man should have fixed his heart on a hopeless object. It was well she was going to San Remo for ever. In the whirl and bustle and hurry of London life, Warren Relf would doubtless soon forget her. But some faces are not easily forgotten.

From London Bridge, Warren Relf took the Metropolitan to St. James's Park, and walked across, still flushed and hot, to Piccadilly. At the club, he glanced hastily at that morning's paper. The first paragraph on which his eye lighted was Winifred Meysey's earnest advertisement in the Agony Column. It gave him no little time for reflection. If ever Elsie saw that advertisement, it might alter and upset all her plans for the future—and all his own plans into the bargain. Already she felt profoundly the pain and shame of her false position with Winifred and the Meyseys; that much Warren Relf had learned from Edie. If only she knew how eagerly Winifred pined for news of her, she might be tempted after all to break her reserve, to abandon her concealment, and to write full tidings of her present whereabouts to her poor little frightened and distressed pupil. That would be bad; for then the whole truth must sooner or later come out before the world; and for Elsie's sake, for Winifred's sake perhaps even a wee bit for his own sake also, Warren Relf shrank unspeakably from that unhappy exposure. He couldn't bear to think that Elsie's poor broken bleeding heart should be laid open to its profoundest recesses before the eyes of society, for every daw of an envious old dowager to snap of and peck at. He hoped Elsie would not see the advertisement. If she did, he feared her natural tenderness and her sense of self-respect would compel her to write the whole truth to Winifred.

She might see it at Marseilles, for they were going to run right through to the Mediterranean by the special express stopping a night to rest themselves at the Hotel du Louvre in the Rue Cannebiere. Elsie would be sure to look at the "Times," and if she saw the advertisement, to show it to Elsie.

But even if she didn't, aught he not himself to call her attention to it? Was it right of him, having seen it, not to tell her of it? Should he not rather leave to Elsie herself the decision what course she thought best to take under these special circumstances?

He shrank from doing it. It grieved him to the quick to strain her poor broken heart any further. She had suffered so much; why rake it all up again? And even as he thought all these things, he knew each moment with profounder certainty than ever that he loved Elsie. There is nothing on earth to excite a man's love for a beautiful woman like being compelled to take tender care for that woman's happiness—having a gentle solicitude for her most sacred feelings thrust upon one by circumstances as an absolute necessity.—Still, Warren Relf was above all things honest and trustworthy. Not to send that advertisement straight to Elsie, even at the risk of hurting her own feelings would constitute in some sort, he felt, a breach of confidence, a construction falsehood, or at the very best a *suppressio veri*; and Warren Relf was too utterly and transparently truthful to allow for a moment any paltering with essential verities.—He sighed a sigh of profound regret as he took his penknife with lingering hesitation from his waistcoat pocket. But he boldly cut out the advertisement from the Agony Column, none the less, thereby defacing the first page of the *Times*, and rendering himself liable to the censure of the committee for wanton injury to the club property; after the perpetration of which heinous offence he walked gravely and soberly into the adjoining writing-room and sat down to indite a hasty note intended for his sister at the *Hotel du Louvre*:

MY DEAR EDIE—Just after you left, I caught sight of enclosed advertisement in the second column of this morning's *Times*. Show it to Her. I can't bear to send it—I can't bear to cause her any further trouble or embarrassment of any sort after all she has suffered; and yet—it would be wrong, I feel, to conceal it from her. If she takes my advice, she will *not* answer it. Better let things remain as they are. To write one line would be to upset all. For heaven's sake, don't show Her this letter. —With love to you both and kind regards to Her, Your affectionate brother, W. R.

He addressed the letter, "Miss Relf, *Hotel du Louvre*, Marseilles," and went over with it to the box on the mantel-shelf, where Hugh Massinger's letter was already lying.

When Edie Relf received that letter next evening at the hotel in the Rue Channebiere she looked at it once and glanced over at Elsie. She looked at it twice and glanced over at Elsie. She looked at it a third time—and then, with a woman's sudden resolve, she did exactly what Warren himself had told her not to do—she handed it across the table to Elsie.

Hugh's plot trembled indeed in the balance that moment; for if only Elsie wrote to Winifred, ignoring of course his last forged letter, then lying on the hall table at Whitestrand, all would have been up with him. His lie would have come home to him straight as a lie. The two letters would in all probability not have coincided. Winifred would have known him from that day forth for just what he was—a liar—and a forger.

And yet if, by that simple and natural coincidence, Elsie had sent a letter from Marseilles merely assuring Winifred of her safety and answering the advertisement, it would have fallen in completely with Hugh's plot, and rendered Winifred's assurance doubly certain. Elsie had sailed to Australia by way of Marseilles, then. In a novel, that coincidence would surely have occurred. In real life, it might easily have done so, but as a matter of fact it didn't; for Elsie read the letter slowly first, and then the advertisement.

"Poor fellow!" she said as she passed the letter back again to Edie. "It was very kind of him; and he did quite right.—I think I shall take his advice, after all.—It's terribly difficult to know what one ought to do. But I don't think I shall write to Winifred."

Not for herself. She could bear the exposure, if it was to save Winifred. But for Winifred's sake, for poor dear Winifred's. She couldn't deprive her of her new lover.

Ought she to let Winifred marry him? What trouble might not yet be in store for Winifred?—No, no. Hugh would surely be kinder to *her*. He had sacrificed one loving heart for her sake; he was not likely now to break another.

How little we all can judge for the best. It would have been better for Elsie and better for Winifred, if Elsie had done as Warren Relf did, and not as he said—if she had written the truth, and the whole truth at once to Winifred, allowing her to be her own judge in the matter. But Elsie had not the heart to crush Winifred's dream; and very naturally. No one can blame a woman for refusing to act with more than human devotion and foresight.

Hugh Massinger had left the headquarters of Bohemia for twenty minutes at the exact moment when Warren Relf entered the Cheyne Row Club. He had gone to telegraph his respectful condolences to Winifred and Mrs. Meysey at Invertanar Castle, on their sad loss, with conventional politeness. When he came back he found to his surprise, the copy of the *Times*, still lying open on the smoking-room table; but Winifred's advertisement was cut clean out of the Agony Column with a sharp penknife. In a moment he said to himself, aghast: "Some enemy hath done this thing." It must have been Relf! Nobody else in the club knew anything. Such espionage was intolerable, unendurable, not to be permitted. For three days he had been trembling and chafing at the horrid fact that Relf knew all and might denounce and ruin him. That alone was bad enough. But that Relf should be plotting and intriguing against him! That Relf should use his sinister knowledge for some evil end! That Relf should go spying and eavesdropping and squirming about like a common detective! The idea was fairly past endurance. Among gentlemen such things were not to be permitted. Hugh Massinger was prepared not to permit them.

He passed a day and night of inexpressible annoyance. This situation was getting too much for him. He was fighting in the dark: he didn't understand Warren Relf's silence. If the fellow meant to crush him, for what was he waiting? Hugh could not hold all the threads in his mind together. He felt as though Warren Relf was going to make, not only the Cheyne Row Club, but all London altogether too hot for him. To have drowned Elsie, to be jilted by Winifred, and to be baffled after all by that creature Relf—this, this was the hideous and ignominious future he saw looming now visibly before him!

It was with a heavy heart that next evening at seven he dropped into the club dining-room. Would Relf be there? he wondered silently. And if so, what course would Relf adopt towards him? Yes, Relf was there, at a corner table, as good luck would have it, with his back turned to him safely as he entered; and that fellow Potts, the other mudbank artist—they hung their wretched daubs of flat Suffolk seaboard side by side fraternally on the walls of the Institute—was dining with him and concocting mischief no doubt, for the house of Massinger. Hugh half determined to turn and flee: then all that was manly and genuine within him revolted at once against that last disgrace. He would not run from this creature Relf. He would not be turned out of his own club—he was a member of the Committee and a founder of the society. He would face it out and dine in spite of him.

But not before the fellow's very eyes; that was more than in his present perturbed condition Hugh Massinger could manage to stand. He skulked quietly round, unseen by Relf, into the side alcove—a recess cut off by an arched doorway—where he gave his order in a very low voice to Martin, the obsequious waiter. Martin was surprised at so much reserve. Mr. Massinger, he was generally the very freest and loudest-spoken gentleman in the whole houseful of 'em. He always talked, he did, as if the club and the kitchen and the servants all belonged to him.

From the alcove, by a special interposition of fate, Hugh could hear distinctly what Relf was saying. Strange—incredible—a singular stroke of luck; he had indeed caught the man in the very act and moment of conspiring.—They were talking of Elsie! Their conversation came to him distinct, though low. Unnatural excitement had quickened his senses to a strange degree. He heard it all—every round—every syllable

"Then you promise, on your word of honour as a gentleman, you'll never breathe a word of this or of any part of Miss Challoner's affair to anybody anywhere?"

"My dear boy, I promise, that's enough.—I see the necessity as you do.—So you've actually got the letter, have you!"

"I've got the letter. If you like, I'll read it to you. It's hear in my pocket. I have to restore it by the time Mr. Meysey returns to morrow."

Mr. Meysey! Restore it! Then, for all his plotting, Relf didn't know that Mr. Meysey was dead, and that his funeral was fixed to take place at Whitestrand on Monday or Tuesday!

There was a short pause. *What* letter? he wondered. Then Relf began reading in a low tone: "My darling Winifred, I can hardly make up my mind to write you this letter; and yet I must; I can no longer avoid it."

Great heavens, it was his own forged letter to Winifred! How on earth had it ever come into Relf's possession!

Plot, plot—plot and counterplot! Dirty, underhand, hole and corner spy-business! Relf had wheedled it out of Meyseys some how, to help him to track down and confront his enemy! Or else he had suborned one of the Whitestrand servants to steal or copy their Master's correspondence!

He heard it through to the last word, "Ever your affectionate but heart broken ELSIE."

What were they going to say next?—Nothing. Potts just drew a long breath of surprise, and then whistled shortly and curiously. "The man's a blackguard to have broken the poor girl's heart," he observed at last, let alone this. He's a blackguard, Relf.—I'm very sorry for her.—And what's become of Miss Challoner now, if it isn't indiscreet to ask the question?"

"Well, Potts, I've only taken any other man into my confidence at all in this matter, because you knew more than half already, and it was impossible, without telling you the other half, fully to make you feel the necessity for keeping the strictest silence about it. I'd rather not tell either you or anybody exactly where Miss Challoner's gone now. But at the present moment, if you want to know the precise truth, I've no doubt she's at Marseilles, on her way abroad to a farther destination which I prefer on her account not to mention. More than that it's better not to say. But she wishes it kept a profound secret, and she intends never to return to England."

As Hugh Massinger heard those words, those reassuring words, a sense of freedom and lightness burst instantly upon him in a wild rush of reaction. Aha! aha! poor feeble enemy! Was this all? Then Relf knew really nothing! That mysterious "Yes" of his was a fraud, a pretense, a mistake, a delusion! He was all wrong, all wrong and in error. Instead of knowing that Elsie was dead—dead and buried in her nameless grave at Orfordness—he fancied she was still alive and in hiding! The man was a windbag. To think that he should be terrified—he, Hugh Massinger—by such a mere empty boastful eavesdropper!—Why, Relf, after all, was himself deceived by the forged letters he had so cleverly palmed off upon them. The special information he pretended to possess was only the special information derived from Hugh Massinger's own careful and admirable forgeries. He hugged himself in a perfect transport of delight. The load was lifted as if by magic from his breast. There was nothing on earth for him, after all, to be afraid of!

He saw it all at a glance now.—Relf was in league with the servants at the Meyseys'. Some prying lady's maid or dishonest flunkey must have sent him the first letter to Winnifred, or at least a copy of it: nay more; he or she must have intercepted the second one, which arrived while Winifred was on her way to Scotland—else how could Relf have heard this last newly fledged fiction about the journey abroad—the stoppage at Marseilles—the determination never to return to England?—And how greedily and eagerly the man swallowed it all—his nasty second-hand servants'-hall information! Hugh positively despised him in his own mind for his ready credulity and his mean duplicity. How glibly he retailed the plausible story, with nods and hints and additions of his own: "At the present moment, I've no doubt she's at Marseilles, on her way abroad to a farther destination which I prefer on her account not to mention." What airs and graces and what comic importance the fellow put on, on the strength of his familiarity with this supposed mystery! Any other man with a straightforward mind would have said outright plainly, "to Australia;" but this pretentious jackanapes with his stolen information must make up a little mystification all of his own, to give himself importance in the eyes of his greedy gobemouche of a companion. It was too grotesque! too utterly ridiculous! And this was the man of whom he had been so afraid! His own dupe! the ready fool who swallowed at second hand such idle tittle of the servants' hall, and employed an understrapper or a pretty *subrette* to open other people's letters for his own information! From that moment forth, Hugh might cordially hate him, Hugh might freely despise him; but he would, never, never, never, be afraid of him.

One only idea left some slight suspicion of uneasiness on his enlightened mind. He hoped the lady's-maid—that hypothetical lady's-maid—had sent on the forged letter—after reading it—so Winifred would have time to think much about Elsie at present, in the midst of this sudden and unexpected bereavement; she would be too full of her own dead father, no doubt, to pay any great attention to her governess's misfortunes. But still, one doesn't like one's private letters to be so vulgarly tampered with. And the worst of it was, he could hardly ask her whether she had received the note. He could hardly get at the bottom of this low conspiracy. It was his policy now to let sleeping dogs lie. The less said about Elsie the better.

Yet in his heart he despised Warren Relf for his meanness. He might forge himself: nothing low or ungentlemanly or degrading in forgery. Dishonest, if you like; dishonest, not vulgar. But to open other people's letters—pah!—the disgusting smallness and lowness and vulgarity of it! A sort of under-footmanish type of criminality. "Peccа fortiter, if you will, of course, but don't be a cad and a disgrace to your breeding.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The firm of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. (limited), of Middlesboro', England, in one year manufactured:—Finished steel, 223,766 tons; Cleveland pig iron, Bessemer pig iron, Spiegeleisen Ferro-manganese, 512,604 tons; coal, 1,832,581 tons; ironstone, 1,767,151 tons; limestone, 174,258 tons; steel castings, 718 tons; iron castings, 14,996 tons; ores, 867,629; coke, 633,000 tons; salt, 25,000 tons; the salt is a comparatively new industry. The number of workmen employed is 13,000, and the wages paid amount to $4,100,000. For the week ending August 4th they made 6,700 tons of steel ingots and turned out 5,555 tons of finished steel.

"DON'T GO NEAR THE DWARFS"

The Smallest People in the World, but they Use Poisoned Arrows and are Cannibals.

None of the remarkable discoveries made by explorers in the depths of Africa has ever excited deeper interest than Schweinfurth's vivid description of the Akka dwarfs whom he found in the northeastern part of the Congo basin. Living among tribes of splendid physical development, these little people, from four feet to four feet six inches in height, are noted for their courage and agility, for their prowess as hunters, and for their unusual dexterity in the use of the bow and spear. In a recent lecture in London Prof. Flower, director of the Natural History Museum, described them as the smallest people in the world, and expressed the opinion, now generally held, that they and their relatives south of the Congo are the Pigmies who were known to the Greeks and of whom Herodotus and Aristotle gave descriptions that were long believed to be fanciful.

The industry of four great travellers, who took up the work of exploration where Stanley left it, has now supplied us with considerable information about the remarkable Batwa dwarfs, who are spread in little communities through the densely wooded regions south of the great northern bend of the Congo. They have been found in districts about 400 miles apart and in much of the intervening regions that are still little known. They have been studied by Wolf near the Lulua River, still further east by Wissmann in the interminable forests which sunlight hardly penetrates north of the Sankuru, by Grenfell and Von Francois on the Lubilash,

SOUTHWEST OF STANLEY FALLS.

These discoveries were made in the year 1885 and 1886, but the explorers were too busy accumulating facts to prepare them for public perusal, and we have had only the most fragmentary allusions to these unique and interesting little folks until the writings of Wolf, Wissman, and Von Francois were published in Germany this summer.

One day Dr. Wolf was pushing through the forest east of the Lulua River, when he suddenly came upon a little glade in which were about twenty tumbledown beehive huts, the homes of the Batwa. He had seen a few of these little people, kept as hunters at the towns of big chiefs, but this was the first time he had met them in their own poorly cared for villages. Some of them could speak the language of the Bakuba, the great tribe which claims this region, but they were so awe struck by the white man's sudden advent that they would hardly utter a word. A crowd of nearly a hundred coffee-brown little folks, none of them larger than children two-thirds grown, stood timidly at a distance and surveyed the visitors in wonder. Dr. Wolf won their confidence so far at last that they permitted him to approach, and, unobserved by the natives, he took the heights of many of them on a spear shaft. These and later measurements by Dr. Wolf of full-grown adults vary from four feet three inches to four feet seven and one-half inches. The average height, according to the several authorities, seems to be about four feet five inches. Unlike the Akka, the Batwa are not unusually prognathous, nor have they disproportionately large abdomens, but they are compact, well-built little creatures, without any physical peculiarity except their small size. Lieut. Wissmann, however, received quite an unfavorable impression of the Batwa from the few specimens he saw among the Bassongs, whom he describes as dwelling in tiny huts, despised by their neighbors, ill shaped, and woebegone specimens of humanity.

All through this great forest region may be found these nomad hunters. In little bands of eight or more families they build their grass huts

WHEREVER GAME IS PLENTIFUL,

live there a few months, and then move on to other hunting grounds. Here and there in the woods they dig pits about eight feet deep, which they cover with branches and turf, and in these traps they catch elephants, hippopotami, and buffaloes, which are often impaled upon sharpened stakes driven into the bottom of the pits. They also hunt large game with the bow and spear. They cannot kill an elephant at once with their weapons, but they seldom lose an animal they once wound. Von Francois says that, lying in ambush, they attack the largest game, and follow it if necessary for days. Whenever the wounded animal halts it becomes the target for a fresh shower of spears, and finally weakened by loss of blood it falls an easy prey. The cunning Pigmies incur small loss of weapons in these long chases after elephants and buffaloes. Their arrow and spear heads are barbed and cannot drop out of the wound, neither do they lose the spear shafts, for they are fastened by stout cords to the head, and if the animal in his flight brushes against trees, the shafts, instead of falling to the ground, merely dangle against his sides.

It is not usual for explorers to find the Batwa timid and undemonstrative, like the first villagers that Dr. Wolf met. They have earned the reputation of being very ugly and pugnacious little fellows. In war they use poisoned arrows. They take the warpath at night, steal noiselessly up to the sleeping village of the enemy, fire the huts, and kill the people with arrows and spears by the light of their burning houses. Their fallen foes and their prisoners become

FOOD AT CANNIBAL FEASTS,

for the Batwa, like the Akka, are numbered among the anthropophagi of Africa. Their fame as fighters has travelled far, and the natives who accompanied Grenfell and Von Francois were panic stricken when they first saw a dwarf. One of their peculiarities is the fact that on their numerous marches they do not sleep by camp fires at night, like other natives, but stretch themselves on the branches of trees, which they clasp with arms and legs, and there peacefully and safely slumber, out of the reach of wild beasts.

"Don't go near the dwarfs," was the admonition of the Congo natives to Grenfell. "They permit no one to enter their country. They poison their weapons. They are the ugliest of mortals, and have great heads with bearded chins upon the smallest of bodies." Sure enough, Grenfell and Von Francois found beard on the face of many a Batwa, but the heads of the dwarfs are not disproportionately large and their features not especially ugly. Unlike the Akka, who are nearly naked, the Batwa wear a wide strip of native cloth around their loins. Unskilled in any arts save those of war and the chase, they chiefly depend for their weapons, their grain, and vegetables upon the tribes of large people near whom they live, most of whom acknowledge their inferiority as hunters to the Batwa, and gladly encourage them to barter their loads of game for products of the garden, brass wire, and beads. The Batwa use these European

COMMODITIES TO BUY WIVES,

and throughout the wide region they inhabit they are thus becoming gradually merged with the surrounding peoples. Not a few communities of pure Batwa have been found but mixed breeds are also common. The Batwa and the Akka it is believed, are the remnants of a once very numerous race, and both are gradually dying out, victims of the more powerful tribes around them and of their inferior attainments in the arts of living. Many of the Batwa children die for lack even of such imperfect care as most savage mothers give their offspring. There seems to be little maternal affection, and in flight the tiny mothers have often been known to abandon their babies to their fate.

At the furthest points reached on both the Bussera and Tohuapa Rivers, about 215 miles apart, the continued advance of the little steamer Peace was rendered impossible by the frantic hostility of the Batwa and their neighbors. Von Francois, one of the most graphic writers and accomplished geographers who have visited Africa, makes a lively picture of the howling little demons on the shores of the Bussera,

SHOWING HUNDREDS OF ARROWS

that, slimy with poison, dashed against the steel network which protected the steamer, or stuck in its wooden sun roof. He gives us a vivid idea of the agility and acrobatic accomplishments of these people 215 miles away on the Tohuapa. He saw the little warriors clambering along precipitous slopes above the river, where there seemed hardly a foothold; saw them swinging like monkeys from limb to limb of trees, and climbing out on branches overhanging the water so that they might speed their arrows at shorter range against the puffing and impertinent monster that had dared to intrude upon the privacy of the little folks. He heard their ear-splitting yells, which were wholly out of proportion to their physical insignificance. Grenfell is a man of peace, and, unlike some other explorers, he did not choose to shoot lead at them. A few blank cartridges, however, had an excellent moral effect when the enemy took to canoes and seemed bent on making a prize of the little vessel.

What is the past history of these most unique and extraordinary of African races? We are not likely to have a complete answer to this question. As yet we have had only a glimpse of them, and the study of their languages, traditions, and habits may throw light upon their past. All our present evidence points to the probability that they have descended from the earliest inhabitants of the continent. We know something of the migrations of the tribes, around them, and there may yet be found evidence to show the correctness of the hypothesis that the Akka north and the Batawa south of the Congo, the Doko of Abyssinia, the Obongo of the Gaboon, and the Bushmen of South Africaare remnants of one great family.

Good Readers.

While David Garrick, "the little playactor," as Dr. Johnson dubbed him, was staying as a guest at an English country-house, he read the Litany of the Church of England, one Sunday morning, to his host and fellow guests. "In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our prosperity, in the hour of death, and in the Day of Judgment, *Good Lord, deliver us!*" read the actor, and such was the impressive fervor of his manner, that there was not a dry eye among his hearers when he had finished.

A rule of the Cunard Line ordains that the service of the Church of England be read on shipboard every Sunday morning while at sea. If a clergyman is not present, the prayers and lessons are read by the captain, the purser, or the surgeon. Several years ago a London journal, referring to this practice, said that "few passengers can have crossed the Atlantic frequently without wishing that they might oftener hear such readers as some among the captains of the Cunard Line."

Mr. Gladstone, when at his country-seat, often reads in the neighboring church the "Daily Lessons," and it is said that his expressive reading gives a deeper significance to the inspired words of Holy Writ than they have in the mouth of an ordinary reader.

A good reader does more than please his hearers; he instructs and stimulates them. Written or printed words embalm thoughts, but the reader gives them a living utterance. "The essence of language lies in the living utterance," says Wilhelm von Humboldt: and he adds, "It is only by the spoken word that the speaker or reader breathes as it were his own life into the souls of his hearers."

Good reading is not stilted, formal, unnatural, or "stagey;" it is the distinct pronunciation of words in sentences, with such appropriate inflections, modulations, pauses and sympathetic emphasis as shall adequately transfer the author's thoughts to the minds of the hearers.

Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent Scotch preacher, was an effective reader of hymns and the Scriptures. While he was a student, knowing that *manner* is to the *matter* as powder to the ball, he attended classes in elocution winter after winter, and practised and studied two hours every night. He learned to be natural, and to acquire command over his voice so as to suit its force and emphasis to the sense, and to modulate it so as to express the feelings of surprise, indignation, grief, or pity.

"Many have supposed," he wrote, that I owe any power I have in modulating my voice, and giving effect thereby to what I am delivering, to a musical ear. On the contrary, I am, as you say in Scotland, 'timmer tuned;' have not the vestige even of the musical faculty; never knowing when the people go off the tune, or when they stick."

Sir Arthur Helps asks, in his "Brevia," "Do you know, amongst your numerous friends and acquaintances, ten persons who can read aloud really well? You are silent."

Would not a similar silence answer the same question, if it were asked of a group of Canadian educated boys or girls?

A Vessel that Will Travel Under Water any Depth.

NEW YORK Sep. 1st.—The *Herald's* Paris special says a new submarine boat, intended to revolutionize naval warfare, is to be launched at Toulon on September 15. She is designed by Mr. Ramagote, Government engineer. She is so constructed as to be able to dive completely beneath the keel of the largest ironclad and by means of special apparatus fasten explosive cartridges to the sides of an enemy's vessel and is enabled to maintain communication with these explosive cartridges when fired by means of a steel wire, by which the cartridges can be exploded by electricity. This new engine of destruction combines all the requisite conditions of speed, steering capacity, submersion and habitability. The vessel is 17 metres long between perpendiculars and 1.80 metres beam. She is enabled to drive under water to any given depth by means of a series of reservoirs that receive water in variable quantities. Reservoirs of compressed air allow air for breathing purposes to be renewed at will. Horizontal steering is effected by an ordinary rudder. Vertical steering is effected by a double rudder working on double hinges attached to the sides of the stern. A lizzie cupola 35 centimetres in diameter is built on her bow. It is in this cupola, provided with glass windows, that the officer in command directs the vessel. The entire crew is one officer, two engineers and a sailor. The motive power consists of Krebes' electric machine of fifty horse power. The other engines are provided with compressed air apparatus.

Heavy rains are seriously injuring the cotton crop in Alabama.

Gettysburg Memories.

A brief but graphic picture of the fight at Gettysburg was given in the course of an address delivered at Walton, N. Y., by Colonel W. W. Badger, from which we quote. Colonel Badger speaks of events with the authority of one who can say, "quorum pars fui:"

Waterloo was but child's play when compared with Gettysburg, and has no comparison to Leipsic, which sent Napoleon to Elba, and yet it is a shrine of the whole world's pilgrimage. Both the armies there engaged, with the Russians thrown in, were not equal in numbers to our army of Gettysburg; and our magnificent parks of artillery would have outnumbered theirs ten to one. Those frantic charges of French cavalry upon solid squares of English bayonets seem ridiculous in the light of modern warfare. One park of our Gettysburg cannon would have demolished those squares in half an hour. Our army formed no squares, and we seldom threw men on horseback against solid ranks o either bullets or bayonets, when a cannon ball or shell could get there so much quicker, do the work so much better after it got there. It was my fortune to see three of the notable events of the war, Sheridan's ride at Cedar Creek, the fall of Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, and Picket's charge at Gettysburg. I can give but a word here as to the latter. More than seventeen thousand gallant men, the flower of the Southern army within a mile of us, started together in three columns to pierce the centre of our left wing on Cemetery Ridge. As our cannon shot smashed the heads of those columns, they deployed in three lines to scatter our fire, and still advanced in quick time. They had imagined our artillery was silenced by their previous pounding of two hours from one hundred cannon, but the superb Hancock was in fact reserving his fire for shorter range, and had just ordered up full caissons of fresh ammunition at three o'clock in the afternoon when this charge began. Nothing could have been more opportune for us. As they came within a half and quarter of a mile of our line, our grape and canister from our two miles of front from Cemetery Hill to Round Top mowed them down like grass; their own artillery then had to cease firing from fear of hitting their own men, and as they could not retreat under our terrible fire, our one hundred cannon had them entirely at our mercy. Over two thousand of them were killed in twenty minutes, only one hundred a minute. They could not even stop to reload their muskets, and had only to come on in a mad rush to get through that artillery fire, for their only chance was to bayonet our cannoneers at their guns, but somehow they couldn't get there, and as they rushed boldly to attempt it, up rose behind those cannon Hancock's Second Corps, about 20,000 veteran infantry and poured in their fire, and instantly advanced until every cannon was guarded by at least one hundred Union bayonets. Then the cannonade ceased except on the flanks, and the bayonet and musketry work was begun, with such effect for thirty minutes as no other battle has ever shown.

Every general officer in that charge except Pickett himself, was killed or wounded, and he only escaped by stopping at a farmhouse half way up the slope, and more than a quarter of a mile distant from our lines. Of the 17,000 men only a part of Armistead's Brigade, about 500 men, actually crossed our line, and all of them were killed or captured with about 3,000 more who came within three hundred yards of our lines. About 6,000 more dead and wounded were left on the field, and the rest all mangled and torn retreated as best they could, and all that was done within one hour. At four o'clock our greatest battle was over and the great victory won. General Garner reached our line and fell dead at the stone wall. The only general officer who crossed our line was Armistead, whose conspicuous courage was almost a guarantee of death. He leaped the wall among the very first of his men, and shouted, "Now boys, give them the cold steel." Within twenty steps of the wall he received in his breast the hot lead, and not a man of them actually got his cold steel in our bosoms. He was borne dying into Hancock's headquarters, about the time that Hancock was brought there with a serious wound.

Our own loss was terrible; on July 1, about six thousand men killed or wounded; on July 2, about ten thousand; on July 3, about four thousand and the enemy's much greater, and we buried all the dead on July 4. Ah, what a fourth of July that was! I was then captain in the line, and with my little company was detailed all day in burying the dead. The wounded had mostly been brought in during the night, and all that day our little squads of four, each carrying a stretcher or blanket, were rolling dead bodies upon them, and with a man at each corner of the blankets, were thus carrying them into the common trenches for burial. No man who has ever done work of that kind will ever want any more war.

The whole Revolutionary war of seven years did not kill so many men as were buried there that day. It was war reduced to science, at least on our side. For the South, it was only despair. They had to do it, or else retreat ingloriously from a fight they had marched two hundred miles to find. We could wait as we had for weeks, but they

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The writer of the leading article in last week's *Independent* has learned one part of his profession exceedingly well. It is always the duty of a lawyer with no case to abuse his opponent. Without referring to personal matters, to which he has devoted almost a column of his valuable space, let us examine the debt question. He made the statement that the debt of Lachute Town was $26,800. That statement was denied. Instead of attempting to prove it, in his next issue he asked us to show that it was not so. We declined the invitation with thanks, and asked him to advance proof for his allegations. The proof when brought forth appears to be simply the *ipsi dixit* of the editor. The public well knows that one year ago, just previous to the floating of the loan, the debt of the town was $6,700. To day a year later, our contemporary declares it to be "$26,800, no more, no less." That is to say an increase in one year of $20,100! The author of the article referred to, must measure the financial ability of the intelligent ratepayers, by his own, when he supposes that by any assertion of his, he could make them believe, that our debt has been increased $20,100 in the last year past. There is no other logical conclusion to be drawn from his assertion. It is a simple matter of subtraction, which a school boy can do.

In 1887 Town debt	$ 6,700
" 1888 " "	26,800
Increase	$ 20,100

The debt of the town is the amount required to pay its present liabilities. If the council thought fit, to levy a direct tax immediately, to clear off the debt, they would not raise $26,800, they would simply raise $6,700. With that amount they could go to the bond-holders and demand back their bonds. The debt would then be wiped out, not by the payment of $26,800 but by $6,700, leaving out of consideration the 2 per cent. which has or ought to have been paid towards the sinking fund for the first year. It is impossible to squirm out of this conclusion. The town may clear itself of debt to-morrow by the payment of $6,700. Our contemporary appears ignorant of the fact that the contract with the bondholders gives the town the right to redeem their bonds at any time, and therefore it is not necessary to wait for any surplus whatsoever, but by a direct tax the town can liquidate its indebtedness at once by the payment of $6,700. The *Independent* had better confine itself entirely to abuse, and not display such a lack of knowledge on the question of finances, else its credit may become impaired. We feel humiliated to be compelled to point out such nonsensical statements, and if it were not a duty to the public, no notice would be taken of the impotent attemps at financial criticism which appears weekly in the *Independent*.

THE POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The *Witness* announces that Mr. Poirier is the Liberal candidate in Montreal East, and that the Liberals are going to make things lively. At the conclusion of the small article is a list of subscribers to Mr. Poirier's election fund, among whom are found the Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Poirier is therefore closely identified with the party, as their candidate, his principles should be those of the party, and those of the party should be his. At a meeting held the day following the announcement of his candidature, Mr. Poirier addressed the electors, and laid down the platform on which he stood as the representative of the Liberal party. It is as follows:—

"He said that if elected it would be a great victory for the National cause. On the 22nd of November a meeting of 30,000 citizens on the Champ de Mars adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved—That in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald has committed an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all the friends of right and justice without distinction of race or religion.

Mr. Poirier said that was the party he belonged to and that was his platform." It would seem idle therefore for the Liberal party to dispute the fact that they are Riellites. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Mills, Mr. Foster, Mr. Charlton, and others, hate these resolutions, or they cannot belong to the Liberal party as represented by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Poirier. An election is about to take place in Cardwell. If the Liberal party have the courage to bring out a candidate they should have these resolutions presented to him for his signature, and publish them throughout the constituency, if they do not wish to leave themselves open to the charge of having one platform for Montreal East and another for Cardwell. It is passing strange that Mr. Laurier did not assert the great principles of the Liberal party as contained in these resolutions when he was engaged in electioneering in Ontario, or that not one word was said about the great national party by Sir Richard Cartwright in Halton. From hypocracy, from dishonesty, from the race and revenge cry, from Hon. Mr. Laurier and the nationalist party, good Lord deliver us.

THE FRENCH RACE IN ONTARIO.

The following is a translation of the writings of Mr B. Sulte as published by L'Etincelle of St. Victor d'Alfred, Ont.

When an Englishman speaks of us he expresses a desire to see us wiped out by some good law of prescription. When a French Canadian speaks of the English he says very simply let us arrange things to get the upper hand of them by fair play. Which of the two has the most noble idea. The one wishes to gain his cause by violence, the other by calculation, work, enterprise and money. It is money principally that we are entering Ontario. The English farmers sells us their lands and move farther west. Nothing can stop this movement. It is altogether individual. The persons who leave the province of Quebec have money in their pockets, and those who sell them their lands are burdened by debt. It will be thus in the Province of Ontario until the day when its inhabitants will be altogether replaced by French Canadians. The reader is astonished at such a thought. Relying on what I have seen during thirty years, and on what is occurring to-day. I give in the legislature annually in Toronto ten or twelve French members in 1913. During the fifty years which will follow the Province will be carried by our element, it will then be a second Quebec with its English minority always well treated by us. It is furthermore which seems me to result thus, not at all. The facts are there it is sufficient to study them.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The fact that S. Carsley's Mantle trade keeps increasing every season is because they always show the largest variety at lowest prices.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

On Saturday morning last Bishop Bond held a confirmation service in St. Simeon's church, which was largely attended. Six candidates presented themselves for admission into the church. After the solemn service, his Lordship preached an eloquent sermon from the text. "He that is not with me is against me." Referring to things temporal he said that everything in the church was in a satisfactory condition and congratulated the congregation on their success in providing a parsonage for their minister. Going on to his text he said that this was an age of indecision. Many were halting between two opinions. Many were found endeavoring to belong partly to the world and partly to Christ, but our Saviour had declared emphatically that in this warfare there could not be any intermediate position, as he that is not with Christ fighting on his side is against him and fighting on the side of Satan. It was a solemn question. Are we with God against the powers of evil, or are we with Satan against God? This indecision of the world was manifested by the fact that one day men would be seen apparently in the worship of God, while the next night they may be imbibing the vitiated atmosphere of the bar room, or indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors. But some asks the question "how am I to know whether I am on God's side or not?." That was merely fencing the question. Every man must know where he is, if he thinks he does not then it is due to a want of self examination. It was therefore very necessary that those who had just entered the church should carefully and prayerfully examine themselves. The best test however was the interest shown in the salvation of others. Are you anxious for your friends conversion How many times have you endeavored to bring others to Christ? How about your own family if God should call you away, would your children feel that although you had care for their temporal wants, yet you had neglected their spiritual wants. In the matter of Confirmation have you done your duty. God forbid that any one should urge their children to be confirmed. He would not knowingly have any confirmed, who were not truly converted. But have you as a parent endeavored to secure the conversion of your children so that they may be fit subjects for confirmation. May God grant that we may at once decide to be on the side of Christ. After the service communion was administered. The Bishop left immediately after dinner for Lakefield.

The most numerous detachment of foreign missionaries that ever left Canada, in connection with the Presbyterian (perhaps, with any) church, was that which started from Vancouver a few weeks ago in charge of the Rev. James Fraser Smith, M. D., and Dr. Wm. McClure. It comprized, besides these gentlemen, Mrs. Smith, Miss Harriet, P. Sutherland, and two assistants of Dr. McClure's. Dr. Smith was born at Latona, Ont., in 1858, and is thus in the prime of life. After some years of farm work, he studied successively at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Queen's College, Kingston, and the New York hospitals. He goes to China under the auspices of the Queen's College Missionary association to take part with the Rev. Jonathan Gorforth and Dr. McClure in forming a new mission in the province of Honan, in that empire. His wife to whom he was married in April, and who accompanies him to China, was Miss Minnie Waugh, of Hamilton. Dr. McClure is a native of this province, having been born at Lachute. He is well known in this city, having served for some years as medical superintendent of the General hospital. He is an elder and goes to China as a medical missionary, for which office he was specially designated by the General assembly. The missionaries will remain for a year at Chefoo, to acquire a knowledge of the Chinese language before proceeding inland to their destination. Honan has an area of 65,104 square miles, and a population of about 15,000,000. *Gazette.*

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

I intended to write you before this and tell you what I thought of this country. I like it very well, in fact so well that I would not care to live in the East. I am teaching a country school and getting a very good salary, it is about 6 miles from Clearwater, I board in Clearwater and walk to and from school, quite a distance, but the people in this country think nothing of it. Clearwater is as pretty a little village as there is in Southern Manitoba. It is on the Pembina branch of the C.P.R., 131 miles South-west of Winnipeg. Farmers are all hard at work harvesting. The wheat yield will not be quite as large as last year on account of Jack Frost, but the higher prices this year will I think more than make up the difference. Our old friend Mr. R. Rogers is the mainstay of this place. He is at present erecting a grain elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity. I see by one of your late numbers you state that in his contest with Greenway he was defeated by 17 maj. he was only beaten by 9 and would have been elected only for the delay of a train with 21 of his voters. Greenway's coming into power in his Redistribution Bill he took mighty good care of No. 1 in seeing that the constituency of Mountain was safe. As it is the "Boy" will soon have another chance at him if he keeps on the way he has commenced. I was agreeably surprised when up at the train last night to meet an old Lachuter in the person of Mr. Thomas Palliser Sr. The old gentleman looks well and hearty and was on his way to Delorraine. He is going to pay a visit to Mr. Rogers for a day or so, so I will have a chance to hear about things in general at Lachute. Hon J. J. C. Abbott passed through here on a special yesterday. Miss Flora Arnott formerly of Lakefield is in charge of the Clearwater school, her many friends in that vicinity will be glad to hear that she is well and doing well. I hear of other former Lachuters being not very far from me, Messrs Alex McKnight Alex. Arnott Jr. and Sr. Geo.-W. Meikle, and J. McKinnie are in Boissevain about 40 miles west of here they are all doing well as far as I can hear. Mr. G. H. Simpson of St. Andrews passed through here a few weeks ago travelling for a well known dry goods house in Montreal. In my next I will give something more interesting to farmers. I see you have opposition, that is right. Hoping not to take up too much of your valuable space, I remain,

Yours very truly,
W. A. HANEY.

Clearwater, Sept. 7th 1888.

Such an elegant assortment of ribbons S. Carsley is showing.

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of Lachute Town Council was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Mayor Fish, and Councillors McRae, Lane, Rodrigue, Fraser, Bedard, Hope and Patenaude.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The councillors discussed at some length the advisability of building a new bridge on the west side of the one at present spanning the gully near the hospital. It was finally decided that the Road Committee submit a plan at the next meeting of council, showing the style of bridge they recommend to be constructed.

The lists of grand and petit jurors was then submitted and approved.

A general discussion took place in reference to roads and sidewalks. It is was finally decided to await the report from the Road and Finance Committies.

Mr. Davidson, Town Officer, laid before the council in writing, a statement to the effect that from information received by him, the Salvation Army would be mobbed should they attempt to march through our streets on Sunday evening next. He also requested the council to assign the duties required of him daily, also, the number of hours he was supposed to be on duty.

Mr. Davidson's complaint was referred to the Police Committee.

Councillor Hope gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of council he would move that the Market By-law be annuled and that a By-law be drafted charging a small fee to parties entering the town and selling to others than traders.

Councillor Lane gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of council he would move that the Road Committee be authorized to build a sidewalk on Barron Avenue from Foundry street as far as Grace street.

The council then adjourned until Monday evening next.

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

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 18, 1888.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I will tell you how exhibition matters are moving here. St. Andrews proposes to hold the grandest exhibition the County of Argenteuil has ever had on the 4th and 5th of October, 1888. A large and energetic committee are at work preparing the grounds and putting up a building 24x60 feet for the industrial department. We expect a fine display in this department this year. Besides the show of stock and poultry there will be a programme of sports and amusements. The W. C. T. U. will have a tent, where they will give meals on the grounds. There will be temperance refreshments on the grounds. Everything will be done to make the exhibition attractive and profitable to all who may attend it. There will be a band of music in attendance. There will be private prizes offered for the best hurdle jumpers. 'Cox.

A Helping Hand.

is most appreciated where it is most needed, and thus it is that Burdock Blood Bitters gains more favor yearly by lending the weakened system valuable assistance in removing all impurities and building up a strong, healthy body.

DISTRICT NEWS.

STONEFIELD.

Mr. J. McAdam had a large "bee."

Mr. C. Calder left for Woodstock College on Wednesday last.

Mr. Wm Blair has purchased the farm of Mr. H. Purdy.

Mr. Ostrom visited the school to Ogdensburg and expressed himself as satisfied with its progress.

Miss Tena Elliott of Montebello is spending a few days here with her friends.

Rev. Mr. Howitt preaches his farewell sermon in Grenville on Sunday next. He goes to teach in the Methodist College Montreal, Mr Stevens will be his successor.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. Cummings has put a new veranda around his house.

Mr. Frith preaches his farewell sermon Sunday next previous to leaving for McMaster Hall.

Quite a large raft of square timber is going through the canal belonging to Grace and Macklin.

At a session of the Magistrates' Court held on Tuesday the case of BURNS vs WADE came up before Alex. Pridham, J. P. This was an action taken against Wade for taking away a raft of drift wood which had floated onto the property of Burns. The judgment and costs against Wade amounted to $14.

Hugh Cummings Esq. and family returned to their home in Cornwall on Friday last.

Mr. J. Milne, formerly teacher of the Grenville Model school, spent a few days here and left for home on Saturday last.

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.

FRONT OF CHATHAM.

Our old sport and hunter Mr. G. M. Bradford left on Tuesday with a party of Montreal gentlemen, for a couple of week's hunting and fishing in the northern part of the county. We may expect a treat of fresh trout and venison on their return.

Mrs. A. J. McGibbon of Brownsburg, was visiting some of her old friends here last week. We also had a flying visit from our old friend, J. D. Lamb, of Minneapolis, U.S.

On account of the dulness of the cheese market, several of the farmers have withdrawn their milk from Mr. Cooke's factory. This factory has been turning out some first class cheese this season by its worthy maker, Mr. John Fitzsimmons, we only hope that we may have him another season when things will be running more satisfactory.

Mr. A. Robert, who has undertaken the drover business, is making beef scarce around here, he is away up in the estimation of our farmers as a fair and square buyer.

Miss Driscoll, of Chatham, intends leaving in a few days for her winter resort.

BROWNSBURG.

Another old resident has gone to that bourne from which no traveller o'er returns in the person of Mrs. Charles Green, whose very sudden demise took place last Friday morning. The deceased lady had been in indifferent health for some months past, but the immediate cause of death is stated to be apoplexy. She had surpassed the allotted life of man, being seventy-three years of age. She was born near the town of Forest, Scotland and at an early age emigrated with her parents to Canada, was married to Charles Green in Lachute, with whom she spent a long and happy life. He together with eight children survive her, three of their family have gone before.

One by one, our ranks are thinning,
Thinning here, but swelling there;
One by one, bright crowns are winning,
Crowns they shall forever wear.

Mr. Thomas Kelly of this place is reported to be prostrated with sickness at Vankleek Hill.

Mrs. Tennie, of South Windham, Maine, and Mrs. A. Hawke of Brigham, Que., arrived here on Saturday evening, to attend the funeral of their mother, the late Mrs. Green.

Dr T. C. Brainard and lady of Montreal were in town last Thursday.

HUDSON.

Most farmers are through harvesting and are calculating their gains and losses.

Our city cousins are gradually leaving us and we are beginning to feel lonely.

If the Hudson correspondent who complains of personals, will kindly send his name to our office, we will try and write him up in our next batch and save him the trouble of writing nasty things.

By the way, George has ordered a fine new black suit, guess he must mean business.

Misses Stackhouse of Peverell, spent a few days here last week. Some of our young men are feeling lonely now.

Miss Mullan returned home from Tara, Ont. last Sunday, after an absence of nine months.

Miss Allan Beswarwick, of Grenville, is a guest of her sister Mrs. Capt. Halero.

Miss Ida Woods left for her home in Lancaster last Thursday.

Mr. John Turner, of Montreal, spent Sunday in town. Some people wonder what brings Jack up so often; but then Hudson is a nice place.

Several of our citizens propose taking in the Toronto exhibition.

His Lordship Bishop Bond held an ordination service here on Thursday the 13th inst.

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.

Sir. Alex Campbell of Toronto, is at the Windsor, Montreal.

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 trade 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.

Mr. D. L. Moody will not be able to visit Montreal this fall.

A Railway Smash Up.

calls vividly to mind the appalling spectre of death, and yet no thought is taken of the thousands annually dying through disease caused by wrong action of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels, and which might be remedied by the use of B. B. B., nature's great restorative tonic and blood purifier.

Mr. Martin J. Griffin, joint librarian of Parliment Ottawa, is at the Windsor Montreal.

Highly Valued.

"Last summer our children were very bad with summer complaint and the only remedy that did them any good was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. We used 12 bottles during the warm weather and would not be without it at five times the cost, considering it to have no superior for diarrhoea." Mrs Jas. Healey, New Edenburgh, Ont.

The Hon. Justice Wurtele, of Aylmer is promoted to the position of Judge of the Court. of Queen's Bench.

A Double Recommendation.

"We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and find that for diarrhoea it cannot be equalled. We cannot speak too highly of it." Earnest Clare Cross and Roy Neil Cross, Jasper, Ont., April 29th, 1888.

Mr. A. T. Lepine and A. E. Porier, were nominated to contest Montreal East on Wednesday.

The Double Liability

A weak and low constitution, impure blood, etc, causes a double Liability to contract disease, purify the blood and remove all worn out matter and disease breeding impurities from the body by using Burdock Blood Bitters which thoroughly cleanses, regulates and tones the entire system.

Is Cholera Coming?

When symptoms of cholera appear prompt remedies should be resorted to. Mrs Mary E. Davis of Luskville, Ont., says—"My mother was bad with cholera morbus and after using one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it cured him entirely.

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.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors,

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday, the 25th day of September next*, for the reconstruction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening of the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday, the 11th of September next*, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the work at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks etc., at locks station Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and, further, *a bank deposit receipt for the sum of $6,000* must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $1,000.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.5in.

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.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of T. BEDARD, Lachute,

On THURSDAY, 2nd October, 1888,

the following articles:—

1 Phaeton, 1 two seated buggy, 1 buck board, 1 sulky, 1 Canada sleigh, 2 officer sleighs, 1 express sleigh 3 seats, 1 turning lathe, 2 box stoves, a lot of lumber, Rock Elm white Ash, second growth Birch, and about 8000 feet of Basswood, 3 work benches 1 paint mill, 1 paint stone, a lot of blacksmith tools, a lot of iron of different sizes, some axels and thimble screws, a lot of carpenters tools, 1 first-class cow, 1 horse, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale at 1 o'clock P.M.

TERMS:—$5.00 and under cash; over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE,
4-2in Auctioneer.

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.

READY-MADE
CLOTHING

In stock and to arrive will be sold much lower than usually sold in Lachute.

Men's suits, good patterns, cheap overcoats to arrive in good time for fall and winter cheap.

Top shirts, good patterns, very low.

UNDER-CLOTHING CHEAP.

A new lot of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter use to arrive, will be sold lower than ever.

Butter, Eggs and all merchantable produce taken in exchange for all goods at top prices.

Tweeds offered cheap to clean out stock.

Call and see these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

R. BANFORD.

FOR SALE

A HORSE, DOG CART AND HARNESS. Said dog cart new last summer. Harness made to order. Said outfit formerly the property of G. W. Burch, of Lachute. To be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. For further particulars address to JOHN CARUSS, Brownsburg, or Fraser Bros, Lachute.

Lachute Bakery!

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this opportunity of thanking the public of Lachute and district, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the eleven years that he has been in business, and to assure them that he is still prepared to furnish them with the Old Reliable Household Loaf @ 15 cents per loaf. Also all sorts of

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.

We flatter ourselves that our bread is not to be surpassed and is always of a uniform first-class quality.

At our establishments will also be found a choice assortment of Cake always fresh, and superior in quality.—Ice Cream (pure) and the largest assortment of choice candies, Fruits in the season, Nuts, Dates &c.

THE PLACE To Get a Good CRACKER

A few barrels of Boston crackers just in fresh and sweet.

J. HOPE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Market Square, Lachute.

Also, Branch at West End, Lachute Mills.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the natural of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, *a bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $5,000 must accompany the tender for the canals and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $7,000 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be indorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 51.8in

BARGAINS!!

MILLINERY GOODS of every kind will be sold at cost from now until September 8th, by the Misses Fulton. The stock consists of a choice selection of Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Plush; and in fact everything which goes to make a first-class Millinery Establishment. Persons contemplating purchases in this line should make an early call.

While thanking customers for their patronage in the past, the Misses Fulton who contemplate leaving Lachute at an early date, respectfully request an early settlement of all claims due them. Do not fail to call on the Misses Fulton.

Lachute, Aug. 29th, 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, 13th Sept., 1888.

TO LET.

TO LET those two large rooms, situated over the store of John Stewart, Main Street East and suitable for an office or millinery shop.

Apply at once to
JOHN STEWART,
Lachute.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 25 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to CROTON, 95 St. John Street 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. 38 1y

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. McARTHUR & Co.
38-tf.

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.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST,
Manager

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 30 1888 cr.

FOR SALE.

MY FARM SITUATED ON THE LIMITS of Lachute Town containing about 82 acres of splendid farm land and hardwood bush, a good brick dwelling and new outbuildings and well supplied with water. Parties wanting a good farm and at a low figure will do well to see me.

MRS. G. DOUGLASS.
Bethany, Aug. 17th, 1888. 51 3m

Central Canada's
—GREAT ANNUAL—
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
Exhibition!
—AT—
OTTAWA
Sept'r 24 to 29.

For PRIZE LISTS and other particulars, address E. C. W. MACCUAIG, Secretary, Ottawa.

CHAS. MAGEE, President.

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT. OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
SCHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
COLIC and
CRAMPS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

J. B. MENZIES, M.D
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.)
OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT
—IN—
A. 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. 26-1ly

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, Sept. 24, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

G. L. MOIR,
43-1y 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, Sept. 14th 1888 42-3th.

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. S. MEIKLE

L. C. VALLEE,
Contractor, Builder & Architect
Bethany Road, Lachute.
Buildings erected on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms.
Jobbing of all kinds neatly executed. 52-1y

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.—

SEE
PERIARD'S
ADVERTISEMENT
NEXT WEEK

ROLLED
OATS
FOR SALE
—AT—
LACHUTE
Flour Mills.
—
P. CAMPBELL

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

FALL SEASON,

1888,

The Fall Importation
The Fall Importation
The Fall Importation
Millinery
Millinery
Millinery
Is Now Ready
Is Now Ready
Is Now Ready
For Inspection
For Inspection
For Inspection

All the latest Millinery Novelties have been procured, making the assortment one of the most attractive ever shown in Montreal.

S. CARSLEY.

Seventy-four patterns in Fancy Oriental Wrapper Flannels are shown at S. Carsley's. They are the most beautiful designs ever imported, and such goods are seldom seen in Canada. —*Select.*

Umbrellas
Umbrellas

Umbrellas of every description made on the premises, and with Foxe's patent Paragon Frames, best seasoned Sticks.

S. CARSLEY.

Umbrellas
Umbrellas

Umbrellas with all kinds of Natural Sticks, silver tipped, all made on the very best frames.

S. CARSLEY.

Umbrellas
Umbrellas

Umbrellas with gold and Silver handles, suitable for wedding and birthday presents, with the best quality covers.

S. CARSLEY

Umbrellas
Umbrellas

Umbrellas with real Japanese handles, the latest designs and all carved by hand.

S. CARSLEY.

A special line of Girls' Dresses in three sizes will be cleared out at low prices. Select early as quantity is limited. S. Carsley.—*Star.*

Hunting Crops, Walking Sticks and Canes
Hunting Crops, Walking Sticks and Canes

Hunting Crops Jockey and Ladies Twigs. Walking Sticks and Canes, both mounted and unmounted.

S. CARSLEY.

Hunting Crops, Walking Sticks and Canes
Hunting Crops, Walking Sticks and Canes

Hunting Crops, Walking Sticks and Canes at all prices and with every conceivable style of handles.

S. CARSLEY.

Umbrellas re-covered in all qualities, materials and prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Silk cases and tassells, Umbrellas and Walking Sticks; mounted and engraved to order.

S. CARSLEY

Monograms and Crests engraved on the most reasonable terms.

S. CARSLEY.

Umbrellas
Umbrellas
Umbrelles

Umbrellas, suitable for Carriages, Waggons and Gigs, at all prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Unbleached Cottons
Unbleached Cottons

Unbleached Cottons in all widths, up to 90 inches wide, plain and twilled we keep only the most reliable makes. All in need of Unbleached Cottons should try S. Carsley's Augusta Brand.

S. CARSLEY.

Use Clapperton's Thread
Use Clapperton's Thread

Use the best thread and take no other; Clapperton's takes the lead of any other make.

Bleached Cottons
Bleached Cottons

Save time and money by coming direct to S. Carsley's for all kinds of Bleached Cottons; the largest and most complete stock in the Dominion; ask for the Fawn River Brand.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771,

1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Halt—G. W. Sangster.
New Goods—G. L. Meikle & Co.
Great Attraction—R. W. Kerr.
Auction Sale—T. Bedard.
Umbrellas—S. Carsley.
Millinery—J. & A. Lowe.

DENTISTRY.

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

Mr. Davidson, Town Officer, moved into his new house yesterday.

The Rev. D. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, of St. Andrews, have returned from England.

Be sure to attend the unreserved sale to be held at Mr. Thomas Bedard's on October 2nd.

Messrs. Joss Bros. are now erecting a house for Mr. G. M. Bishop.

Quite a large number of the Argenteuil Rifle Association were practicing on the range Tuesday last.

The Salvation Army are increasing in numbers, and their meetings are largely attended every evening.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal finished his pastoral visits in the deanery of St. Andrews on Monday last, returning to Montreal the same evening.

ALBUMS A SPECIALITY.—If you want an elegant Album, go to the Lachute Book Store and Bazaar, where you can get your choice from eight dollars down to three fifty. The hand painting in the larger ones is something quite new, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Major Dunbar was busily engaged yesterday superintending the removal of the furniture from the old Court House to the new one.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid and family of Montreal arrived here on Wednesday and left on Thursday for their future home in Laurel.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and friends have returned from their trip through the North West.

The fine young Clydesdale stallion bought by Messrs Todd and Patenaude landed here on Wednesday last and is well worth the inspection of our farmers

---

On Friday 21st Sept., next the annual scholastique conference for the county of Argenteuil will be held in Lachute Academy commencing at 2 p. m. Rev. E I Rexford will be present and represent the Educational Department in matters of School Law, Decipline, and many others matters of interest to those concerned with educational affairs. To those who have difficulties to present an opportunity will be given to ask questions or otherwise lay their case before the conductor of the conference, Rev. Mr. Rexford, who is always willing and prepared to answer and explain all such matters as concern schools and their working. All Teachers, Trustees, Commissioners and other school officials ought to make it a point to be present and they will decidedly be benefited and pleased as a result of their attendance.

J. W McOUAT,
Convener.

Lachute, 12th Sept., 1888.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.—If marriages denote a favourable condition of affairs, Argenteuil is leaving other parts of the province behind. Last Tuesday, no less than three wedding parties boarded the train at Lachute, and two at St. Philippe, making in all five weddings in one day. The porter on the parlor car declares that of all the stations along the line, Lachute produces the most weddings. There are many eligible candidates yet, and the porter may still be able to offer congratulations in the future.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Geo. Rogers, B.A., of St. Luke's church, Montreal, was in Lachute on Saturday last.

Mr. Hamelin has gone to the Toronto exhibition.

Mr. C. W. Cushing arrived in Lachute on Monday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon, of Montreal, are spending a week's vacation at Mrs. Quinn's.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The Agricultural Show of the County of Two Mountains will be held in the village of the Parish of St. Benoit, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. Our agricultural friends are invited, and we venture to say they will be pleased and benefited by attending.

BIRTH

SCHOLEFIELD.—At Burnside, Sept. 12th the wife of W. S. Scholefield of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON.—At Grenville P. Q. on the 15th inst the wife of John Williamson of a daughter prematurely.

MARRIED.

CENTER—de HERTEL.—At St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, by Rev. Wm. Sanders, on the 18th September, 1888, Adolphus A. Center, to Marguerite A. de Hertel, of Centerville.

DIED

MORRIS.—At the Montreal General Hospital on the 19th instant, John Morris, aged 21 years interred in the Lachute Cemetery.

GREEN.—At Brownsburg on Sept. 11th of Paralysis Mrs. Charles Green aged 73 years and 5 months.

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

SAD DEATH.

Funeral of the late Capt Sittlington.

The members of No. 8 company A. R. and the community in general are cast into deep gloom and sorrow by the untimely death of their Captain and friend Mr. Jno. Sittlington who died Sunday evening last of typhoid fever at the residence of his father in Stonefield. Hopes were entertained of his recovery until shortly before his death but the dread disease combined with pneumonia carried him away. The funeral which took place on Tuesday last was one of the largest seen in Stonefield for some time. No. 8 Company of the Rangers were in attendance and performed the military exercises for the burial of the dead. The funeral service was read in St. Mungo's church by the Rev. Mr. Fraser and the Rev. Geo. Rogers of Montreal, Chaplain of the Rangers. The following officers were present in uniform and assisted in the solemn military service:—Col. Cushing, Capt. Weightman, Lieuts, McMartin, Pollock, McCallum, Adj. Martin, Paymaster Lamb, Capt. Martin Wanless of the Cavalry. Capt. Sittlington was a general favorite among the men of his company, as well as his personal friends, and was one of the best and most soldier-like officers in the regiment. The diseased was 28 years of age and had been a member of the Rangers about ten years He was first gazetted as provisional lieutenant in 1884 and after an attendance at the St. John's military shool, was promoted to the captaincy last year to fill the vacancy created by Capt Martin becoming adjutant. The body was buried at St. Andrews, the usual volleys being fired over the grave by the men of No. 8 company.

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. T. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

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. Arnust, 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.

HARDY FRUIT TREES

Mr. R. Hamilton Grenville Que. offers for sale a few well grown APPLE, PLUM and PEAR trees of well proved hardy sorts. Order early as only a limited number can be furnished.

Lists will be mailed to all applicants.

DRESSMAKING

By the 1st of October a [illegible] from Montreal will be prepared to give pr[illegible] attention to all orders in fashionable dre[illegible]making also all kinds of plain sewing at Mrs WILLIAMSON'S opposite the Post Office, Grenville.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

KERR'S FANCY BAZAAR

AND

School Book Emporium.

Where you will find a large assortment just received of English, French, Greek, Latin and other school books, which will be disposed of at prices lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS.
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS for SCHOOLS

A fine copy of "The Students Encyclopedia" by John M. Ross, L. L. D., in six volumes of over 600 pages each will be sold cheap.

DOLLS LIFE SIZE and smaller ones.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

LADIES' FANCY HAIR AND HAT PINS.

Photograph Albums large and small from $3.50 up to $8.00. Also Autograph Albums. Fancy Cups and Saucers in great variety and many other articles usually found in a Book Store and Fancy Bazaar Emporium.

R. W. KERR,

Lachute 19th Sept. 1888.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousand of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

We have now on hand our New Stock of winter cloths suitable for Jackets Ulsters Dolmans and fur trimmings. Watered silks, Dress trimmings. Also New Stock of fall and winter millinery.

J. & A. LOWE
Lachute.

Owing to a want of room, S. Carsley has decided to sell the whole of the large and handsome stock of Axminster and Wilton Carpets at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Housekeepers find they can get better value for their money in Canada at S. Carsley's than any other store in town. Carpets from 10c per yard.

FANCY GOODS!

Having leased from Mr. Fish the store on the North side of Olivet Hall, now have a complete stock of FANCY GOODS consisting in part of

Arassene, Ribbscene, Filoscelle,
Rope Silk, Pongee Silk, Satins,
Plush, Felt, Ribbons, Pompons etc

I am also prepared to do Art Needle Work, Stamping, Designing, Painting, Dress-making, etc., etc.

M. A. CERVAN.

Lachute, 29th June, 1888. 44-tf

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 has been 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.

HALT!

STOP AND READ
STOP AND THINK

O! I tell you! Oh, I say!
For first class Organs and Pianos
Come this way!

Prices defying competition

THE "OLD RELIABLE AGENT,"
G. W. SANGSTER,

Salvation Army and other Bands will receive a discount.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Flora Louisa Rogers, of the Parish of St. Jovite, in the District of Terrebonne, wife of Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the same place, the said Flora Louisa Rogers being judicialy authorized to appear in the present proceedings,

Plaintiff

vs.

Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the Parish of St. Jovite, District of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has been brought in this case the 17th day of August 1888.

St. Scholastique, 20th August, 1888.

L. de G. Prevost,
Att. of the Plaintiff

AUTUMN 1888

New Goods.
New Goods.
New Goods.

AT

G. L. Meikle and Co.

New Buttons, New Trimmings, New Dress Goods, New Colored Cashmeres, Dress Goods from 10cts to $1.00 per yard, New Mantle Cloths, New Grey and Black fur trimming, New Tweeds, New Jersey Jackets, New Overcoating, New Ladies Waterproofs, New Kid Gloves Mens and Ladies, New Ribbons all shades, New handkerchiefs from 4cts up, New mens long boots, New Women's and Childrens boots, New Rubbers and a Large Stock of New Goods in all lines, Horse Blankets, Waterproof lap Rugs, Fur Coats, Robes, &c., &c., &c.

HOUSE TO LET.

In West End a handsomely finished house containing seven rooms and outside kitchen. Will be let furnished or unfurnished to suit.

Apply to

W. J. SIMPSON.

AUCTION SALE

At the residence of the Late Mrs. DONALD LOYNACHAN, Jerusalem, on

The following articles will be sold by public auction:—

Tuesday October 9th at 2 p. m.

4 milch cows, 1 yearling bull, 1 yearling heifer, 1 mare, 1 spring pig, 1 horse rake, fanning mill, 1 pair bob sleds, 1 pair harrows, 1 plow, spring cart, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 pair grubbers, 1 sleigh, 1 double stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove, table, 1 churn, milk pans, and pails, hay, grain, straw, wood, potatoes, 1 bag grass seed.

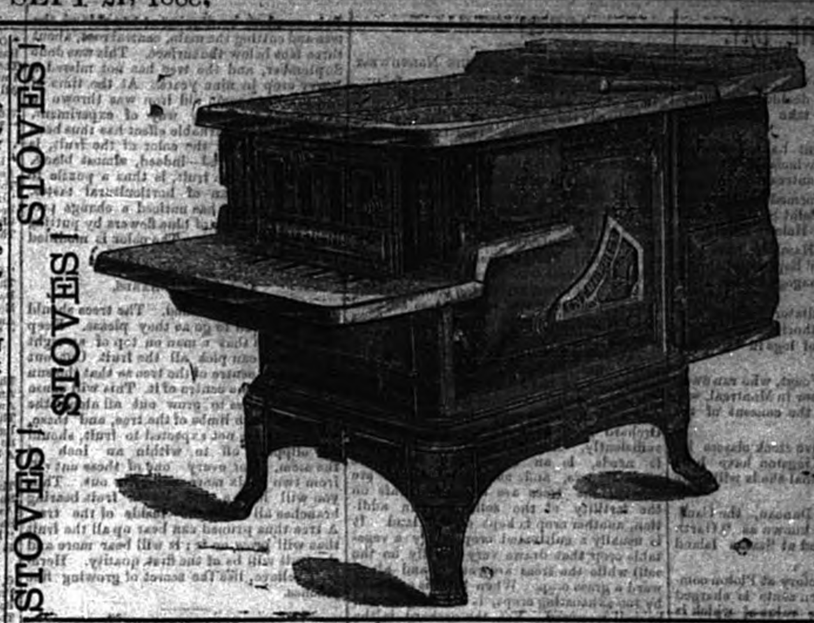
The whole will be sold without reserve.

Other things will be sold not mentioned. The farm will be offered for sale the same day.

Terms:—All sums under $10 cash, over $10 ten months credit on approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

5 lin.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

McCUAT & McRAE, Lachute

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 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.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS AND A SPECIAL LINE OF MEN & BOYS SUITS & PANTS WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET YOUR CLOTHING WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RIGHT PRICES.

We have continually on hand for sale LIME & BRICKS of the best quality.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

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.

WANTED

At the Crooked Sign Store of F. X. BERTRAND, West End Lachute.

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, CORN PEAS, BEANS, CHEESE, BUTTER, and EGGS for which the highest market price will be paid.

In exchange for general merchandise such as DRY GOODS, READY MADE, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, and SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS, WALL PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., at lowest bottom prices for above mentioned produce at cash.

P. S.—all standing accounts are requested to be settled up to 1st September.

F. X. BERTRAND.

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.

CHAS. GEIGERS

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

PAINTING.

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

SHINGLES.

Best quality of Spruce, Cedar and Pine shingles at lowest prices.

AT

FRASER BROS.

LACHUTE.

—LARGEST—
ASSORTMENT
—OF—
STOVES &C.

Cook Stoves,
Endless variety for
—WOOD and COAL—
—OF—
Double Stoves,
RANGES
—FOR—
WOOD & COAL
PARLOR COOKS
—FOR—
Coal or Wood.
HEATERS &c.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE.
LACHUTE.

LACHUTE FURNITURE Co.

Now is the time to decorate your homes with suitable Furniture at Lowest Prices.

BED ROOM SUITES FROM $5.00 Upwards. —WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES from $3.50 Upwards.

Parlor Suits in Rattie and Plush, Haircloth, Plush etc., From $45.00 Upwards.

Mirrors and Picture Frames at Moderate Prices.

—BABY CARRIAGES SELLING OFF AT COST—

Be sure and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN S. RIDDELL,
Hope's Block, Lachute.

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,

Highest prices paid for Farmer's Produce.

—GREAT BARGAINS—

A few BABY CARRIAGES on hand which will be sold at Cost.

Orders taken for Mr. Johnson Smith's well known cash clothing.

Straw, Hay and Ensilage Cutters, Fodder Mills, Root Cutters, Threshing Machines.

One and Two Horse Treed Powers—Wood and Iron Pipe repairs of all kinds.

S. J. TATTERSHALL
22 McGILL ST., MONTREAL.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, office 65 Mansfield St., all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY, delivered from 2 to 4 p. m. and result to Post.

CHARLES BRADFORD,
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Sold at half price and adjusted to any thing before dental. Not expensive. Call and examine at

McGowan's Dental Rooms,
No. 2243 St. Catherine St.
and
65 Mansfield Street
MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Montreal at length has decided to follow Toronto's example, and take active steps against the bucket shop.

The Quebec Government have decided to establish a permanent provincial police force, with headquarters in Montreal.

A company is being formed in Montreal to build a bridge from Point St. Charles to Longueuil, by way of St. Helen's Island.

The orthodox Jews of Hamilton have purchased the old St. James' Episcopal church and will open it as a synagogue next Monday.

The American tug Gladiator has been seized by the Canadian authorities at Algoma Mills for towing a raft of logs in Canadian waters.

The young girl Lena Voegt, who ran away with a street car conductor in Montreal, was married to him, with the consent of the girl's mother.

The entries in the live stock classes for the Provincial Fair at Kingston have been so numerous that additional sheds will have to be erected.

Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, the Canadian journalist, better known as "Garth Grafton," was entertained at Staten Island by Mr. Wiman.

A large canning factory at Picton complains that a duty of ten cents is charged upon peach baskets, the value of which is about three cents.

Both the Customs and Inland revenue receipts at Hamilton for last month showed a falling off as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The cotton combine has ceased to exist. It was decided at a meeting of the manufacturers in Montreal that all the mills might charge their own figures.

Scott McVeigh, assistant bookkeeper in the Methodist Book Room, Toronto, has absconded. His peculations amount to over $5,000, but partial restitution has been made.

Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, is at present in Toronto conferring with the Provincial Treasurer regarding the accounts between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Export merchants in Montreal have been notified from Newcastle and Glasgow that no tonnage whatever can be given from those ports to Montreal on the regular line of steamers.

Surveys are to be made of San Juan harbor, in Vancouver Island, with the object of ascertaining its capabilities as a harbor of refuge and a strategic point for defence purposes.

The Hudson bay railway promoters say that nothing can be done at present owing to the refusal of the Manitoba Government to guarantee more than two millions and a half, which they declare to be insufficient.

Mack Hayes, well known in Manitoba during the boom period, who was arrested in Toronto and taken to Ingersoll on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence in connection with some land transaction, was honourably acquitted.

The Imperial Government, in conjunction with that of Canada, are said to be about to have surveys made of the Straits of Fuca, through which runs the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Abram Shaw, surveyor of the Customs Department, while sailing from St. Zotique to Valleyfield on the St. Lawrence, had his boat capsized by a squall. He clung to the upturned boat and was carried through the Green Chute, an experience never before had by living man.

AMERICAN.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been swept by a flood and thirteen people drowned.

The Retaliation Bill was reported back to the House of Representatives on Saturday.

The tropical fruit men of New Orleans have formed a combination, representing a combined capital of $19,000,000.

The indications are that the debate on the Retaliation bill in the House of Representatives will last for a week or ten days.

Mr. Crowley, the Liberian chimpanzee who attracted so much attention in New York Central park, died Sunday morning.

An explosion of gas in a mine near Scranton, Pa., yesterday killed a number of people and destroyed a large amount of property.

Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., has imported the thoroughbred Arabian mare Naomi and will breed her to a Henry Clay stallion.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, is of opinion that both sides of the House will agree to give the President the extra powers he asks for to enable him to carry out retaliation.

Yellow fever is increasing in virulence in Jacksonville, and every one who can is leaving the city. A case of the fever is reported in Philadelphia, and is causing great alarm.

The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul during its season secured 100,000 sealskins and a large quantity of other skins and furs, making the value of her cargo $3,000,000.

During a fire in Baltimore yesterday morning a section of the fire brigade entered a burning building, which fell, caging the men, who were roasted to death despite the brave attempts of their comrades to rescue them.

A number of Buffalo men, together with three Toronto parties, have formed an association to buy 20,000 acres of timber lands in the State of Mississippi, with the object of exporting lumber and timber to the European markets.

The Boston Transcript says the Americans have a traditional respect for legality, and if the rights of the retaliation case be made clear to them, they are not likely to be tempted into a policy of aggression for the sake of either Cleveland or Blaine.

United States Secretary Fairchild says there is a disposition to relax the vigorous measures against Canadian poachers on seal fishing in Alaska waters, because the English Government are now proposing legislation which will entirely stop depredations.

Gen. Butler declares that President Cleveland has not been aggressive enough and would have him take action against the Cunard liners. Gen. Butler might remember a little interference with a British mail steamer named the Trent, and that the job was found rather too big to handle.

FOREIGN.

Fifty persons have been arrested at Sofia on suspicion of their being spies.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in New Zealand yesterday.

China refuses to ratify the American treaty restricting Chinese immigration.

Five hundred dervishes were defeated with great slaughter near Wady Halfa.

The divorce suit between King Milan and Queen Natalie has been adjourned for three months.

Several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost in a hurricane in Algoa Bay on Saturday.

A telegraph from Sofia says Prince Ferdinand in recent a interview declared that he would never leave Bulgaria of his own accord.

It is reported that another Nihilist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg, and twelve men and three women have been arrested.

The aged French scientist Chevreul attained his one hundred and second birthday on Tuesday, thus beating Sir Moses Montefiore's record.

Premier Floquet and Admiral Krantz are greatly pleased with the recent naval manœuvres at Toulon, which were a perfect success as an experiment in mobilization.

A number of evictions were made on Saturday on Lord Clanricarde's estate, the tenants resisting with guns, pitchforks, boiling water, and other resources of modern civilization.

AGRICULTURAL.

ORCHARD DESTRUCTION IN THE NORTHWEST

There have been suggested many explanations of the well-nigh wholesale destruction of orchards throughout the Northwest during the past few years. One is, that some changes have rendered high ground unfit for orchards. Naturally, this has met with much opposition; for heretofore high ground has been considered the better by the rank and file of orchardists. The evidence that low ground is now the better, is not near so conclusive as many would have us suppose; nevertheless, in many cases low ground orchards have suffered the less fatality. It is not saying too much to affirm that high ground has become less adapted and low ground better adapted to orchard growth.

This being the case, it behooves us to discover what has wrought the change. My investigations have convinced me that it is not any peculiar climatic condition that is responsible. The cause lies in the soil. Orchard ground is very rarely manured sufficiently. An orchard given the manure it needs, is an exception. Trees are gross feeders, and as our orchards are planted the trees are a heavy draft on the fertility of the soil. But in addition, another crop is kept on the land. It is usually a cultivated crop (likely a vegetable crop that draws very heavily on the soil) while the trees are young, and afterward a grass crop. When land is occupied by too exhausting crops, it certainly should be well manured. Yet the orchard is the last spot to be manured; and when it is remembered, it gets only a slight coat and very likely of manure so poor that it is not desired to use it elsewhere. That this is a fair statement of the case, can not be successfully disputed.

Low lands are being continually enriched at the expense of the high lands. The rains carry the soil from the hills into the valleys; they leach out the fertility of the soil they do not carry away, and leave it in the valley soil as they sink into the earth. This has gone on for ages before the advent of the agriculturist. When he comes upon the scene, the process is accelerated; for cultivation loosens the soil, and the rains can therefore leach out more fertility and carry away more soil. All over the world it holds true that the valleys are more fertile than the hills; and the truth becomes more striking as the land has been longer in cultivation.

PRESERVING THE FROG.

Reference is here made to that very important cushion beneath the horse's foot—the frog, so-called. If, in seeking a horse, we take up the foot and find the frog well-preserved; the cushion, so to speak, wide, full and soft, the probability is that the remainder of the foot will be in good order. There may be an exception to this in the case of a used-up horse having been turned out to pasture for a period long enough to permit the frog to take on new growth. If the frog be fully protected and well maintained, the hoof will be found but little if at all contracted, for the very good reason that the hoof cannot readily contract if the frog be up to its normal size in every way. But it is the smith, the horse-shoer who ruins the frog; that is, very many of them do this. During the many years that the writer has driven horses, he has always made it a rule to be present during the shoeing, and has never permitted more than the slightest trimming of the frog, nothing more than the trimming off of insignificant parts, already detached. The smith can mutilate and seriously damage the hoof by the use of the rasp; but, fortunately the frog is proof against attacks by this instrument, and even the knife requires to be sharp, else the peculiar nature of the frog will resist. Fever in the feet is a prolific source of injury to the frog, and should be overcome at the earliest possible day. Confinement upon a dry, plank floor is damaging by keeping up too complete a state of dryness. Cutting the frog away at the time of shoeing, then setting the foot upon caulkins, in such a manner as to prevent the frog from pressing upon the ground, will, sooner or later, interfere with its development and usefulness. The most important function of the frog is to lessen the shock to the foot in its contact with the ground. This being the fact, it should be so maintained, and the shoe be so constructed that at every step the frog can come in for a fair share of the pressure upon whatever substance the horse is required to tread.

AVOIDING VERMIN.

A four years' trial of a basement room as a poultry house, [with from 50 to 100 hens, ought to be long enough to demonstrate the fitness of such rooms for the purpose of sheltering poultry. During the whole of this time my poultry have been free from all diseases, and have laid well — better, I think, than I ever had hens to do before. But what is the more remarkable, my poultry have remained clear of vermin all the time. Summer or winter it is the same; there are no lice. I believe it is all due to the kind of room in which I keep them. No extra pains are taken with my poultry or the room. They are fed regularly once a day with corn and oats, and have the run of the farm and fine pickings—corn, peanuts and field peas—in the fall. The house is kept clean by sweeping and the use of plaster. I save a good deal of excellent fertilizer from my hens, but doctor them little. In fact, there is no occasion for it. They are healthy and doing well, and I think it wise to "let well enough alone."

I am satisfied that my hens keep clear of vermin only because they are sheltered in a cellar. I do not know why. It may be because the walls—brick—are always slightly cool and damp, and perhaps this is repugnant to lice. Or it may be because of the uniform temperature of the room all the year round. Or it may be owing to some other cause that I have not yet found out. Be it as it may, my hens are clear of vermin, and have been for the past four years, or ever since I began to shelter them in this basement. I am disposed to think a cellar the proper place to keep poultry for several reasons.—B. W. J. Spottsville, Va.

APPLES ABROAD.

The English and Scotch crops are very poor, while our representative who has just returned from the apple districts on the continent reports about half average crop. This augurs well for Canadians, especially for good early apples, which will certainly make good prices. Quality is the great thing in our markets; anything a little better than another makes a big difference in price, more particularly at the beginning of the season.—James Lindsay & Son, Edinburgh, Aug. 7.

Our advices from 67 apple districts report the crop to be "below the average" in 46 districts; "poor" or "very light" in 9 districts; "medium" or "fairly good" in 7 districts; while in only five cases it is classed as "average" or "satisfactory." From this it will be seen that the English crop is at least a partial failure.

On the other hand, the continental crops promise well, and are likely to be both large and good. Notwithstanding this we look for a favorable reception during the season for Canadian and American fruit well packed and of good size and quality, but would strongly advise our friends to avoid shipping small or common fruit, as such is likely to yield poor results. The shipment of "summer" fruit is at all times attended with much risk, on account of its soft character, but small parcels of the best keeping varieties occasionally give satisfactory returns. J. C. HOUGHTON & Co.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

A CRAB-APPLE TREE EXPERIMENT.

J. Q. A. McCormick, of Cass Co., Iowa, gives the following as his experience with a crab-apple tree:

A Hyslop crab stood six years in well-cultivated soil, and, though each year making a very vigorous growth, did not make a show of fruiting. The tree seemed to be entirely going to wood. A friend, horticulturally inclined, suggested root-pruning. This was done by digging at one side of the tree and cutting the main, central root, about three feet below the surface. This was done September, and the tree has not missed a heavy crop in nine years. At the time of the pruning, some old iron was thrown in among the roots, by way of experiment. A somewhat remarkable effect has thus been produced, in that the color of the fruit, is a much deeper red—indeed, almost black. The tree, when in fruit, is thus a puzzle to the average man of horticultural tastes. The same farmer has noticed a change produced in the color of blue flowers by putting charcoal at the root. The color is modified to a navy-blue.

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

I will give my method. The trees should not be allowed to go as they please. Keep them low so that a man on top of an eight foot ladder can pick all the fruit. Cut out the top and centre of the tree so that the sun can get into the centre of it. This will cause young branches to grow out all along the body and main limbs of the tree, and these, when they are not expected to fruit, should be clipped off to within an inch of the stem. For every one of these cut off, from two to six more will grow out. Thus you will have a fine lot of fruit-bearing branches all along the inside of the tree. A tree thus pruned can bear up all the fruit that will grow on it; it will bear more and the fruit will be of the first quality. Herein, I believe, lies the secret of growing fine peaches.

SQUARE SENSE.

From the paper our fellow-citizen, Mr. C. B. Goodrich, gave us at the Institute we abstract a short paragraph that every dairy farmer, and every man who simply raises cows to sell, should heed, when raising a calf and feeding a cow; for starvation makes a curse that may be transmitted to the third and fourth generation, unless arrested in its downward course with good victuals and drink. Mr. Goodrich says:

"I will never again buy a cow from a man who habitually starves his cattle. You might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail, as to try to make a good milker of a cow that was starved, when young, and was descended from starved ancestors, no matter how good blood was in her."—[Hoard.

NOTES.

At our fairs it is a common thing to see several plates of apples which have no resemblance to each other, exhibited under one name. This is perhaps unavoidable, but it leads to endless confusion in the minds of amateurs. As Mr. Collins says apples from different sides of a tree may be so unlike as to deceive even an expert.

An English farmer who has been investigating the caterpillar pest, which is proving so destructive to the fruit and nut crops in Kent, has concluded that the eggs which produced the caterpillars were deposited by the swarms of butterflies which swept the coast last autumn, and which were supposed to have been driven over from the Continent by the storms.

Among the rules of a livery stable in New York where the animals of many wealthy men are kept, are the following: "No man will be employed who drinks intoxicating liquors. No man shall speak loud to any of the horses, or in the stable where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud excited conversation is felt by every horse who hears them, and keeps them all nervous and uneasy. No man shall use profane language in the hearing of horses." It would not be a bad idea if every livery stable adopted these rules. How is it in your barn, brother farmer?

How to keep milk cool without ice is a question repeatedly asked. Mr. Drummond Hay, Stockton, who has had considerable experience in Africa, has a plan that works capitally. He sets his Cooley can in a tub of water at the pump, right in the sun, lays a ply or two of blanket over it and pumps water on it. This cools off the milk as fast as if it were in ice water. Of course the blanket must not be let dry. He also takes the plan indicated by Prof. Robertson, putting in one sixth water among the milk and gets as much cream from that as if it were all milk. The skim milk is of course thinner.

I chanced to meet a lady the other day who had spent three hours in churning; and the butter had not come. The cream looked nice, was about acid enough, and only two degrees too warm, but come it would not. "You try your "J. Jones" on this cream, won't you?" said she. I added about one half its bulk of water at 60 degrees, stirred it up thoroughly and let it stand about two minutes. The result was that the water set the butter free and it all came to the top. "Now churn on the top half of the churn," said I, and in no time she had a nice batch of butter. "Yes, that did the business," she said; but my mother always said that water in cream or butter spoiled it." What could I say? What mother "said and done" upsets all later ideas and investigations.

FOR NORTH WEST FARMERS.

Prof. Carpmael suggests a Scheme of Protection From Frost.

Some time ago Prof. Carpmael, of the Toronto Observatory, in conversation with a friend suggested that a scheme for the prevention of the evil effects of frost in the North-west, such as that by which the French protect their vine crops, might be at least worthy of a trial. Yesterday afternoon an "Empire" reporter found the professor at his office and had a talk with him on the subject. Prof. Carpmael said it was no, new theory of his, but it was simply a plan adopted in France with successful results.

In order to protect the vineyards in that country from early frosts fires of brushwood, covered over with leaves, are made to the windward of the fields. It is not the fire that produces the desired effect, but the smoke which acts just as clouds do and turns the heat of the atmosphere towards the earth.

"I suggested," said the professor, "that a similiar protection might be advantageously adopted with regard to the wheat crops in the North-west. In Manitoba frost comes generally with light west or north-west winds, and should this plan be adopted I have no doubt it would answer in the cases of frost which were not very severe. As an instance of the effect of smoke on the climate, I have noticed that in Indian summer weather where bush-fires have been raging the effect of them has been that the nights in their locality have been mild, while a distance away the air has been much colder. In considering the case of the North-west, of course the scarcity of fuel would have to be taken into account, but I certainly think the proposed remedy would be worth a trial." In answer to the question whether Prof. Carpmael had been, while away, talking over this scheme, the reply was to the effect that he had not, but had been spending his annual three weeks, holidays with his friends.

For the Babies

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure, and painless corn remover extant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. C. Polson & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

The Empress Victoria has promised that no biography of Kaiser Fritz shall be published for five years. There is no dread of a scandal therefore at present.

A new sub marine boat has been constructed in the French naval department which can dive beneath the largest iron-clad, attach torpedoes to her side, and subsequently explode them by an electric wire.

The New York Times' London correspondent estimates that Europe will need to buy from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and The Times thinks that the United States will be able to supply a very large proportion of that quantity.

"I'm Hurried, Child."

"O mother, look! I've found a butterfly
Hanging upon a leaf. Do tell me why
There was no butter! Oh, do see its wings!
I have never saw such pretty things—
All streak'd and stripped with blue and brown and gold—
Where is its house when all the days are cold?"
"Yes, yes," she said, in accents mild,
"I'm hurried child."

"Last night my dolly quite forgot her prayers;
And when she thought you'd gone down stairs
Then dolly was afraid, and so I said:
'Just never mind, but say 'em in the bed,
Because I think that God is just as near.'
When dolls are 'fraid, do you s'pose He can hear?"
The mother spoke from out the ruffles p'led;
"I'm hurried, child."

"Oh, come and see the flowers in the sky—
The sun has left, and won't you by-and-by,
Dear mother, take me in your arms, and tell
Me all about the pussy in the well?
And then perhaps, about 'Red Riding Hood?'"
"Too much to do! Hush, hush! you drive me wild;
I'm hurried, child."

The little one grew very quiet now,
And grieved and puzzled was the childish brow;
And then it queried: "Mother, do you know
The reason 'cause you must be hurried so?
I guess the hours are littler than I,
So I will take my pennies and will buy
A big clock! oh, as big as it can be!
For you and me."

The mother now has leisure infinite;
She sits with folded hands, and face as white
As winter. In her heart is Winter's chill,
She sits at leisure, questioning God's will.
"My child has ceased to 'weathe, and all is night!
Is Heaven so dark that Thou dost grudge me light?
The time drags by."

O, mother sweet, if cares must ever fall,
Pray, do not make them stones to build a wall
Between thee and thy own; and miss the right
To blessedness, ere swift it takes its flight!
While answering baby questions you are
But entertaining angels unaware;
The richest gifts are gathered by the way
For darkest day.

Fainthearted.

I stand where two roads part
Lord! art thou with me in the shadows here?
I cannot lift my eyes to see,
Speak to me if thou art!
I tremble, and my heart is cold with fear;
Dark is the way thou hast appointed me.

From the bright face of day
It winds far down a valley dark as death,
And thorns and thorns assail my shrinking feet;
An icy mist and grey
Comes to me, chilling me with awful breath;
How canst thou say thy yoke is light and sweet?

Nay, these are pals who go
Down the grey shadows; each one tired, and worn,
Bearing a cross that galleth him full sore;
And about of this doth flow,
And that one's pallid brows are raved with thorn,
And eyes are blind with weeping evermore.

Still they press onward fast,
And the shades compass them; now, far away,
I see a great hill shaped like Calvary;
Will they come there at last?
A reflex from some far fair perfect day
Touches the high clear faces goldenly.

Ah! yonder path is fair,
And musical with many singing birds,
Large golden fruit and rainbow colored flowers
The wayside branches bear;
The air is murmurous with sweet love-words,
And hearts are singing through the happy hours.

Nay, I shall look no more,
Take thou my hands between thy firm fair hands
And still their trembling, and I shall not weep.
Some day, the journey o'er,
My feet shall tread the still safe evening lands,
And thou canst give to thy beloved, sleep.

And though thou dost not speak,
And the mists hide thee, now I know thy feet
Will tread the path my feet walk wearily;
Some day the mists will break,
And sudden looking up, mine eyes shall meet
Thine eyes, and lo! thine arms shall gather me.

To the Singer.

BY WILLIAM ERNTON.

Sister, the soul that wakes in thee
Hath in it something of the spring,
What time the sunny breezes swing
The daffodil beneath the tree;
I seem to sit beside the sea,
And hear a spirit in thee sing.

Thy voice makes many a pleasant place
To rest in, many a fragrant spot;
Blue eyes of the forget-me-not,
The charm of wistful maiden ways,
Bring back a hundred yesterdays
Of song, that may not be forgot.

If at an hour when storm-winds sway
The clouds through heaven from pole to pole,
The passion in thee seems to roll
In music to the Far-away,
Listen within thyself, and say:
'It is the soul, it is the soul.'

Shifting Shadows.

BY WILL V. JAMES.

Zenith past, the sun is stooping
In the Occidental sky;
Parched with drought, field-flowers are drooping,
Earth and grass are bleached and dry.
Down the lane and through the meadows
Quaintly cast from shrub and tree,
Stretch athwart my pathway shadows,
Shifting, lengthening chang fully.

Just outside the straggling village,
Where the brooklet murmurs is heard,
'Neath where fleet-winged robbers pillage
Luscious fruit from the vineyard,
Close beside me, longer growing,
Till it intermingles mine,
Moves an imaged figure, showing
An ensemblance—dearest, thine!

The Russian Harvest.

An Odessa letter to the London "Daily News" says:—The abundant harvest, brilliant weather, and extraordinary demand for field labor have this season the curious effect of denuding the chief populous centres of the Taurida and Don of domestic servants. In Rostoff, for instance, there is not a cook, kitchenmaid, housemaid, or nurserymaid just now available. All are out on the Steppe harvesting. The daily remuneration too, is greatly in excess of, and in many districts double, that obtained in any previous season during the last decade. [The military commandants in the southern districts are inundated with applications for assistance, varying in the number required from 100 to 1,000 men. Here the landowners have made a free gift of portions of their crops to the poorer peasantry, simply that the grain might not be lost owing to the absence of field labour. Overworked peasants in whole families have been cutting these free gift crops by moonlight or the flickering illumination of bonfires. Owing to the rapidly approaching military manœuvres, the district commandants have only been able to give very limited assistance. It is always very reluctantly refused, as the lion's share of the result of the military labour goes in unequal shares into the pockets of captains, majors, and colonels, with a present to the general. Hence regimental officers in the black earth regions always display a lively solicitude for the safe garnering of an abundant harvest. The heat here during the week has been equatorial, with scarcely a breeze or passing thunder-storm. The night brings little relief. This extreme heat destroys all hopes of next year's hay harvest except by reseeding. The grass roots are already burned and withered in the soil.

What's in a Name.

The name by which we know an article sometimes gives very little idea of its character. Take the following list as an illustration:

"Oil of turpentine" is not oil, neither is "oil of vitriol," nor "coal oil," nor kerosene. "Copperas" is an iron compound, and contains no copper. "Salts of lemon" have nothing to do with the fruit of the "Citrus limonum," but is the extremely poisonous oxalic acid.

"Carbolic acid" is not an acid, but a phenol. "Cobalt" contains none of that metal, but arsenic. "Soda water" has no trace of soda, nor does "sulphuric ether" contain any sulphur. "Sugar of lead" has no sugar, "cream of tartar" has nothing of cream, nor "milk of lime" any milk.

Oxygen means "the acid-maker," but hydrogen is the essential element of all acids, and many acids contain no oxygen. "German silver" contains no silver, and "black lead" no lead. "Mosaic gold" is simply a sulphide of tin.

This list might readily be extended, both in chemistry and other natural sciences, and it is only fair to state that these terms all come from the older writers, and are giving way to a more scientific nomenclature.

The Irish National League is urging that a Parnell defence fund should be raised in the States.

A Million of Years.

To the human understanding the vast stretches of time involved in geological history are utterly incomprehensible. It is not easy, indeed, to form an idea of what a period even a million of years is, though Croll tells how a striking impression of such a lapse may be conveyed to the mind. Stretch a piece of paper eighty-three feet four inches long around the walls of a room somewhat over twenty feet square, recall the events of life to give some conception of a hundred years, and then consider that a mark one-tenth of an inch broad at one end of the paper represents the century, while the whole strip gives place for only a million years! This illustration is worth trying.

Could we stand, continues the author of "Climate and Time," upon the edge of a gorge, a mile and a half in depth, that had been cut out of the solid rock by a tiny stream scarcely visible at the bottom of this terrible abyss, and were we informed that this little streamlet was able to wear off annually only one tenth of an inch from its rocky bed, what would our conception be of the prodegious length of time that this stream must have taken to excavate the gorge? We should certainly feel startled on finding that the stream had performed this enormous amount of work in something less than a million of years.

Value of Advertisements.

"Do I believe in advertising," said a prominent lawyer, a day or two ago. "Well, rather; and in the hidden advertisement more than in any other. I remember, one day, reading a very interesting story, that ended in what I took to be a puff for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. I threw down the paper in a rage. Not a week after that I needed some medicine of that kind, and went and bought those same little pills." "Did I find them good?" "Why, yes, the best thing of the kind I ever saw, but that has nothing to do with the first question, and I only mention the joke on myself to shew that advertising does pay."

True goodness is like the glow-worm in this, that it shines most when no eye except those of Heaven are upon it.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Most men expend the early part of their lives in contributing to render the latter part miserable.

At first a little, hacking cough,
"'Tis nothing but a cold,"
They say, "Twill very soon wear off."
Alas, the story old!
The hectic cheek, the failing strength.
The grief that cannot save,
And life's wan flame goes out at length,
In a consumptive's grave.

If persons would use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when irritation of the lungs is indicated by a cough, it would be an easy matter to avert consumption. Be wise in time.

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Harvest Excursions to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. First class accommodation Tickets goods for 30 days, including stop over privileges of 10 days going and 5 days returning, on the following dates: Tuesday, Sept. 11; Tuesday, Sept. 25; Tuesday, Oct. 9 and Tuesday, Oct. 23. For free maps, books and all particulars, address J. M. HUCKINS, Trav. Pass. Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto; F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent; A. MANVEL, General Manager; J. BOOKWALTER, Land Commissioner; W. S. ALEXANDER, General Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

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.

Napoleon even in his zenith used to wear darned stockings.

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The Chicago & North-Western Railway Company announces a series of harvest excursions to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, for which tickets will be sold September 11th, September 25th, October 9th, and October 23rd, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These excursions will afford exceptional opportunities for personal inspection of the productive country reached by the Chicago & North-Western Railway lines. For full information address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

A. P. 415.

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

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.

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NOTICE!

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Hawks Useful to Farmers.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1887, recently issued, includes a report of the assistant ornithologist of the Department, Dr. A. K. Fisher, on the food of hawks and owls. This is based on the examination of one thousand and seventy-two stomachs of these rapacious birds, and will prove of special interest to farmers. In Massachusetts, for instance, the three commonest large hawks are the marsh hawk,—usually seen flying low over meadows and marshes, and conspicuous for its white rump,—and the red-tailed and the red-shouldered hawks.

The two latter are most often noticed soaring high in air, and among people generally are known as "hen-hawks," implying that they prey upon poultry.

Dr. Fisher and his associates examined the stomachs of three hundred and eleven red-tailed hawks, with the following results: Twenty five contained poultry; four contained quails; five contained crows; thirty-five contained other birds—sparrows, etc.; *two hundred and three contained mice*; fifty-five contained other mammals; and twenty-four contained insects.

Of red-shouldered hawks, one hundred and two stomachs were examined. Out of this number, only one contained poultry, while sixty-one contained mice, twenty contained other mammals, and forty contained insects. No farmer ought to be long in deciding that such "hen-hawks" as these are friends rather than enemies. Two hundred and three stomachs of the red-tailed hawks contained two hundred and seventy mice. Such efficient farm-hands may surely be spared a chicken or two now and then.

Concerning our two other common summer hawks,—Cooper's and the sharp-shinned,—the verdict is rather less favorable. Out of forty-six stomachs of Cooper's hawks, eight contained poultry, while only one contained mice. The larger part contained other birds, from pigeons to sparrows. Of sharp shinned hawks, forty-eight stomachs were examined. Only one contained poultry, four mice, and thirty-six sparrows, warblers, and other birds.

All in all, there figures are not very alarming, and for the present at least, after so many years of persecution, it seems that our hawks may safely be left alone, to "be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."

A String Made of Salt.

Suspend from the ceiling a thread which has previously been soaked in very salt water, and then dried. To this fasten a light ring, and announce that you are about to burn the thread without making the ring fall. The thread will burn, it is true, but the ashes it leaves are composed of crystals of salt, and their cohesion is strong enough to sustain the light weight of the object attached to the thread.

Another form of the same experiment is to make a little hammock of muslin to be suspended by four threads, and after having soaked this in salted water and dried it, as before directed, to place in it an empty egg-shell. Set the hammock on fire; the muslin will be consumed, and the flame reach the threads which hold it, without the egg falling from its frail support.

With great care you may even succeed in performing the experiment with a full egg in place of an empty shell, taking the precaution, however, to have it previously hard boiled, that you may escape an omelet in case of failure.

Questions.

Why is it asks a writer in the Manufacturers' Gazette, when you fail to drive in a screw, or withraw an old one, with a short screw driver, you can do it with a long one with comparative ease, or else twist the head off it? There is certainly no gain by leverage in exchanging a short screw driver can be operated as quickly as a short one. We all understand what a lever is, and also understand that what we gain in power by the use of one we gain in time. The longer the lever the more power gained and the more time lost. Does that apply to the screw-driver? The same writer asks this: Every one has noticed that, as a passenger train is approaching a station, people who intend to get off arise from their seats, and approach the forward door and remain standing until the train comes to a stop, and when it does stop they all lurch backward the force of the lurch depending on the suddenness of the stop. Even though a man is familiar with the action, he will have to brace himself well in order to prevent pitching backwards. Now the question is, why do they not lurch forward in the direction the train is moving, instead of backward, when the train stops?

"Man is but a reed," says Pascal, "but it is a thinking reed."

"I say, Damley," said Brown, "can you lend me forty dollars?" "Forty dollars!" exclaimed Damly with a gasp. "Why, my dear friend, if I had forty dollars to lend I wouldn't be sober enough to count it out."

"What did the editor offer you for your poem?" "Ten marks." "That was an insult. What did you say to him?" Nothing. I simply pocketed the insult."

THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XII LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1888. NO. 5

THE THREAD OF LIFE,
OR,
SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER XXII.—HOLY MATRIMONY.

The way of the transgressor went easy for a while with Hugh Massinger. His sands ran smoother than he could himself have expected. His two chief bugbears faded away by degrees before the strong light of facts into pure nonentity. Reif did *not* know that Elsie Challoner lay dead and buried in a lonely grave at Orfordness; and Winifred Meysey was not left a ward in Chancery, or otherwise inconvenienced and strictly tied up in her plans for marrying him. On the contrary, the affairs of the deceased were arranged exactly as Hugh himself would have wished them to be ordered. The will in particular was a perfect gem; Hugh could have thrown his arms round the blameless attorney who drew it up; Mrs. Meysey appointed sole executrix and guardian of the infant; the estate and Hall bequeathed absolutely and without reminder to Winifred in person; a life-interest in certain specified sums only, as arranged by settlement, to the relict herself; and the coast all clear for Hugh Massinger.

Everything indeed had turned out for the best. The late Squire had chosen the happiest possible moment for dying. The infant and the guardian were on Hugh's own side. There need be no long engagement, no tremulous expectation of dead men's shoes now; nor would Hugh have to put up for an indefinite term of years with the nuisance of a father-in-law's perpetual benevolent interference and well-meant dictation. Even the settlements, those tough documents, would be all drawn up to suit his own digestion. As Hugh sat, decorously lugubrious, in the dining room at Whitestrand with Mr. Haberden, the family solicitor, two days after the funeral, he could hardly help experiencing a certain subdued sense of something exceedingly akin to stifled gratitude in his own soul towards that defective breech-loader which had relieved him at once of so many embarrassments, and made him practically Lord of the Manor of Consumptum per Mare, in the hundred of Danwich and county of Suffolk, containing by admeasurement so many acres, roods, and perches, be the same more or less—and mostly less, indeed, as the years proceeded.

But for that slight drawback, Hugh cared as yet absolutely nothing. One only trouble, one kill joy, darkened his view from the Hall windows. Every principal room in the house faced due south. Wherever he looked, from the drawing room or the dining room, the library or the vestibule, the boudoir or the billiard-room, the Whitestrand poplar rose straight and sheer, as conspicuous as ever, by the brink of the Chad, where sea and stream met together on debatable ground in angry encounter. Its rugged boles formed the one striking and beautiful object in the whole prospect across those desolate flats of sand and salt marsh, but to Hugh Massinger that ancient tree had now become instinct with awe and horror—a visible memorial of his own crime—for it was a crime—and of poor dead Elsie in her nameless grave by the Low Lighthouse. He grew to regard it as Elsie's monument. Day after day, while he stopped at Whitestrand, he rose up in the morning with aching brows from his sleepless bed—for how could he sleep, with the breakers that drowned and cast ashore his dear dead Elsie thundering wild songs of triumph from the bar in his ears?—and gazed out of his window at the dreary outlook, to see that accusing tree with its gnarled roots confronting him ever, full in face, and poisoning his success with its mute witness to his murdered victim. Every time he looked out upon it he heard once more that wild, wild cry, as of a stricken life, when Elsie plunged into the careering current. Every time the wind shrieked through its creaking branches in the lonely night, the shrieks went to his heart like so many living human voices crying for sympathy. He hated and detested himself in the very midst of his success. He had sold his own soul for a wasted strip of swamp and marsh and brake and sandhill, and he found in the end that it profited him nothing.

Still, time brings alleviation to most earthly troubles. Even remorse grows duller with age—till the day comes for it to burst out afresh in fuller force than ever and goad its victim on to a final confession. Days and weeks and months rolled by, and Hugh Massinger by slow degrees began to feel that Othello was himself again. He wrote, as of old, his brilliant leaders every day regularly for the *Morning Telephone*: he slashed three-volume novels with as much vigour as ever, and rather more cynicism and cruelty than before, in the *Monday Register*: he touched the tender stops of various quills, warbling his Doric lay to Ballade and Sonnet, in the wonted woods of the *Pimlico Magazine* with endless versatility. Nor was that all. He played high in the evening at Pallavicini's, more recklessly even than had been his ancient use; for was not his future now assured to him? and did not the horrid picture of his dead drowned Elsie, tossed friendless on the bare beach at Orfordness, haunt him and sting him with its perpetual presence to seek in the feverish excitement of roulette some momentary forgetfulness of his life's tragedy? True, his rhymes were sadder and gloomier now than of old, and his play wilder: no more of the rollicking, humorous, happy go-lucky ballad-mongering that alternated in the *Echoes from Callimachus* with his more serious verses: his sincerest laughter, he knew himself, with some pain was fraught, since Elsie left him. But in their lieu had come a reckless abandonment that served very well at first sight for real mirth or heartfelt geniality. In the old days, Hugh had always cultivated a certain casual vein of cheerful pessimism: he had posed as the man who drags the lengthening chain of life behind him good humouredly: now, a grim sardonic smile usurped the place of his pessimistic *bonhomie*, and filled his pages with a Carlyleese gloom that was utterly alien to his inborn nature. Even his lighter work showed traces of the change. His wayward articles "Is Death Worth Dying?" in the *Nineteenth Century*, was full of bitterness; and his clever skit on the Blood-and-Thunder school of fiction, entitled the *Zululiad*, and published as a Christmas "shilling shocker," had a sting and a venom in it that were wholly wanting to his earlier performances in the same direction. The critics said Massinger was suffering from a shallow spasm of Byronic affectation. He knew himself he was really suffering from a profound fit of utter self-contempt and wild despairing carelessness of consequence. The world moves, however, as Galileo remarked. In spite of our sorrows. Three months after Wyville Meysey's death, Whitestrand received its new master. It was strange to find any but Meyseys at the Hall, for Meyseys had dwelt there from time immemorial; the first of the bankers, even, though of a younger branch, having purchased the estate with his newly-gotten gold from an elder and ruined representative of the main stock. The wedding was a very quiet affair, of course; half mourning at best, with no show or tomfoolery: and what was of more importance to Hugh, the arrangements for the settlements were most satisfactory. The family solicitor wasn't such a fool as to make things unpleasant for his new client. Winifred was a nice little body in her way, too; affectionately proud of her captive poet; and from a lordly height of marital superiority, Hugh rather liked the pink and white small woman than otherwise. But he didn't mean to live much at Whitestrand either—"At least while your mother lasts, my child," he said cautiously to Winifred, letting her down gently by gradual stages, and saving his own reputation for kindly consideration at the same moment. "The good old soul would naturally like still to feel herself mistress in her own house. It would be cruelty to mothers-in-law to disturb her now. Whenever we come down, we'll come down strictly on a visit to her. But for ourselves, we'll nest for the present in London."

True, the young couple began life on a small scale, in a quiet little house—most æsthetically decorated on economical principles—down a side street in the remote recesses of Paillistine Bayswater. But Hugh's coterie, though unsuccessful, was nevertheless *exclusive* distinguished: he was hand-in-love with the whole Cheyne Row set—the Royal Academicians still in embryo; the Bishops Designate of fate who at present held suburban curacies; the Cabinet Ministers whose budget yet lingered in domestic arrears; the germinating judges whose chances of the ermine were confined in near perspective to soup at sessions, or the smallest of small devilling for rising juniors. They were not rich in this world's goods, those discounted celebrities; but they were a lively crew, full of fun and fancy, and they delighted Winifred by their juvenile exuberance of wit and eloquence. She voted the men with their wives, when they had any—which wasn't often, for Bohemia can seldom afford the luxury of matrimony—the most charming society she had ever met; and Bohemia in return voted "little Mrs. Massinger," in the words of its accepted mouthpiece and spokesman, Hatherley, "as witty a piece of Eve's flesh as any in Illyria." The little "arrangement in pink and white" became, indeed, quite a noted personage in the narrow world of Cheyne Row society.

To say the truth, Hugh detested Whitestrand. He never wanted to go near the place again, now that he had made himself in very deed its lord and master. He hated the house, the grounds, the river; but above all he hated that funereal poplar, that seemed to rise up and menace him each time he looked at it with the pains and penalties of his own evil conscience. At Easter, Winifred dragged him home once more, to visit the relict in her lonely mansion. The Bard went, as in duty bound; but the duty was more than commonly distasteful. They reached Whitestrand late at night, and were shown up stairs at once into a large front bedroom. Hugh's heart leaped up in his mouth when he saw it. It was Elsie's room: the room into which he had climbed on that fateful evening; the room bound closest up in his memory with the hideous abiding nightmare of his poisoned life; the room he had never since dared to enter; the room he had hoped never more to look upon.

"Are we to sleep here, Winnie?" he cried aghast, in a tone of the utmost horror and dismay. And Winifred, looking up at him in silent surprise, answered merely in an unconcerned voice: "Why, yes, my dear boy; what's wrong with the room? It's good enough. We're to sleep here, of course—certainly."

He dared say no more. To remonstrate would be madness. Any reason he gave must seem inadequate. But he would sooner have slept on the bare ground by the river-side than have slept that night in that desecrated and haunted room of Elsie's.

He did *not* sleep. He lay awake all the long hours through, and murmured to himself, ten thousand times over, "Elsie, Elsie, Elsie, Elsie!" His lips moved as he murmured sometimes. Winifred opened her eyes once—he felt her open them, though it was as dark as pitch—and seemed to listen. One's senses grow preternaturally sharp in the night watches. Could she have heard that mute movement of his silent lips? He hoped not. Good; it was impossible. But he lay awake till morning in a deadly terror, the cold sweat standing in big drops on his brow, haunted through the long vigils of the dreary night by that picture of Elsie, in her pale whitedress, with arms uplifted above her helpless head, flinging herself wildly from the dark black poplar, the gloom of evening, upon the tender mercies of the swift dark water.

Elsie, Elsie, Elsie, Elsie! It was for this he had sold and betrayed his Elsie!

In the morning when he rose, he went over to the window—Elsie's window, round whose sides the rich wistaria clambered so luxuriantly—and looked out with weary sleepless eyes across the weary dreary stretch of barren Suffolk scenery. It was still winter, and the wistaria on the wall stood bald and naked and bare of foliage. How different from the time when Elsie lived there! He could see where the bough had broken with his weight that awful night of Elsie's disappearance. He gazed vacantly across the lawn and meadow towards the tumbling sandhills. "Winifred," he said—he was in no good mood just then to call her Winnie—"what a big bare bundle of straight tall switches that poplar is! So gaunt and stiff! I hate the very sight of it. It's a great disfigurement. I wonder your people ever stood it so long, blocking out the view from their drawing room windows."

Winifred rose from the dressing-table and looked out by his side in blank surprise. "Why, Hugh," she cried, noting both his unwonted tone and the absence of the now customary pet form of her name, "how can you say so? I call it just lovely. Blocking out the view, indeed! Why it *is* the view. There's nothing else. It's the only good point in the whole picture. I love to see it even in winter—the dear old poplar—so tall and straight—with its twigs etched out in black and grey against the sky like that. I love it better than anything else at Whitestrand."

Hugh drummed his fingers on the frosted pane impatiently. "For my part, I hate it," he answered in a short but sullen tone. "Whenever I come to live at Whitestrand, I shall never rest till I've cut it down and stubbed it up from the roots entirely."

"Hugh!"

There was something in the accent that made him start. He knew why. It reminded him of Elsie's voice as she cried aloud "Hugh!" in her horror and agony upon that fatal evening by the grim old poplar.

"Well, Winnie," he answered much more tenderly. The tone had melted him.

Winifred flung her arms around him with every sign of grief and dismay and burst into a sudden flood of tears. "O Hugh," she cried, "you don't know what you say: you can't think how you grieve me.—Don't you know why? You must surely guess it.—It isn't that the Whitestrand poplar's a famous tree—a seamark for sailors—a landmark for all the country round—historical almost, not to say celebrated! It isn't that it was mentioned by Fuller and Drayton, and I'm sure I don't know how many other famous people—poor papa knew, and was fond of quoting them. It's not for all that, though for that alone I should be sorry to lose it, sorrier than for anything else in all Whitestrand. But, oh, Hugh, that *you* should say so! That you should say, "For my part, I hate it."—Why, Hugh, it was on the roots of that very tree, you know, that you saw me for the very first time in my life, as I sat there dangling my hat—with Elsie. It was from the roots of that tree that I first saw you and fell in love with you when you jumped off Mr. Reif's yawl to rescue my poor little half crown hat for me.—It was there you first won my heart—my poor little heart.—And to think you really want to cut down that tree would nearly, very nearly break it.—Hugh, dear Hugh, never, never, never say so!"

No man can see a woman cry unmoved. To do so is more or less than human. Hugh laid her head tenderly on his big shoulder, soothed and kissed her with loving gentleness, swore he was speaking without due thought or reflection, declared that he loved that tree every bit as much in his heart as she herself did, and pacified her gradually by every means in his large repertoire of masculine blandishments. But deep down in his bosom he crushed his despair. If ever he came to live at Whitestrand, then, that hateful tree must for ever rise up in mute accusation to bear witness against him!

It could not! It should not! He could never stand it. Either they must never live at Whitestrand at all, or else—or else, in some way unknown to Winifred, he must manage to do away with the Whitestrand poplar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.

Chinese Laundrymen.

The question has frequently been asked by Americans, "Do these Chinamen wash clothes in China? How is it that nearly all who come here enter the laundry business? Do they love it?" No, they do not love it any more than any other kind of labor. They did not even know what the "Melican man's" shirt looked like, much less how to dress one, before they came to America. Laundry work in China is invariably done by women, and when a man steps into a woman's occupation he loses his social standing.

They become laundrymen here simply because there is no other occupation by which they can make money as surely and quickly. The prejudice against the race has much to do with it. They are fine cooks, neat and faithful servants, and above all, very skillful mechanics at any trade they have a mind to try. In the western states, where their value is better understood, they are used in as many different positions as any other foreigners, and the laundry business is occupied only by those who fail to find other employment.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

But here in New York as yet there is no other alternative. Many an able minded man as well as skillful mechanic who came to America to better his condition may be found wielding the polishing irons in a New York Chinese laundry. It takes from seventy-five dollars to two hundred dollars to start one of these Chinese wash houses, and the way most of these laundries are started would give valuable tips even to an American Wall street deacon. The main expenditure in a Chinese laundry is a stove and a trough for washing and partitions for dry room and sleeping apartment, and a sign.

As a rule it requires $100 to open a laundry in New York. But this amount is a fortune to a newly arrived Chinaman, and unless he starts immediately into the laundry business, he would become a burden to some of his friends. The Chinese immigrant, unlike his European compatriots, never comes here unless he is safely surrounded by friends or relatives upon his arrival. These immediately initiate him into the mysteries of the laundry business. In some friendly laundry the newcomer is placed under a six months' apprenticeship, beginning at the wash tub, until he reaches the ironing table, and lastly the polishing board. An apprentice begins with $3 per week and board, and a gradual addition of $1 per week after the first month, until he is able to take charge of a laundry himself. Then if he has money he hires a place and hangs out his sign. If not he goes to one or two friends, and they will call a "whey" or syndicate for his benefit in the following manner.

MYSTERIES OF THE "WHEY."

Suppose I have an established laundry, and want to borrow $200 at a certain per centum premium, but I cannot find any one Chinaman who is able to loan me the amount. I put up a notice in Mott street that upon such and such a day I wish to make a "whey" of twenty men, who all are supposed to be situated like myself, each wanting to borrow $200. When we twenty borrowers all come together we each put down $10. Then each one secretly writes upon a slip of paper the amount of interest he is willing to give to get the $200. These slips are carefully sealed and thrown into a bowl. At a given time they are opened, and to the highest bidder goes the $200, less the interest, which is invariable deducted immediately from the principal.

Frequently as high as $4 is offered for the use of $10 for a single month. In such cases each of the nineteen other borrowers gives to the lucky one only $6 apiece for the $10 apiece which they make him pay next month. Then the next highest bidder gets the $200, less the interest he offered, and so on, until the entire twenty, at twenty different times, have obtained the use of this $200; but the one that comes the last, having offered the least interest of them all, reaps the harvest of the "whey." This method is adopted by most Chinese laundrymen in New York and other large cities to open new laundries. It partakes of the gaming flavor which is captivating to every true Celestial.

GOLDEN GRAINS.

Never think that you can make yourself great by making another less.

Beecher said if you do not love your garden enough to care for it as you would for a baby, better let it alone. Flowers will not be put off with arm's length cordiality.

Emerson said it is a part of prudence to face every claimant, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart. Always pay, for, first or last, you must pay your entire debt.

Barrow says the fruits of the earth do not more obviously require labor and cultivation to prepare them for our use and subsistence, than our faculties demand instruction and regulation in order to qualify us to become upright and valuable members of society, useful to others, or happy in ourselves.

The Independent reminds its readers that it is always a bad mark for any one if his character will not bear the test of familiar acquaintance, and always a good mark if it will bear this test. It is only by this test that we really know what men are in the abiding principles which govern them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Hon. Edward Blake's health is reported much better.

Goderich is contemplating the introduction of electric lighting.

A Kingstonian has given $125 to meet the expenses of a Salvation Army officer to India.

Potatoes are so plentiful in South Essex that it is difficult to obtain a market for them at any price.

An Indian has killed six out of a herd of seven buffalo which he found at the Red Deer Forks, in the Northwest.

Hon. Edward Blake has given $3 500 for scholarships in the Department of Political Science in Toronto University.

The Windsor Society of the Home of the Friendless will commence the erection of a fine building in Windsor immediately.

Margaret Cunningham, a violent lunatic in Cornwall gaol, died on Thursday morning, the result of a persistent refusal to take food.

The Dominion Government has vetoed the Act passed by the Quebec Legislature constituting a District Magistrates' Court at Montreal.

A determined effort will be made next session of the Dominion Parliament to have a sum put in the estimates for the deepening of Rideau canal.

The Montreal friends of the late Thomas White intend erecting a window to his memory in St. George's church, which he attended during his life.

The labour congress in session in London pledges itself to support any practical legislation tending to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors.

While out boating on the St. Lawrence near Gananoque, on Monday, Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan, of New York, lost jewels in the river valued at $15,000.

The amounts collected by the various conferences for Methodist missions during the past year aggregated nearly $220,000, Toronto district contributing $21,697.

Circumstances are awakening a suspicion that Jerry Nickerson, of Sarnia, who was supposed to have been killed by a Grand Trunk train at Lapeer, Mich., was murdered.

Wm. O'Connor, of Toronto, is now champion oarsman of America, John Teemer of McKeesport, having forfeited the championship by default in not accepting O'Connor's challenge.

It is understood that the Toronto police authorities have cabled to Scotland Yard to arrest Gideon Israel Barnett, who is now in England, for complicity in the wrecking of the Central Bank.

The steamer Baltic, of the North-Western Transportation Company, ran ashore during Friday's gale on Elm Island, near Clapperton Island. The captain at once filled her hold with water to keep her from pounding.

A swindler from the States, calling himself Rev. M. C. Pullman, of Chicago, succeeded in getting a Kingston tailor to endorse a bogus note for $500, which he cashed, and then took his departure to the other side.

The agreement entered into between the City and University of Toronto in regard to the Queen's park is that the City shall have a permanent lease of the park on condition that they endow two chairs at $3,000 each and maintain the parks and drives, and at a special meeting of the City Council on Saturday the agreement between the University and City was ratified without discussion. Tenders for the new city hall and court-house were also accepted.

AMERICAN.

Two business blocks in San Francisco were burned yesterday; loss, $1,250,000.

An attempt has been made to steal the body of Hugh M. Brooks from the cemetery.

The projectors of the Hudson River tunnel are said to have procured capital in England.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe is suffering from subacute meningitis, and is not expected to live.

Frost prevailed Wednesday night throughout New Hampshire on low lands, and the vines were severley injured.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, the other day issued an appeal to the public for aid for the yellow fever sufferers.

Early frosts and heavy rains are doing great damage to the tobacco and corn crops in different sections of the States.

The third annual convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada will be held in Detroit in November.

The heavy purchase of United States bonds last week caused the treasury surplus to fall from to $110,000,000 to $103,950,000.

A wheat expert from Chicago last present inspecting the wheat crop of Manitoba with a view of making a report to the Chicago Board of Trade.

The question as to whether the St Clair Flats canal is built through America, or Canadian waters is occupying a good deal of official attention in Washington.

Yellow fever continues to increase in Jacksonville, Fla., and as business has been suspended, the Citizens' Association is making an appeal for outside assistance.

The Acting Secretary of War has sent a message to Congress recommending that the use and administration of the St. Clair canal be placed entirely under the Secretary of War.

The telegraph operators along the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway are notified to leave the Railway Telegraphers' Union or vacate their positions.

There is a suspicion in some quarters of Washington that not only the St. Clair Flats canal, but that the river at Amherstburg and the Sault Ste. Marie canal run in part through Canadian territory.

FOREIGN.

The Parnelld efence fund in Ireland now amounts to £1,824.

Prince Bismarck has recovered, and takes daily exercise in the open air.

The Parnell defence fund is being very poorly supported in England.

The Zanzibar natives will resist the landing of any white people on their coast.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has refused all offers of conciliation from Prince Victor.

It is estimated that eighty persons lost their lives in the recent West India hurricane.

The Pope, assisted by Abbot Pesanto, is writing a history of Rome in the Middle Ages.

The Queen is settled at Balmoral, where she will remain till the third week in November.

Queen Natalie, for the sake of her son, is seeking a reconciliation with her husband.

M. de Lesseps feels confident that ten locks of the Panama canal will be completed by 1890.

VARIETIES.

The tallest and the shortest people of Europe, the Norwegians and the Lapps, live side by side.

Fowls' eggs variously coloured, and having flowers and other devices upon them, formed by the colouring matter being picked off so as to expose the white shell of the egg are a part of all Malay entertainments in Borneo.

The silver coinage of last year included a new coin, the double florin. With the exception of the florin, first issued in 1849, the double-florin is the only coin of a new denomination which has been added to the imperial coinage during the present reign.

A very remarkable sensitive plant is the American herb known as Venus's fly-trap. Its leaves terminate in two fringed lobes, united by a kind of hinge. On the upper surface of each are three little glands which are a great attraction to insects; but so impatient are they of touch that, when a fly alights on them, he is instantly imprisoned by the collapsing lobes.

The Mingrellians of the Caucasus have the extrordinary custom of going bareheaded one day in the week—on Saturday, that is, or, as they term it, the "Shabbat." This they do in honor of the Sabbath, though they make no other distinction between it and any other day of the week, working and living as usual. But, wet or dry, rain or snow, none ever go abroad on Saturday save with uncovered head.

In this country and the States the rules of racing are enforced with great vigour. When the winning jockey has once passed the post, no one must touch him on his horse till after the judge has told him to dismount and he has weighed in, and the weighing is done *coram publico*. Some time since an amateur won a race, and, when he returned to the paddock, the girl he was engaged to marry presented him with a rose. The unsentimental stewards were on the alert, and the winner was disqualified.

The white ants (*Hormigas blancas*) of Mexico are industrious hollowers-out of timber. These tiny creatures will eat out the inside of a telegraph-pole till it is a mere shell solid apparently, sturdy seemingly, but absolutely as good for nothing as an egg-shell. Presently up comes the wind, and the poles blew awry as if they were hornets'-nests detached by a cyclone. These insects dig out the inside of house-timbers in some parts of the country. They have even been known to so hollow out the legs of a dining-table that one day down it came with all its cookery and the noonday meal too.

Photography is gaining prominence in the criminal courts. With its help a Berlin merchant was lately convicted of crooked ways in keeping his accounts. The slightest difference in colour and shade of inks are made manifest in the photographic copy. Blue inks appear nearly white, brown inks on the contrary, almost black. A contemporary states that the books of the accused were submitted to a photographer, who took the pages concerned and brought into court the most undoubted ocular proofs of the illegitimate after-entry of some of the accounts. A subsequent chemical test substantiated this evidence. The photographic is to be preferred to the chemical test, because it brings its proofs into the court and submits them to inspection, at the same time leaving the document under examination unharmed; while the results of chemical test must be taken on the evidence of the chemist alone, and the writing examined is perhaps destroyed. In another case similar to the above, the changing of the date of an note by an insignificant erasure and addition was proved by means of photography.

A Stream of Silver.

There is a stream of silver pouring into Washington at the rate of half a million dollars' worth a day. It comes in the shape of fresh, glittering new dollars, standard silver dollars of the vintage of 1888, with the milling unnicked and the face of the Goddess of Liberty fresh from the stamp. The stream is flowing at present from the Philadelphia mint, but before long the sluice gate will be switched around and the shining flood will be turned in from New York, then, after a time, from New Orleans, and finally from San Francisco, thus giving the United States a silver belt that will outshine even that of a champion pugilist. The Adams Express Company carries the silver in trunks or iron-bound boxes, guarded by armed men. At this end of the line the silver is carried direct to the Treasury Department in great iron-latticed waggons, that look like the animal cages in a menagerie. At the treasury the boxes are taken into the building and into the basement, then down a winding stairway in the north-east corner of the building into the sub-basement, where the air at present has an odour of soft mustiness that brings thoughts of mysterious treasures, hidden gold, stories of Capt. Kidd, and similar ideas. The visions of the mystic are suddenly dispelled by a prosy, business-like door of grated iron that bars the way and brings the visitor to a halt.—

Ethics of the Lamp.

A lamp or oil stove should never be filled up so as to touch the tube through which the wick passes, and the wick, except when lighted, should never be turned above the top of the tube. As soon as the lamp is extinguished the wick should be turned down. Many people after filling and trimming a lamp leave the wick turned up ready to light. This should never be done. Once a week or fortnight the wicks should be removed and the tops thoroughly washed in hot soapsuds or strong pearline water. Follow the same rule with a stove and there will be no trouble from smell. Give the surface of the stove a thorough washing with a strong solution of pearline or soda, cleanse the tubes in the same way, be careful about filling, for a very little kerosene spilled will make a long and strong odor; put in fresh wicks and keep them turned down when not lighted, and you will neger know that there is any kerosene in the house, an expert says.

The Use of Lemons.

Lemons are one of the most useful fruits in our domestic economy. Lemonade is not only a luxury, but exceedingly wholesome. It is a good temperance drink. The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache. If the hands be stained, there is nothing that will remove the stain better than a lemon or a lemon and salt. After the juice has been squeezed from the lemon the refuse can be used for the purpose. Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. Its must be very acid as well as sweet. Lemon juice is also a very good remedy for rheumatism and the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case the juice should be taken before breakfast. The pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin.

The betrothal of the Princess Sophie, sister of Emperor William, and the Crown Prince of Greece, is announced.

It is reported that Bishop O'Dwyer, hitherto hostile to Home Rule, has declared himself in favor of that movement.

Ex-Empress Victoria expects to leave Berlin in about a fortnight to spend some time with the Queen at Balmoral.

A Street in Cairo.

A recent traveller in Egypt has called it "the land of contrasts." The name is appropriate, for two civilizations are there side by side. The ruins of magnificent temples, built of stones quarried under the lash of the Pharaohs, wonderful statuary and the remains of edifices of unequaled grandeur, stand there in sharp contrast with the mean, almost squalid, erections of a race as incapable of appreciating the beauty of the ancient edifices as they are of constructing them. The traveler finds it difficult to realize, as he looks upon the people and the cities sunk in lazy indifference to all but the wants of the hour, that Egypt was once mighty among the ruling nations of the world. Especially in Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is the contrast conspicuous. There the imposing grandeur of the achievements of bygone generations in close proximity to the tawdry work of modern times, renders the latter still more contemptible.

The city of Cairo covers about three square miles and is surrounded by a wall, Ismail Pasha, the former Khedive, spent enormous sums in beautifying the city according to his notions. New streets were opened, gorgeous buildings were erected, and a system of gas mains laid down. Yet even these modern improvements could not make Cairo a modern city. The antipathies of race and religion existing among its people, rendered it unsafe to open the city to free intercourse. The quarters inhabited respectively by Christians, Jews Turks, etc., are still separated by huge gates, at which a guard of soldiers is placed every night.

To get an idea of the city and surrounding country, as a whole, it is only necessary to ascend to the summit of the citadel, and it is then spread out before the spectator like a map. The following is a graphic description of the scene as described by Dr. James Ludlow: "That silver gleam winding down at our left is the Nile, whose source has been the geographical enigma of all centuries, whose annual overflow redeems from the desert a narrow ribbon of fertility, which has nourished the mightiest empires, and whose combined mysteries and beneficence drew men to worship it in one of the earliest and most influential religions of mankind."

Beyond the river, beneath the sands of the Libyan desert, lie the buried relics of ancient Memphis, where the prostrate colossal statue of Rameses II., like some giant guard asleep at his post, has been on duty for *three thousand years*. A little to the north, and within an easy carriage drive of a morning, rise the great Pyramids, the largest and *oldest works of man*. So vast were they, that though they have been frequently used as quarries for palaces, fortifications and mosques, they are not from this distance visibly diminished. Around them are tombs and temples in which are buried the secrets of remotest antiquity, over which the Sphinx watches with his motionless lips.

On this side of the river lies the suburb known as Old Cairo, by many believed to be the Babylon mentioned in the first Epistle of Peter, and certainly that Babylon to which Strabo refers, and whose old Roman fort is still visible above the debris of two thousand years.

Directly before us as we look north from the citadel is Cairo proper. The city was founded by the Fatemite princes in 969 A. D. The planet Mars, or Kaher, being then ascendant, they named the city El-Kaberah, from which the present pronunciation, Cairo, is derived. The forest of minarets and domes, houses and tombs, marks every generation since.

A natural division of the city would be into two sections, the one of the dead, the other of the living; for large districts of it are given up to tombs. Many of these are really memorial mosques, in which lie the bodies of the Caliphs and Mameluke princes. Her and there is a rich man's tomb, at the window of which is a running stream of water and a cup, that the thirsty may drink and bless the memory of the departed. Most of the tombs are unsightly slabs or plastered mounds, hardly distinguishable in color from the deep dust which, unlike our green grass, glares around them. These cemeteries are perfect Tophets of filth, the lair of mangy dogs and leprosy men. The city of the living is majestic from a distance, with its homes of nearly four hundred thousand people, and its four hundred mosques. But when we descend into it we find it compact with as much squalor and misery as can be found elsewhere within the same limits on the globe.

Birds Transporting Birds.

"Do large birds transport smaller ones through the air?" is a question with which ornithologists are now occupied. Swans, coots, and moorhens carry their young on their backs whilst swimming, and, according to a writer in "St. James's Gazette," they transport them whilst flying.

The mallard has been known to convey its young from an oak twenty-five feet high, and a moorhen, which had its nest on a fir-tree, was seen to fly down with two of her brood, one in each foot.

But birds do not merely convey their young to the ground,—facts prove that large birds transport smaller ones in their yearly migrations. The woodcock, according to the writer above quoted, when it wishes to convey its young away from a place of danger, presses the tiny bird between her own feet and against her breast, and flies with it through the air.

The Cree Indians told Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveller, that a small bird, of the sparrow species, avails itself of the Canada goose to get a lift during its long journey. A thousand miles to the northwest, the doctor found other Indians who also spoke of the Canada goose as conveying tiny passengers.

In the East the opinion is common that cranes transport on their backs small birds across the Mediterranean and over mountains. Several ornithologists have confirmed this popular opinion by their own observations. One of them says that in the autumn flocks of cranes are seen coming from the North; as they circle over the cultivated plains of Palestine, little birds fly up to them, and the twittering of those already settled upon their backs may be distinctly heard.

Another observer saw smaller birds rise from the backs of cranes, at which a gun was fired. A Swedish traveller, while staying at Rhodes, saw flocks of storks come over the sea, and small birds rise from their backs.

Mr. Wilson, foreman on the South Gare Breakwater, at the mouth of the Tees, saw a short eared owl come "flopping" across the sea, and as it neared he saw something between its shoulders. The owl alighted on the gearing within ten yards of him; and directly it settled, a little bird dropped off its back, and flew along the gare. On the broad back of the owl it had safely ridden across the wild North Sea.

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The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The chief topic of discussion at the educational meeting on Friday last was the course of study for elementary schools Nothing new was brought out to those who are familiar with the subject, but what was said tended to place our teachers in their proper position in the eyes of the public. The teacher's path is a rugged one. A programme is placed into her hands, and she is instructed by the department through its officers, to adhere to it rigidly. Immediately upon attempting to do so, some irate parent issues orders, that his boy or girl, must only study reading, writing and arithmetic, or that the teacher should not ask them to study grammar and geography. In this way the teacher has been compelled to be the scapegoat of the department. We are glad to notice, however, parents commence to recognize that if the course of study is unsatisfactory, the department is responsible and not the teacher, and such meetings as that of Friday, tend to bring the department and the people together, for the discussion of such questions. Two objections were made to the programme by two gentlemen, one possessing experience as an educator, the other having none, although endowed with strong opinions, and capable of expressing them clearly and forcibly. The latter objected to the number of subjects taught, maintaining that, reading, writing and arithmetic only should be compulsory; the former did not object to the number of subjects, but thought the course too indefinite and covered too much ground in the various subjects. In reference to the first objection, we cannot do better than repeat the substance of the arguments used by the Rev. Mr. Rexford. Every teacher must follow daily a certain routine in school. Each class must be heard at a certain fixed time, in order that the pupils may know when to have their recitations prepared. These fixed arrangements form the course of study for that school. The only question is, whether or not, we shall have a different course of study for every school and have that course left to the judgment of the teacher or the parents. Who should be the best judges of what are the most successful methods, the parents without any experience, whatsoever, the young teacher, with perhaps one year's experience, or a committee with the combined experience of the best teachers of the province, who have spent their lives in making a special study of education and may be classed as experts? Is it not better to have a uniform system than two or three hundred systems? If every parent were allowed to have his ideas carried out in school, what sort of schools would we have? It would be impossible to carry on a school at all. Therefore, if any persons feel that their children are not progressing well under the system adopted by men of experience and learning, and believe that they know of a better method of imparting knowledge, there is only one course open, let them withdraw their children from school and hire a private teacher who will carry out their views. But that would be too expensive. Inasmuch as it is impossible for a teacher to carry out more than one system of teaching at a time successfully, there is no other remedy. In reference to the other objection to the course of study, viz, that of indefiniteness, there may be reason for a closer examination than could be given on Friday, or than we have space to enter into now. We believe the present course does not suit all the schools in the province. In the cities the pupils can go beyond it, while in some of our rural municipalities where school is only in session about one half of the year, the course is too advanced. But, should the department endeavor to make the programme fit the schools, or the schools fit the programme. Surely, the latter course is the proper one. If the standard of education is regulated by the capacity of our different schools, it would be varied and in some cases very low. When the standard is fixed, it will be the object and aim of the weaker school to ascend to its requirements, but if the standard is made to suit the schools they will never improve. There is grave reasons, however, to believe that while the course of study may be used with good results, it may be abused, by teachers and inspectors, to the detriment of education. Examiners should be careful to confine themselves closely to the course of study in asking questions. Fault has been found, and with some reason, at the kind of questions asked by examiners, questions not practical, but tending to place a premium on cram. We do not believe that a child of 12 years should be expected to name all the counties in Ontario, *with their chief towns*. How many University graduates can do so?

THE VETO.

As we write the following lines the result of the election in Montreal East is unknown. Whether or not the people condemn the government on that question, does not alter the righteousness of disallowance of the "District Magistrates" Act. The question is one of law which cannot be rightly decided by the popular vote, but by those competent to deal with such questions. There is not the slightest doubt that the Dominion government possesses the right to veto acts of Provincial Legislature. Not only has that right been recognized by all Liberal leaders But it has been exercised more frequently by them during the five years they were in power than by the conservatives. During five years of Liberal rule 21 acts of local Legislatures were vetoed, while during during 15 years of Conservative rule 44 were vetoed. In other words for every three acts disallowed by Sir John, *four* have been disallowed by the Liberals. The arguments of Mr. Laurier against the present veto may be summed up as follows:—

"It is disgraceful of a son of the Province of Quebec to assent to the veto, that the veto is a relic of the middle ages; that it is a piece of barbarism and that it is an attempt to stab our own children."

The inconsistency of such statements may be seen when it is known that Mr. Fournier "a son of the Province of Quebec" and a Liberal minister of justice vetoed one act from Ontario, three from Nova Scotia, two from Prince Edward's Island, two from Manitoba, and two from British Columbia. Mr. Laurier must acknowledge, according to his own words, that Mr. Fournier was a very disgraceful "son of Quebec," although a Liberal minister of Justice. There is another "son of Quebec" who is a Liberal and was a Minister of Justice. Did he do any stabbing to his own children? We find that Mr. Laflamme, by the stroke of his pen caused to be vetoed three acts of the Legislature of British Columbia, and one of these acts was disallowed on precisely the same grounds, on which the District Magistrate's acts was vetoed, viz, that the said act would give the Province the power of appointing judges. Chief Justice Dorion, another Liberal "son of Quebec" exercised the veto power also, and consequently must be considered as having acted disgracefully, if we are to believe Mr. Laurier. The attempt to raise the Riel cry, to gull the innocent French Canadians into believing that their rights are being taken away by the English, to unite the liquor interests, to blacken the private character of Mr. Lepine, will leave a blot on the Liberal party which continual professions of purity for ten years will not erase. The Montreal *Witness* could no longer attach itself to the "organized hypocracy," and for the first time in its history worked against the Liberal candidate and in the interest of the candidate supported by the Conservative Government. It was compelled to do so in order to retain the slightest claim to a good character. The *Witness* however, is in error when it condemns the veto in this case, because of the neglect of the Dominion Government to appoint judges. The veto is one thing, neglect of the government is another. To allow a court illegally constituted to proceed in the administration of justice, because the Dominion Government neglected to appoint a sufficient number of judges, would certainly not be right.

Victory for the Workmen

Mr. Lepine was elected Wednesday for Montreal East defeating Mr. Poirier Nationalist by 685.

The following is from the Montreal *Witness*.

THE LIBERAL PARTY has certainly been in the Dominion the party of good morals. It is just now showing itself up in this Province in a very disappointing way. The language of its organs towards men who vote on principle is simply beneath contempt.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

The following extract from a pamphlet written by Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q.C., Ottawa, will prove interesting to many old settlers in Argenteuil, as the Ranald McDonald mentioned is the father of Mr. S. McDonald, N.P., St. Andrews. Mr. Oda, the partner of Muryama in the ownership of the leading newspaper in Japan, visited Ottawa some time ago, and hence the following remarks:—

"Twenty-four years ago (1851) I wrote the MS, all ready for publication, of a small work on Japan, with a glossary of over five hundred Japanese words and phrases in ordinary use, there The work was not published however, because the magnificent and very full United States Government report, on Japan, of the day, on the conclusion of sloop of war Preble expedition to that country for the release of certain American shipwrecked mariners, held in confinement, there, took the ground from me.

In writing up the work I had to look into all available works on Japan, and the trade—and general foreign policy of that country, and also of its neighbor China. I was drawn to the little (a leisure) task, by the story, with a few notes, and a well told narration from an old native born British Columbian, Mr. Ranald McDonald, son of the late Chief Factor Archibald McDonald, of his adventures, in an eleven months residence in Japan. Let me give his story, briefly, as I gave it once before in my Britannicus letter No. 7, giving an account of his exploration and charter right for a wagon road with tollage from Bellacoola (Pacific tide water) to Cariboo, in 1862.

RANALD M'DONALD'S ADVENTURE IN JAPAN.

"McDonald, born in Astoria, educated in Red River, and Canada, in sheer adventure, took passage in a whaleship bound for the North Pacific waters, on the express stipulation that when the ship should be off the coast of Japan he was to be permitted to leave her, in the pinnance or small boat he bargained for and took. This was about thirty years ago, (1848) when the rigor of the Japanese decretal of exclusion was carried in utmost rigour even against shipwrecked mariners. McDonald presented himself as a castaway. His total baggage was a small box, with his books, viz: Bible, Euclid, histories, etc., for his idea was if spared, to teach, and himself learn. He was conveyed, by land and sea, from Yesso, the extreme north of Japan, to Nagasaki, in the south, the then sole port open to any foreigners, and that only to the Dutch, and even to them, under very close restrictions There he was put to a series of most severe ordeals of his courage, veracity and motives. He faced all, and braved all, with great tact, though at times, as he told me, he thought every moment they would chop off his head. At last, in assembled court, full of armoured pageantry, he was told to sit down and bow his head, like all the other people, including all the "nobles" present, to the ground. At a sign, all did so; McDonald alone excepted, who stood staring at the Governor. At last in a burst of admiration, His Excellency rising exclaimed in Japanese, "You have a big heart." From that hour he "lived in clover," as Hildreth (pages 502 3) says of him, making him, however, as the historian says, "teach them English" Many years afterwards in reading of the English and American treaties with that power, I recognized in the name of the chief interpreter, or one of the chief interpreters—for they always act in "double" in Japan—that (viz., Muryama), of McDonald's brightest and favourite pupil. The same, I believe, who, about 25 years afterwards was first Ambassador of State for Japan at Washington. I give this episode, to show that my humble authority is not quite a nonentity. He, in his own humble way, contributed to obviate the difficulty and inconvenience of Dutch interpretation in the communication of British thought and sentiment to a people who, of all others I know of, have the closest affinity of spirit to the British race. They, in fact, in heart and mind, are the British of the East. They require but the iron link to bind them in cognate bonds."

Last November, on accidentally seeing in the press a statement of the fact that there was in Osaka an important commercial and political newspaper (of the party of progress) owned and conducted by one Muryama, Mr. McLeod—imagining he might be the Muryama of the little episode—wrote to him, enclosing pamphlet and a slip of notes made in Japan by McDonald, with whose handwriting his favourite pupil was, of course, familiar. The letter was sent by the C.P.R. The venture told. And now, after many days—forty years—cometh back to us in growth and fruitage, the little bread of poor, brave McDonald, cast upon those far waters. Mr. Oda is now on his way to England, where, we feel assured, "The Rising Sun News" will as we give it find hearty welcome.

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned general session of the Council was held on Monday evening last, at which were present, the Mayor, Couns. McRae, Hope, Fraser, Patenaude, Bertrand Rodergue and Boa.

In reference to the Town Officer's information regarding an attack on the Salvation Army, Coun. Hope said that last Sunday evening was the most orderly and quiet for some time past. He thought the rumor must be a false one, and without any foundation whatsoever.

The following joint report of the Road and Finance Committees was presented, received and on motion of Coun. McRae seconded by Coun. Patenaude the expropriations asked for were granted.

To the Mayor and Councillors of Lachute Town Council,

GENTLEMEN,

At a joint meeting of the Road and Finance Committees held on the 19th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the Council be requested to grant the Road Committee the following amounts to be expended as follows:—

SIDE WALKS.	
Main street from Mr. Lane's to boundry at Cruise's	$ 1,200 00
Milway street	200 00
Street from West River Bridge to Fish's Bridge	80 00
Foundry street	320 00
Water "	60 00
REPAIRING STREETS.	
Main street from Mr. Lane's to boundry line at Mr. Cruise's	$ 1,000 00
Foundry street	50 00
Bethany "	250 00
Milway " and Bridge	50 00
Chatham " " "	50 00
From Barron's bridge by West River bridge to Wilson's Mills	100 00
For repairs to Barron's, Fish's and West River bridges	200 00
Total	$ 3,610 00

JAMES FISH,
Chairman.

Lachute, 24th Sept., 1888.

The question of a new bridge over the gully at Cruise's was then taken up. The majority of the Council seemed to think that as the present bridge was in a very dangerous condition a new one should be built at once. Some doubt was expressed as to the kind of bridge, some advocating two abutments and no pier, others two abutments and a tressel in the middle, others again all tressel work. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the road committee, with instructions to employ Mr. Gibb to draw plans and estimates of cost for all three descriptions of bridges, and report.

Mr. T. Haney Secretary of the County Alliance appeared before the Council and presented the following letter.

LACHUTE Sept. 24th 1888.

To the Mayor and Council of Lachute Town.

GENTLEMEN;

I am instructed by the Argenteuil County Alliance to ask your honorable council if anything further has been done concerning the request of the Alliance and if there is, with what results? The alliance is waiting in V. Hall now for anaswer.

Yours Sincerely,
T. HANEY.

Mayor Fish replied that the Council had endeavored to carry out the wishes of the Alliance A by-law had been framed by the Town Attorney, and sent by him to the Secretary but it had never reached its destination. The by-law however would be presented and receive its first reading at next meeting. Mr. de Laronde had said that in his opinion the Council had no power to pass a by-law closing the hotels on Saturday night other than at the hours fixed by the Quebec License Act.

Mr. Haney thanked the Council and withdrew.

The following letter was received from Mr D. Campbell and on motion of Coun. McRae was laid over for further consideration.

LACHUTE Sept. 24th 1888.

To the Mayor and Council of Lachute.

GENTLEMEN;

I notice by the "Independent" that at your last meeting I made complaint "of some one name not mentioned and that every body knew who the drive wast at, but knowing looks and secrecy alone prevailed." I do not understand him, it is no secrecy. The name is S. McKimmie. I put in a tender on the Court House window shades. The "Independent" exposed the tender, and Mr. McKimmie saw it and put in a lower one than mine. I considered it a mean thing to do to a neighbor and that is why I complained of his not paying tax as well as I. Who will blame me?

D. CAMPBELL.

Some discussion on the market by-law then followed but nothing resulted therefrom.

The Council adjourned until the next regular meeting in October.

After the adjournment the Councillors arranged to visit St. Jerome yesterday and to-day,

MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, TRUSTEES, TEACHERS, ETC,

The annual meeting of the above mentioned persons interested in education was held on Friday last in Lachute Academy. The large attendance and interest manifested bore evidence of an onward movement in the matter of our elementary schools. Dr. Christie was called to the chair and after short addresses were delivered by Messrs Haney, McOuat and Calder the Rev. Mr. Rexford gave a lucid explanation of the amendments made at last session of the legislation in regard to the school law. The department was about to issue the school law and the regulations of the Protestant Committee bound in a book after the manner of our municipal code. These books would be sent free to all school commissioners and Secretary Treasurers. The chief changes in the school law were, "Opening of schools," "Posting of notices," "Division of the school revenue," "Examination of Candidates for diplomas," "Holidays." The term, "school year" means the twelve months from the first of July of one year to and including the thirtieth of June of the next year. All schools shall commence work between or on the 15th of August and 1st of September. Public notices no longer require to be read at the church door. The commissioners may establish by resolutions two places for the posting up of all public notices, but if there is a Roman Catholic Church in the municipality one of the places so established, must be upon or near the door of said church. During the month following the service of the notice of dissent the said persons shall elect three school trustees. The Secretary's books must be audited annually. There are two ways of distributing the revenue among the different school districts of a municipality. 1st.—The taxes, goverment grant but not fees, shall form the school fund in each municipality and may be distributed either in proportion to the number of children from seven to fourteen in each school district residing therein, and capable of attending school; or, by making a common fund of the taxes, government grant and fees, out of which fund the school commissioners shall pay the expenses of the municipality, including teachers' salaries for all the schools in the municipality, maintainence of school houses and other contingent expenses.

[The importance of the above regulation is not fully recognized by all school commissioners in the County of Argenteuil. Frequently the complaint is made by certain school districts, that owing to the poverty of the soil, its share of taxation is so small they cannot afford to keep a school more than four or five months during the year. No greater mistake could be made. The school commissioners are compelled by law to provide each school with a teacher for eight months and pay her. If the amount of assessment is too small to give each district a share, sufficiently large to maintain a school for eight months, the commissioners must raise the rate. An attempt to give each district the taxes raised in that district is illegal, and no ratepayer can be compelled to pay his taxes where such a method of distribution exists.]—ED.

The examinations for teachers' diplomas will be held at local centres, but the local boards will not examine the papers, as formerly. The answers will be examined by a central board of examiners, appointed by proclamation, on the recommendation of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. After Mr. Rexford had concluded his address a long discussion followed on the course of study. Mr. Wm. Bain and Mr. T. Haney criticising it, although from different standpoints. Several other questions were brought up, information sought and obtained. Rev. Mr, Mackie moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Rexford, which was seconded by Mayor Dunbar. The meeting then adjourned.

ARGENTEUIL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The Annual Rifle Matches of the Argenteuil Rifle Association took place Thursday and Friday of last week, in St. Andrews. The following are the prize winners:—

Nursery Match—Five Prizes.
$1, $3, $2, $1, $1.

	200 YARDS				
Dr. Smith	5	5	4	2	5—21
J. S. Riddell	4	5	5	3	4—19
Corpl T. Wilson	0	5	5	4	4—18
T. Jousse	4	3	0	5	5—17
Sergt. Meadam	4	3	2	4	3—16

Military Match—Eight Prizes.
$4, $4, $3, $4, $3, $2, $1, $1.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	To'l
Sergt. Major Earle	17	21	10	48
Capt. Leroy	21	21	4	46
Capt. Weightman	16	15	10	41
Dr. Smith	18	15	7	40
T. Simpson	18	17	5	40
Trooper Burwash	20	15	5	40
Col. Cushing	19	13	2	39
Corp. Wilson	13	19	6	38
Staff Sgt McGibbon	13	15	5	33

Vice-President's Match—Seven Prizes.
$6, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1, $1.

	500 yds	600 yds	G. Total
E. Earle	16	19	35
W. S. Money	18	13	31
Sergt. Major Earle	24	7	31
A. Boa	15	15	30
Dr. Smith	18	4	22
M. Leroy	6	13	19
Sergt. McAdam	4	14	18

President's Match—Six Prizes.
$6, $5, $4, $3, $2 and $1.

	400 yds	500 yds	G. Tota
H. Burwash	19	22	41
M. Leroy	22	19	41
A. Boa	19	21	40
E. Earle	18	19	37
G A. Williams	15	21	36
W. McEwan	19	17	36

Association Match—Eight Prizes.
$8, $6, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1, $1.

	200 yds	400 yds	600 yds	G. T'l.
A. Boa	22	19	14	55
H. Burwash	18	17	18	53
G. A. Williams	20	17	16	53
Sgt. Simpson	14	21	15	50
T. Burwash	14	22	14	50
Dr. Smith	13	24	13	50
W. S. Money	21	13	12	46
M. Leroy	17	17	11	45

Consolation Match—Twelve Prizes.
$5, $4, $3, $2, $2, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.

	400 YARDS				
T. Raitt	2	2	4	4	4—16
J Burwash	5	0	3	4	5—16
James Morrison	0	4	3	0	5—12
D. Cameron	5	2	2	2	0—11
E. Larocque	0	0	3	4	3—10
Dr. Robertson	3	0	4	3	0—10
T. Bryce	2	2	4	0	0—8
M. Albright	0	0	3	0	5—8
E. D Jones	0	0	2	2	3—7
A. Caution	3	0	2	0	2—7
W. McGregor	0	0	0	3	2—5
A. R. McDonald	0	0	0	3	2—5

Optional Match—Ten Prizes.
$5, $4, $3, $2, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.

John Earle	21
W. Money	21
G. A. Williams	20
J. Burwash	20
Dr Smith	20
T. Simpson	20
T. Burwash	20
A. Caution	19
H. Burwash	19
J. McGibbon	17

Extra Series, 400 Yards—(Five Rounds)

	Points	$-c.
John Earle	24	8 00
Dr. Smith	24	6 00
Ed. Earle	23	4 00
W. S. Money	23	3 00
E. Larocque	23	3 00
J. McGibbon	22	2 00
Dan Cameron	22	2 00
J. S. Riddell	22	1 00
G. A. Williams	22	1 00

About $300 were given in prizes.

The shooting will be continued at Lachute on the 10th of October next.

A Helping Hand.

is most appreciated where it is most needed, and thus it is that Burdock Blood Bitters gains more favor yearly by lending the weakened system valuable assistance in removing all impurities and building up a strong, healthy body.

Smallpox has broken out in Toronto.

When symptoms of malaria appear, in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case Jacobs, the Indian who killed his wife at Caughnawaga.

When the system is debilitated by disease, it should be strengthened and renewed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine invariably proves itself worthy of all that can be said in its favor. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine. Price $1, Six bottles, $5.

One of the main questions of the age in regard to some men is not what they live on, but why they live on.

A Railway Smash Up.

calls vividly to mind the appalling spectre of death, and yet no thought is taken of the thousands annually dying through disease caused by wrong action of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels, and which might be remedied by the use of B. B. B., nature's great restorative tonic and blood purifier.

There is a dearth of carpenters reported in Winnipeg in consequence of the number taken away by Sir John Lister Kaye for his farming establishments.

Highly Valued.

"Last summer our children were very bad with summer complaint and the only remedy that did them any good was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. We used 12 bottles during the warm weather and would not be without it at five times the cost, considering it to have no superior for diarrhœa." Mrs Jas. Healey, New Edenburgh, Ont.

There is trouble over the construction of the Hereford Branch Railway. The contractors, Messrs. Shirley & Corbet, engaged in the construction of the line, have departed with the sum of $25,000 paid them by the company. The workmen have not been paid for six weeks. The contract was in a backward condition.

A Double Recommendation,

"We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and find that for diarrhœa it cannot be equalled. We cannot speak too highly of it." Earnest Clare Cross and Roy Neil Cross, Jasper, Ont., April 29th, 1888.

A man was killed by falling from a baloon on Wednesday at Ottawa.

The Double Liability

A weak and low constitution, impure blood, etc, causes a double Liability to contract disease, purify the blood and remove all worn out matter and disease breeding impurities from the body by using Burdock Blood Bitters from which thoroughly cleanses, regulates and tones the entire system.

A steam buggy is a novelty at Toronto fair.

Is Cholera Coming?

When symptoms of cholera appear prompt remedies should be resorted to. Miss Mary E. Davis of Luskville, Ont., says—"My brother was bad with cholera morbus and after using one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it cured him entirely.

Women's Foreign Missionery Society

The annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionery Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec will D. V. be held in Lachute Baptist Chapel on Thursday October 4th. Business meeting at 11.30 a. m. for reading annual reports, election of officers, etc. Public meeting 2.30 p. m. at which addresses on missionaries will be given. Mrs. Witham whose voice charmed a Lachute audience last winter is expected to be present and to sing a few solos, further notice will be duly given.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' stand by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street Montreal.

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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—That desirable residence, situated on the Main Street, Carillon, facing the river, and until recently occupied

By the late William Bookless.

There is about an acre of land, a good well and a stone milk house.

Terms easy.—For further particulars apply to

A. L. SHARMAN,
Carillon,
or to ANDREW WALKER,
Lachute.

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.

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.

READY-MADE
CLOTHING

In stock and to arrive will be sold much lower than usually sold in Lachute.

Men's suits, good patterns, cheap overcoats to arrive in good time for fall and winter cheap.

Top shirts, good patterns, very low.

UNDER-CLOTHING CHEAP.

A new lot of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter use to arrive, will be sold lower than ever.

Butter, Eggs and all merchantable produce taken in exchange for all goods at top prices.

Tweeds offered cheap to clean out stock.

Call and see these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

R BANFORD.

FOR SALE

A HORSE, DOG CART AND HARNESS. Said dog cart new last summer. Harness made to order. Said outfit formerly the property of G. W. Burch, of Lachute. To be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. For urther particulars address to JOHN CARUSS, Brownsburg, or Fraser Bros, Lachute.

Lachute Bakery!

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this opportunity of thanking the public of Lachute and district, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the eleven years that he has been in business, and to assure them that he is still prepared to furnish them with the **Old Reliable Household Loaf** @ 16 cents per loaf. Also all sorts of

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD.

We flat'er ourselves that our bread is not to be surpassed and is always of a uniform first-class quality.

At our establishments will also be found a choice assortment of **Cake** always fresh, and superior in quality.—**Ice Cream** (pure) and the largest assortment of choice candies. **Fruits in the season, Nuts, Dates &c.**

THE PLACE To Get a Good CRACKER

A few barrels of Boston crackers just in fresh and sweet.

J. HOPE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Market Square, Lachute.
Also, Branch at West End, Lachute Mills.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the natural of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $20,000 must accompany the tender for the canals and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be indorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 6th August, 1888. 51.6in

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of T. BEDARD, Lachute,

On TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1888,

the following articles:—

1 Phaeton, 1 two seated buggy, 1 buck board, 1 sulky, 1 Canada sleigh, 2 officer sleighs, 1 express sleigh 3 seats, 1 turning lathe, 2 box stoves, a lot of lumber, Rock Elm white Ash, second growth Burch, and about 8000 feet of Basswood, 3 work benches 1 paint mill, 1 paint stone, a lot of blacksmith tools, a lot of iron of different sizes, some axels and thimble skeins, a lot of carpenters tools, 1 first-class cow, 1 horse, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale at 1 o'clock P.M.

TERMS:—$5.00 and under cash; over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.
4-2in

FARM FOR SALE.

About 60 acres, one half cleared the remainder brush and wood, with house and out buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to,

JOHN. SHAW,
Proprietor, Genoa.

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

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. McARTHUR & Co.
38 tf.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $300, 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)
PROPRIETOR.
43-3

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST,
Manager

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 31 88 4f.

FOR SALE.

MY FARM SITUATED ON THE LIMITS of Lachute Town containing about 82 acres of splendid farm land and hardwood bush, a good brick dwelling and new outbuildings and well supplied with water. Parties wanting a good farm and at a low figure will do well to see me.

MRS. G. DOUGLASS.
Bethany, Aug. 17th, 1888. 51.3m

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
COLIC and CRAMPS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

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 & Cos
Cushing, 10th Sept., 888.

TO LET.

TO LET those two large rooms, situated over the store of John Stewart, Main Street East and suitable for an office or millinery shop.

Apply at once to
JOHN STEWART,
Lachute.

BARGAINS!!

MILLINERY GOODS of every kind will be sold at cost from now until September 5th, by the Misses Fulton. The stock consists of a choice selection of Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Plush, and in fact everything which goes to make a first-class Millinery Establishment. Persons contemplating purchases in this line should make an early call.

While thanking customers for their patronage in the past, the Misses Fulton who contemplate leaving Lachute at an early date, respectfully request an early settlement of all claims due them. Do not fail to call on the Misses Fulton.

Lachute, Aug. 29th, 1888.

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. 30-11y

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, Sept. 24, 1888, at 8 o'clock P.M.

G. L. MOIR,
F. Secretary.
43-1y

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, Sept. 14th 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

L. C. VALLEE,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Infants' Robes And Cloaks
Infants' Robes And Cloaks
Infants' Robes And Cloaks
Infants' Robes And Cloaks
Infants' Robes And Cloaks
Infants' Robes And Cloaks

The new stock is now ready for inspection and includes all the newest designs in these garments.

S. CARSLEY.

Children's Jackets
Children's Jackets
Children's Jackets
Children's Jackets
Children's Jackets
Children's Jackets

Just received and put in stock a complete assortment of all sizes in Children's Jackets and Ulsters. Prices reasonable.

S. CARSLEY.

White Cotton Underwear
White Cotton Underwear
White Cotton Underwear
White Cotton Underwear
White Cotton Underwear
White Cotton Underwear

The special lines of hand-made Under wear meet with decided approval. A full supply always on hand.

S. CARSLEY.

Felt Skirts
Felt Skirts
Felt Skirts
Felt Skirts
Felt Skirts
Felt Skirts

Intending purchrsers will find the stock of Felt, Lustre, Satin and Fancy Striped Skirts complete in every detail.

S. CARSLEY

Cloakings and Ulster Cloth, all makes and qualities, are to be found at S. Carsley's show rooms. Prices are the very lowest.—*Post.*

Dolmans
Dolmans
Dolmans
Dolmans
Dolmans
Dolmans

The bargains now offered in Mantles are out of the ordinary. Any one may judge by some lines of Fall Garments being marked down to less than half price.

S. CARSLEY.

New Jackets just received.

Plush Mantles
Plush Mantles
Plush Mantles
Plush Mantles
Plush Mantles
Plush Mantles

Plush Mantles, Visites, Dolmans, Short Wraps, also Plush Jackets in all qualities, imported from the best European manufactures. Can be had at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Jackets, just what are worn in London.

It is surprizing for how little money a good carpet can be bought at S. Carsley's. The Brocho Carpets selling at 28c are wonderful value.—*Copied.*

Rushing Circulars
Rushing Circulars
Rushing Circulars
Rushing Circulars
Rushing Circulars
Rushing Circulars

Just received and put in stock manufacturer's samples of Rushing Circulars, trimmed and untrimmed, in the very latest styles and newest materials.

S. CARSLEY.

Sacques, just what are worn in Paris.

Black Ulsters, $5,50 Black Ulsters
Black Ulsters, $5,50 Black Ulsters
Black Ulsters, $5,50 Black Ulsters

Special line of Black Stockinette Ulsters all-wool, tight-fitting. Never such value offered at the above price.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Plows.—McOuat & McRae.
Dolmans.—S Carsley.
Auction Sale.—Andrew Walker.
Farm for Sale—John Shaw.

DENTISTRY.

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

Mr. Lafleur treated the band on Friday night last to a three dollar gold piece.

A team of horses belonging to Mr. Lane ran away Wednesday but no damage was done.

Be sure to attend the unreserved sale to be held at Mr. Thomas Bedard's on October 2nd.

The band performed at the Bazaar in St. Philippe which opened last night. They returned the same night.

The Salvation Army are "believing for a big drum," which they expect to procure. Sangster now is your chance.

Mr. Jno. Evans left a large apple at this office weighing about 2 pounds which he obtained at Toronto.

As the Exhibition on the 4th and 5th is probably the last united meeting of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, we hope it may be a success.

Be sure and attend the unreserved sale of the late Mrs. Donald Loynachan, Jerusalem on Tuesday Oct. 9nd at 1 o'clock. The farm also will be sold on day of Auction.

Dr. Christie left on Tuesday morning to attend the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Quebec. Dr. Christie is the representative of McGill University on the Board.

LOST.—Between Lachute and Dunany Lord's day afternoon, a Limp covered Bible. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same with A. CHAPMAN, Lachute.

Thomas Ayer and wife, P Monette, J. P. Roderique, R. Fraser D. Campbell, P. Black, Peter Buchan, John Stewart, Allan Stewart, Geo. Hume, Jos. Staniforth, G. Hay, W. J. Todd, Geo. Murdock and wife have gone to the Ottawa Exhibition.

At a meeting of the Dominion Alliance held on Monday evening it was decided to have a mass meeting of all Sunday School children, and a committee was called to meet on Friday afternoon at five o'clock in Victoria Hall to make arrangements.

RUNAWAY.—While Mr. Crozier was unloading his milk cans at the station on Tuesday morning his horse took fright and ran away. Making a sharp turn the animal entered Roderigue's yard upsetting and smashing the express. There were several dozens of eggs in the vehicle and it is needless to say they were left in an unmarketable condition.

The adjourned meeting of the Argenteuil Rifle Association at Lachute on the 10th of October promises to be a grand affair. About $200 in prizes have been subscribed and as those who won before have the privilege of trying again, some good shooting and close competition may be expected.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jessie McConnel left on Monday morning to visit the Ottawa Exhibition.

Mr. W. S. Boyd of Vankleek Hill was in Town on Tuesday last.

Mr. Robt. Cottingham and Miss Cottingham of Ormstown left for home Monday.

Mr. W. Rogers has been elected secretary of the fourth year in Arts McGill University.

Miss Minnie Johnston of Beech Ridge is in Lachute for a few days, the guest of Miss Owens.

After Thirty-two Years.

John Noyes, Esq., of Bute City, Montana, arrived in Lachute last Wednesday on his way to see his brother, Mr. Thomas Noyes, Cushing. It is thirty-two years since Mr. Noyes was in Lachute before, and it is needless to mention the great changes visible. He has been engaged for some years in gold mining at Bute. In reference to the country, we learned from Mr. Noyes that the wages of common laborers were $2.00 per day above ground, $3.50 below ground. Food is cheap, about as cheap as in Canada. Flour from $3.00 to $3.50, bacon 15c., beef from 5 to 25c. per pound, butter from 20 to 50c. per pound. There are large smelting works for copper ore in the vicinity of Bute, one of which cost eight millions of dollars to sink one shaft. The company owning the mine let a contract for 400,000 cords of soft wood at $3.48 per cord delivered in reach of a railway. Mr. Noyes goes west to Vancouver Saturday. He is a strong protectionist and thinks that free trade means ruin to the United States.

DISTRICT NEWS.

HILL HEAD.

News is scarce here, cannot announce any calls this week, but Copeland's rooster licked Muir's.

The latest selflighting lanterns for sale at J. R. McOUAT'S.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Our municipal Council at its last meeting decided to have 20 street lamps placed all through the village.

Mr. G. Geertin formerly of St. Hughes, spent last Monday here selling splendid dusters made with wool of Canadian sheep.

Mr. Jos. Langlois, merchant, has in his orchard some apples "Alexander" weighing one pound and a quarter each. They are like pumpkins.

Mr. Anthime Brunet, of Cote St. Louis, while crossing the railway track in the village of St. Scholastique, on Friday last at 10 o'clock at night, was struck by the fast train, and killed instantly. His vehicle was smashed to peices. Brunet leaves a wife and five young children.

Buy the genuine Rock Island Boot (made by Jondoo & Goodhue), for sale at J. R. McOUAT'S.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. de Laroude has been in Montreal since Monday attending the court of appeals.

The house, being erected by Mr. Geo. McMartin D. L. S. is progressing rapidly.

Great preparations are being made for the exhibition, in order to make it a signal success.

Mr Deforme has taken time by the forelock and issued large posters advertizing the accomodation of his house.

Mr. J. E. Ireland of Toronto was in St. Andrews on Tuesday afternoon last.

Mr. Geo. Simpson's new house is fast approaching completion.

Call and see J. R. McOUAT'S assortment of dress goods, dress trimmings, mantle cloths, jerseys, wool shawles, children's and infants fancy wool caps, etc.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Lane has taken first prize on carriage horses at the Ottawa exhibition. Further particulars next week.

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.

HARDY FRUIT TREES

Mr. R. Hamilton Grenville Que. offers for sale a few well grown APPLE PLUM and PEAR trees of well proved hardy sorts.

Order early as only a limited number can be furnished.

Lists will be mailed to all applicants.

DRESSMAKING

By the 1st of October a lady from Montreal will be prepared to give prompt attention to all orders in fashionable dressmaking also all kinds of plain sewing at Miss WILLIAMSON'S opposite the Post Office, Grenville.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

KERR'S FANCY BAZAAR

AND

School Book Emporium.

Where you will find a large assortment just received of English, French, Greek, Latin and other school books, which will be disposed of at prices lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS.
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS for SCHOOLS

A fine copy of "The Students Encyclopedia" by John M. Ross, L. L. D., in six volumes of over 600 pages each will be sold cheap.

DOLLS LIFE SIZE and smaller ones.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

LADIES' FANCY HAIR AND HAT PINS.

Photograph Albums large and small from $3.50 up to $8.00. Also Autograph Albums. Fancy Cups and Saucers in great variety and many other articles usually found in a Book Store and Fancy Bazaar Emporium.

R. W. KERR.

Lachute 19th Sept. 1888.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousand of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

We have now on hand our New Stock of winter cloths suitable for Jackets Ulsters Dolmans and fur trimmings, Watered Silks, Dress trimmings. Also New Stock of fall and winter millinery.

J. & A. LOWE
Lachute.

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.

FANCY GOODS!

Having leased from Mr. Fish the one on the North side of Olivet Hall, now have a complete stock of FANCY Goods consisting in part of

Arascene, Riboscene, Filoscelle, Rope Silk, Pongee Silk, Satins, Plush, Felt, Ribbons, Pompons etc

I am also prepared to do Art Needle Work, Stamping, Designing, Painting, Dress-making, etc., etc.

M. A. CERVAN.

Lachute, 29th June, 1888. 44-tf

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.

HALT!

STOP AND READ STOP AND THINK

O! I tell you! Oh, I say!
For first class Organs and Pianos
Come this way!

Prices defying competition.
THE "OLD RELIABLE AGENT,"
G. W. SANGSTER,
Salvation Army and other Bands will receive a discount.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Flora Louisa Rogers, of the Parish of St. Jovite, in the District of Terrebonne, wife of Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the same place, the said Flora Louisa Rogers being judicialy authorized to appear in the present proceedings,

Plaintiff

vs.

Octave Antoine Duchesne, Hotelkeeper and Merchant of the Parish of St. Jovite. District of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

A suit for separation of property has been brought in this case the 17th day of August 1888.

St. Scholastique, 20th August, 1888.

L. de G Prevost,
Avt. of the Plaintiff

AUTUMN 1888

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods.

AT

G. R. Meikle and Co.

New Buttons, New Trimmings, New Dress Goods, New Colored Cashmeres, Dress Goods from 10cts to $1.00 per yard, New Mantle Cloths, New Grey and Black fur trimming, New Tweeds, New Jersey Jackets. New Overcoating, New Ladies Waterproofs, New Kid Gloves Mens and Ladies, New Ribbons all shades, New handkerchiefs from 4cts up, New mens long boots, New Women's and Childrens boots, New Rubbers and a Large Stock of New Goods in all lines, Horse Blankets, Waterproof lap Rugs, Fur Coats, Robes, &c., &c., &c.

HOUSE TO LET.

In West End a handsomely finished house containing seven rooms and outside kitchen. Will be let furnished or unfurnished to suit.

Apply to

W. J. SIMPSON.

AUCTION SALE

At the residence of the Late MRS. DONALD LOYNACHAN, Jerusalem, on

Tuesday Oct. 9th at 2 p. m. sharp.

The following articles will be sold by public auction:—

4 milch cows, 1 yearling bull, 1 yearling heifer, 1 mare, 1 spring pig, 1 horserake, 1 fanning mill, 1 pair bob-sleds, 1 pair harrows, 1 plow, spring cart, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 pair grubsters, 1 sleigh, 1 double stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove, 1 table, 1 churn, milk pans, and pails, hay grain, straw, wood, potatoes, 1 bush grass seed.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

Other things will be sold not mentioned. The farm will be offered for sale the same day.

Terms:—$5.00 and under cash, over $5.00 ten months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

5 lig.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED.
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON.

WE have an immense stock of COAL STOVES, Wood Stoves, Coal Furnaces, Wood Furnaces, of all kinds of FIRST CLASS STOVES. ALL BELOW CITY PRICES

—ALSO—

A few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

Plows and Plow fittings School Desks, Farmer's Boilers, Pumps, Pipes and Sinks. Hot Air Registers, Sugar Boilers, Jack Screws, Belting, Carriage Bolts, Machine Bolts, etc.

WILKINSON PLOWS,
Best and cheapest in the Market, also a number of other Plows selling *at cost.*

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 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.

WE HAVE

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS AND A SPECIAL LINE OF MEN & BOYS SUITS & PANTS WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET YOUR CLOTHING WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FROM A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RIGHT PRICES.

We have continually on hand for sale LIME & BRICKS of the best quality.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

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. G. BARRON.

WANTED

At the Crooked Sign Store of F. X. BERTRAND, West End Lachute.

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, CORN PEAS, BEANS, CHEESE, BUTTER, and EGGS for which the highest market price will be paid.

In exchange for general merchandise such as DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, and SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS, WALL PAPER, STATIONERY, &c., at lowest bottom price for above mentioned produce at cash.

P. S.—all standing accounts are requested to be settled up to 1st September.

F. X. BERTRAND.

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.

CHAS. GEIGERS

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

PAINTING.

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

SHINGLES.

Best quality of Spruce, Cedar and Pine shingles at lowest prices.

AT

FRASER BROS.
LACHUTE.

—LARGEST—
ASSORTMENT
—OF—
STOVES &C.

Cook Stoves,
Endless variety for —WOOD and COAL—
—OR—
Double Stoves,
RANGES
—FOR—
WOOD & COAL
PARLOR COOKS
—FOR—
Coal or Wood.
HEATERS &c.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE.
LACHUTE.

LACHUTE FURNITURE Co.

Now is the time to decorate your homes with suitable Furniture at Lowest Prices.

BED ROOM SUITES FROM $15.00 Upwards. —WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES from $3.50 Upwards.

Parlor Suits in Ramie and Plush, Haircloth, Plush etc., From $45.00 Upwards.

Mirrors and Picture Frames at Moderate Prices.

—BABY CARRIAGES SELLING OFF AT COST—

Be sure and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN S. RIDDELL,
Hope's Block, Lachute.

R. T. MANLEY

West End Post Office.

Furniture! Groceries!
China, Glass, &c.,

Highest prices paid for Farmer's Produce.

—GREAT BARGAINS—

A few BABY CARRIAGES on hand which will be sold at cost.

Orders taken for Mr. Johnson Smith's well known wrot-iron line.

Straw, Hay and Ensilage Cutters, Fanning Mills, Root Cutters, Threshing Machines.

One and Two Horse Tread Powers—Chaff and Plow repairs of all kinds.

E. J. LATHIN,
22 McGill St., Montreal.

WEST END WOODYARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard, kindling WOOD and Pressed HAY. Orders from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

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.

CHARON'S SECOND VISIT.

BY GEO. INGLIS.

[In the Greco-Roman mythology Charon was the ferryman who carried the souls of the dead across the river Styx. Each passenger paid an obolus, a small coin of about two cents value. Mercury or Hermes, among other duties, was the herald of Jupiter, and the conductor of the shades to the banks of the river Styx. The Greek writer, Lucian, who was born about 120 A. D., in one of his inimitable prose dialogues, represents Charon as coming up to earth for a day's holiday. Mercury finds him laughing because a tile had fallen from a roof and killed a man who had just accepted an invitation to dinner. Charon persuades Mercury to show him round. The mountains, Pelion, Ossa and Olympus are piled on one another, and from that vantage ground the two view the world of men and pass comments thereon. Such was Charon's first visit.

Ho, there! Charon—glad to see you—shake old fellow—how d'ye do?
Up again, to look about you and this world of men to view?
Well! how's business? how's the ferry? does the little obolus
Clinking in his coffers, keep you all O K with Æcus?*
Did the shades in tearful chorus vex your philosophic mind,
Weeping as they crossed the river for the joys they'd left behind?
So, again did grim old Pluto† grant the one poor boon you craved,
One more day's investigation why the shadows thus behaved.
What! Old Blear-Eyes! don't you know me? not remember Maia's son?
Mercury, who risked Jove's anger just to show you all the fun,
Mercury the *psuchagogos nekropompos* spirit guide,
Spirit driver, rather, earthwhile to the seven-fold Stygian tide.
Son of Erebus, do give that grizzled beard of yours a pull,
Jerk your straggling wits together; don't stand staring like a fool.
Think of Ossa on Olympus, Pelion on Ossa piled,
In that far off golden spring time, and of me, frail Maia's child,
How I sat aloft beside you, showman of the wondrous show,
Pointing downward and commenting on the manikins below,
Ha, ha, ha! Come! laugh my hearty, as you laughed that day of yore,
When the tile so unexpected, hurled a shade to Pluto's shore.
Well, by Jupiter, O Hermes, you've surprised me, no mistake,
But I'm awful glad to see you, both for old acquaintance sake
And because I'm badly rattled, shade with an asthmatic cough,
Hardly more so things have [illegible]ed since I had my last day off.
You yourself, my little Hermes, you have changed like all the rest,
Where's your cap, your golden sandals, where your staff with snaky crest?‡
Has the Thunderer discharged you for some new audacious theft?
Did you try to crib his ægis, or some bolt of mightiest heft?
So you too,§ from out Olympus did he kick off into air,
And did you lose the baubles in the downward drop from there?
O, my Hermes, do not leave me, 'tis your old companion begs,
If you do, he's done for, really, just as sure as eggs are eggs—
That's a phrase I once heard muttered by a nervous shade called Brown,
When the boat was overcrowded and he thought we'd sure go down.

All things change, my simple Charon, worthless things and things of price,
Tempora, you know, *mutantur et mutamur in illis*,
Cloud-compelling Jove no longer shakes Olympus with his nod,
As a deity, he's nowhere, a discredited old fraud,
All those mildewed smug Celestials, all but me, are long since dead,
Lack of adaptation killed them, their environment had fled,
Ox-eyed Hera, Aphrodite, glum Hephæstus, pug-nosed Pan,
Maid Minerva, damp Poseidon, wise Appolo, chaste Dian,
All are gone, and yours, my Charon, yours the same untoward fate,
If yourself to new conditions you cannot accommodate.
I've done that. As things have altered, I have managed to progress,
And Jove's herald now blooms radiant as a member of the Press.
I fit in like ball and socket, like a bottle and its cork,
I'm omniscience reporting for the *Hustler* of New York.
So come on, my friend, I'm with you; bless you, yes, I'll see you through,
"Busy!"—very; but, no matter, this will make an "interview,"
I'll just take and introduce you to old Benedict, our chief,
Such a "scoop" as this will be will tickle him past all belief,
But, my friend, as first essential, you must have a shave, and then
A bath will make you sweeter, too, for intercourse with men.
Yes, and then see, here's a tailor who will rig you out in style,
For where worth goes but a furlong, good appearance goes a mile.
. . . . . .
There, now, Charon, you look decent, neither eyes nor nose afflict,
Have a soda, then we'll toddle over and find Benedict,
After that we'll have some dinner, then I'll show you through the town,
And then once more we'll go aloft and do some looking down.

You are civil, Hermes—very; you give orders, I'll obey,
All these modern improvements suit me nicely, I must say.
But now, tell me—what's a "drummer?"—I have never understood,
Yes, and by the bye, this also you must tell me—what's a "dude?"
For one day I ferried over shade with such outlandish tongue,
That it swept across his shoulder, and right o'er the gunwale hung,
Then his cheeks were just prodigious, and of quite a brassy hue,
He said he'd been a drummer" and had carried oil and glue,
He asked me if I'd ever seen the latest thing in boats,
Which a friend of his had patented, one Jeremiah Oates;
It had th' electric motor, was a lovely kind of goods,
And had lockers, where, if needful, I could pack away the "dudes."
Now what's electric motor? What's a drummer? What are dudes?"
At your leisure you can tell me if you've seen that kind of goods.

Certainly! with pleasure, Charon; not just now, though; later on.
We've enough on hand at present; come away; we must be gone.
. . . . . .
There! that's over; as I told you Ben'dict's tickled all to bits,
This thing's bound to be the biggest of my manifold big hits.
So in headlines will the *Hustler* blazon forth my Charon's name,
Immortality conferring, deathless, honour fadeless fame.
How would this sound, for example—HERE FROM HADES—in bold type?
Then, below, of somewhat smaller, less uncompromising stripe,
—Great Pluto's Famous Ferryman, Old Charon, of the Styx,
Has Come Earthward On A Jaunt From Tartarean Bailiwicks?—
And now this tricycle we'll mount; touch this button; there we go—
Driven by electric motor—sixty miles an hour is slow.
Wait until we've cleared the city, then I'll let her out a bit,
As a substitute for sandals, not so very bad, is it?
Electricity! my Charon, that gives wings to modern feet.
Viewless as winds, than chariot steeds of Helios* more fleet.
Here we are, jump out and help me to inflate this small balloon,
No need of mountains nowadays, nor of incantations' croon,
There, all's ready, wait a minute, this machine of ours I'll hide,
Now, step in, I let her go—thus upward, birdlike, slow we glide.
And now we're high enough, I think, what do you say? will it do?
If you can't see just quite clearly, try these glasses—how's the view?
Why, my Hermes, this is splendid, all I could expect and more,
This is ever so much nicer than the way we did before,
I do so admire the motion, something quite unique; although
If I wasn't used to boating, I'd feel sickish, don't you know;
What a panorama, Hermes! what a grand, thrice glorious show!
I don't wonder that the shadows hate just awfully to go.
Mighty mountains! noble rivers! lakes!—like oceans *infra dig*,
Really, friend, I had no notion that the world was half so big,
But it's all so novel, Hermes, all quite new to me I vow,
I have never I'm quite certain, seen this landscape until now.

No you never have, dear Charon; you ne'er said a thing more true,
This, if wholly fresh no longer, is yet new enough to you,
This is that great America, whereof you've doubtless heard
From obliging shades some rumours in the regions which you guard.
Look there where broad St. Lawrence rolls his burdens to the deep
Past the Royal Mount's proud glory and Quebec's historic steep,
There the mighty Mississippi labours southward to the sea,
And northward there Mackenzie's undisturbed sublimity,
While in the sunlight glinting there, like a band of burnished gold,
You may see, far south, the Amazon's vast lineaments unfold,
Then the lakes!—these giant mirrors, where the gods themselves might scan,
Ontario—Superior—Huron—Erie—Michigan.
Yes! on that landscape feast your eyes, thou boatman of the Styx,
For Demosthenes of Athens ne'er saw nobler from the Pnyx.†
Down yonder stately Hudson flows between pictorial shores,
And there's far-famed Niagara; just listen, how he roars!
. . . . . .

L'ENVOIS.

The Ferryman's impressions of "the Falls" will ne'er be known
By the context what they "might have been" has possibly been shown—
For something must have happened in those regions of the air,
Mysteriously tragic—such things happen everywhere.
The enamoured reporter was found dead on the sea shore,
But of Charon to the *Hustler* cometh tidings nevermore.

—*The Week.*

* One of the three judges of Hades.
† The King of the lower world.
‡ A winged cap, winged sandals, and a staff with two serpents entwined about it, were Mercury's insignia of office.
§ Jove, in a fit of anger, once kicked Vulcan out of Olympus. He fell on the Island of Demnos, and was lame ever afterwards.
* The God of the Sun.
† An Athenian place of popular assembly from which a splendid view of Grecian landscape and architecture could be had. Demosthenes in his orations against Philip, took advantage of this to make strong appeals to the patriotism of the people.

A Clergyman's Predicament.

What has the clergyman to do when, in the middle of the celebration of a marriage service, he finds that the bridegroom is drunk? This problem presented itself the other day to the curate of St. George's, Campden Hill. After the ceremony had proceeded some distance he discovered that the bridegroom was, as he says, "indisputably drunk," and "unable to repeat the words of betrothal and wedlock with any approach of accuracy." His first impulse, it seems, was to stop, but that, recollecting the case of the bride who, being remonstrated with for bringing her betrothed to the altar drunk, replied that she could not induce him to come when sober, he proceeded and married the couple. In cases of ordinary contracts entered into in a state of intoxication the courts dissolve the contract. Surely by this principle would apply to the contract of marriage. The curate thinks that the alteration of the hours of celebration had something to do with his difficulty.

Wife—John, dear, if it should be my misfortune to die before you do, do you think you would marry again? Husband—Well, I dunno, my love. Until it comes to him, no man can tell how he would be able to stand prosperity.

Selling a Chinese Girl.

A man named Menzies has been sentenced at Victoria, B. C., to eight months' imprisonment for selling a Chinese girl for $150 to a Chinaman. Menzies, who does not seem to have known the serious nature of the offence he was committing, took the girl to several of the clergymen of the city, but all refused to perform a ceremony which would be incomprehensible to the Chinese couple and therefore not binding upon their consciences. Menzies then gave the girl to the Chinaman and told them they were married. Judge Gray, in sentencing the accused, was very severe upon Menzies for trying to misuse a sacred ordinance of the Christian Church to carry out his unholy purpose, and declared: "If the contracting parties are heathens, let them be married according to heathen rites binding on their consciences, or if necessary that there should be a civil marriage let them go to a civil magistrate or the registrar. I cannot understand the sacred service of a Christian church being so prostituted and dishonored. It is no answer to say the Chinese buy and sell these women, and not regard marriage in the light we do. You belong to what we believe a higher scale of civilization and ought to feel that bartering children for prostitution, whether under the form of marriage or otherwise, is a disgrace as well as a crime."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

HE TOOK HER BABY IN BATHING.

A recent issue of the New York *Sun* contained the following:—Among those who bathed at South Beach, Staten Island, the other day, was an athletic young man with dark hair and moustache. He wore a white gauze shirt and blue tights with a red belt around his waist. While he was walking up and down the beach a young woman, about 20 years old, dressed in a black jersey and light seersucker skirt, approached him. In her arms she carried a boy about one year old. The child was dressed in a short white muslin slip. Its other garments lay on the beach. She asked the young man if he would mind taking her baby out into the water and give him a dip. The young man blushed and hesitated, but as the eyes of several young ladies who had been admiring the baby and had heard the request were fixed upon him, he gallantly took the young charge on his arm and walked into the water. It was low tide, and he went out to where the water was about knee deep and dipped the youngster once or twice. He then started for the shore with the arms of the shivering and crying baby clasped close around his neck.

"Oh, go out further! go out further!" shouted the young woman from the shore. "Take him out into the deep water. It won't hurt him."

The water is very shallow there, and when the young man turned to comply with her request he had some distance to walk before any considerable depth could be reached. Here he again soused the infant, and then started for the shore once more. All this consumed about ten minutes. When he reached the shore the young woman was not in sight. He hunted up and down the beach for her, but could not find her. The baby cried loudly, and as the young man trotted up and down the beach in the cool northwest wind, with the baby in his arms, he was the object of much sympathy, but no one ventured to relieve him of his charge.

He endeavoured to get somebody to hold the infant while he dressed, but no one would do so. At length he sat down on the beach where the infant's clothes had been laid and dressed it himself. Then he tried to have the bathing-house keeper take charge of it while he dressed, but he was equally unsuccessful in this. Becoming desperate, he took the child into his bathing house while he dressed himself. One of the bath keepers stood on the outside to see that he did not leave it there. He came out with his fancy bathing suit in a strap in one hand and the baby on his arm, and started for the train. When last seen he was boarding the ferryboat Southfield.

SHE WAS ONCE A NURSE GIRL.

Mrs. Moses Fraley, of California, who is dazzling the fashionable world of Long Branch by her extravagance, is the wife of a former Baltimore newsboy. She is put down as the possessor of 48 trunks, 5 maids, 200 pairs of shoes, 6 dogs, and $1,000,000 worth of jewels. She changes her toilet five times a day, and never appears in the same dress twice. One of the dogs is a King Charles spaniel, for which Mrs. Fraley is said to have paid $1,300. This elegant pet wears a solid gold collar with her name, Favorita, set in diamonds, while a row of small gold bells attached to the collar makes music as she goes about. Favorita sleeps in an upholstered couch under cover of an elegant plush robe. The exclusive duty of one of the maids is to look after the dogs. A correspondent describes Mrs. Fraley as a remarkably handsome woman. "Her figure is simply perfect," he says. "She has an arm that would set a sculptor wild, and her neck is a dream of beauty." While an enraptured correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* was talking with her a newsboy ran by, and Mrs. Fraley said:—"Do you know I have a lot of sympathy for these little fellows? My husband used to be a newsboy in Baltimore. He used to be a regular little wharf rat, and half the time he had no place to sleep. He was a hustler, though and kept working up. He made every bit of his money himself, and I am proud of him because he did. My people were very poor, and at 15 I was sent out as a nurse girl. I liked it, too, and I think I was as happy then as I ever was in my life."

A NEW FAD OF SOCIETY BELLES.

Tights, it is asserted, are the latest in underwear. The use of them by women in private life has so far established itself that enquiry shows that one or two of the largest dry goods houses are getting in special consignments for the delectation of society belles. Tights as worn under gowns are almost invariably black, as being more *chic* and more Frenchy than other hues. They are put on precisely after the actress fashion; that is, drawn up from the feet and smoothed over the figure. What particular feminine fancy such a light under a bushel arrangement ministers to it would be hard telling. One woman who has adopted the fashion says that hers are light, cool and comfortable, the best of garbs for hot weather. The decline of the bustle and return to straight draperies displaying the figure has something to do, probably, with the whim.

NOTES.

A woman suffrage club, a woman's press club and a woman's paper have just made their appearance in Cincinnati.

A Nevada man who had seven homely daughters got a newspaper to insert that he had seven kegs filled with gold in his cellar, and every girl was married in five months.

English girls are evidently determined to qualify themselves to become good housewives. The conviction is forced upon one by the statement made in an English newspaper that the London School of Cookery, presided over by Mrs. Agnes B. Marshall, was attended last year by 10,000 young ladies. It may be expected that dyspepsia will soon become an unknown disease in England.

In China girls are not obliged to go to school at all. Their position in the Empire is so insignificant that no provision is made for their education. Boys, on the other hand, begin their studies at the age of six and continue—many of them—until they are of age. Their course is particularly hard, beginning at daylight and ending at dusk. No honors are granted to the few women who, bursting their bonds, somehow obtain access to an occasional school.

FASHION NOTES.

In Paris the women are wearing a new kind of round hat which is in the form of a skull.

Ribbons retain their deserved popularity, especially the wider kinds, and stripes are by no means abandoned, combinations of colour and weaving—moire, satin, and grosgrain—being frequently seen in the same piece. Two-toned ribbons will also be used.

A fashion note says that felt hats, trimmed with simplicity, will be worn a great deal this fall. We don't believe it. No woman will trim her hat with simplicity when she can get other trimming that costs a good deal more than simplicity. Besides it may be difficult to find simplicity in all shades.

In millinery for early autumn, close fitting bonnets and various turban shapes—which are a sort of compromise between a bonnet and a hat—will be very popular in the new fabs, crowns are only moderately high, and some are very low; and all tastes and types of beauty can be suited in the widths and arrangements of the brims.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment know as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

AGRICULTURAL.

ORIGIN OF THE CATTLE RANGE.

The origin of the range cattle growing industry in the United States dates back to about the Fifteenth century, when horned cattle were introduced from Spain by way of Mexico among the Pueblo Indians residing along the east bank of the Rio Grande. Later on the early colonists to the republic of Texas took with them herds of horned cattle, and in this way Texas became the mother of the range cattle industry in the United States. Here it was almost wholly confined until after the rebellion. Prior to the late war nearly the whole of Texas was given up to cattle growing. After the war the disbanding of the great armies lessened the demand and Texas swarmed with great herds in excess of the market demand and local consumption. Cattle were of little value and yet these herds were rapidly increasing. What was to be done? The more enterprising ranchmen of Texas began to look for new ranges and markets that would consume the enormous surplus. California then had but few cattle. The states of Kansas and Nebraska and the territories west of the Missouri river were sparsely populated. The vast region of magnificent grazing area to be found there, and upon which the buffalo roamed, readily offered the temptation for a field of experiment.

If the wild bison could subsist on these plants and in the valleys and parks of the Rocky Mountain country, why could not cattle? Winter and summer the buffalo found sufficient grass, and hence the more enterprising Texas cattlemen came to the conclusion that domestic cattle, bred and raised upon the prairie grass of Texas and left to their own exertions for a subsistence, would be adapted to the fine grasses of the plains of the west and northwest states and territories, and where at that time only the buffalo grazed. Thus the study of the life and habits of the buffalo led to the idea which has made this the greatest range and cattle growing country in the world. Not a few Texas men came, and some from California, and all drove their herds into this newer country. Their success caused others to follow, and eastern speculators were attracted by the fine opportunities for investment. Thus sprung up this wonderful industry, for soon the unoccupied territory of the plains country of the west was filled with great herds of grass raised cattle—that knew not home or master, and to which grain would have been almost a scarecrow. And with all this there came a cowboy, sui generis, about whom there clusters so much of romance.

FEEDING ALBUMINOIDS.

In the science of dairy farming, if it can be called a science, a very essential thing for the dairyman to know is how to feed for milk and butter. The progress of knowledge in this particular has taken us to a point where we learn that a certain proportion of albuminoid food is necessary each day. A few men have taken it upon themselves to be especial students concerning this albuminoid food, and have watched long and patiently to discover the laws which govern its digestion. First, they agree that albuminoids are slow and hard of digestion. This coincides with the common experience of people who long since have declared that eggs, cheese, peas, beans, and lean meat were slow of digestion. All these foods are particularly rich in protein which is but another term for albumen. Second, it has been learned that albuminoid foods digest much easier and to better effect when taken in a not concentrated form but rather dispersed or mixed with carbonaceous food.

Here are the conclusions that experience has arrived at. In feeding cows to the largest profit, we must give daily at least a proportion of one pound of albuminoid food to five of carbonaceous food. Second, in order that the albuminoids may digest most easily and properly, they should be mixed with or scattered over the carbonaceous food. In other words it pays best for to do this. Hence the wise dairymen cuts up his carbonaceous cornstalks, straw, ensilage or timothy hay, and sprinkles thereon the albuminoid bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal, pea meal or bean meal, in porportion, and thus secures better results from the cow. It pays richly for the dairyman to study the laws of digestion in his animals. In fact he is an engineer to a digestive mill, and certainly no engineer should be ignorant or stupid concerning his engine.

FIRMING THE SOIL.

Peter Henderson, in Popular Gardening, says The present season, the valuable garden pea crop in Canada and Northern New York, embracing many thousand acres, is almost a complete failure, owing to an unprecedented drouth during May and June. Had the peas when sown been firmed in the soil, by the foot or otherwise, germination would have taken place within five days; without it—and probably it was not done in a single case—germination could not occur in the loose, dry soil under ten or twelve days, and in the dry, hot atmosphere, it was just delay enough to destroy the crop.

Many cases in point showing its practical value, occur every season. Last May we planted an acre in rows of a new kind of Lima bean. One row was missed being firmed with the brogan. While the other rows were above ground in ten days, this unfirmed row took twenty, and would, maybe, have failed altogether, has we not had rain. The consequence of this ten days' delay will probably be enough to completely destroy the crop, from being too late to mature. If "Firm the Seed in the Soil" was conspicuously printed at every crossroad and railroad station through the length and breadth of the land, and the advice acted upon, the mourners for loss or failure of crops by germination would be very few.

LAYING DOWN PEACH TREES.

Hon. G. W. Minier, President of the Illinois Forestry Association has been experimenting a little with trees that are not usually reckoned as belonging to forests. His experiments have proved to his mind than peaches can be raised in latitudes that of late years have been considered too cold for that purpose. This is the way he proceeds: before the tree is old enough to bear he lays it down and covers with earth during the winter. This he does year after year and finds that you can depend upon them doing well. This is the way it is done: Before the ground is frozen he digs a trench the width of the spade and two feet long on two opposite sides of the trees, cutting the small roots—the tap root and lateral roots of the other sides are uncut. The tree is then bent to the ground and covered with earth.

He is past seventy-five years old, but alone can lay down ten trees a day. He has one tree that has been laid down three winters, and two that have been laid down two. The three are loaded this season with splendid fruit.

RYE FOR POULTRY.

One of the most valuable of my poultry appliances is an eighth of an acre of rye, which I sow near the poultry-house every autumn. The hens begin to feed on it as soon as it appears above the ground—they feast on it all through the winter, and it is delicious "greens" for them in the spring long before a spear of grass peeps above the ground. Sometimes the patch is covered with snow, but as it is sheltered on the north side by a double row of trees, it is soon bare again. When grass comes the rye is beginning to get tough, and the hens leave it. As soon as it is fairly ripe it is cut and piled up close by the poultry yard, and a forkful is thrown over to the fowls every day. For two months or more it furnishes them the greater portion of their food, and they seem to thrive on it. The exercise afforded in scratching and thrashing out the grain keeps them healthy and out of mischief, and they lay right along. I never could fatten a hen on unthrashed rye, but a liberal supply of five parts corn meal and one part wheat bran, wetted and mixed, in addition to the rye, will render poultry fat and useless in a very short time.

Christian Co., Ill. FRED GRUNDY.

Caught by Guile.

When a lion shakes its mane and roars, those actions have a practical as well as a dramatic significance. Like a skilful orator, the lion not only uses the gestures appropriate to the occasion, but he uses them with a purpose. A traveller in Africa gives, in "Days and Nights by the Desert," the following description of the method adopted by lion in attacking cattle and horses.

Lions, as a rule, hunt in family parties. A very old lion not infrequently incapacitated from taking an active part in pursuing game, is generally to be found at the head of such a *cotterie*, and on him devolves no unimportant part of the programme.

Down to leeward, a hundred or more paces below where the draught bullocks are made fast when a train halts for rest, the young and active males and lionesses place themselves behind what available cover is to be found. This being done, the old lion goes to windward of the encampment, and shakes out his abundant mane in the breeze, so that the odor from it may be carried down to the excited draught animals.

One sniff of the tainted breeze brings every ox to his feet, in a moment; then, standing, often trembling with fear, they gaze with dilated eyes into the impenetrable darkness. Closer and closer approaches the aged lion to his victims, shaking and reshaking the dense, tawny covering of his fore quarters.

Then if the traveller's harness be not strong, he may look out for a stampede. Should it hold temporarily, the aggressor, as a climax to his former manœuvre, gives utterance to his deepest and loudest roar, when the frightened beasts, if not secured by the stoutest fastening that can be obtained, will break free, and rush with inconceivable rapidity into the very jaws of their foes, secreted to leeward.

The Servian ladies generally sympathize with Queen Natalie, and say that the cause of her domestic trouble is, the jealousy of her husband.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

The Republicans of New York State declare for high license in nominating Warner Miller for Governor.

"'Tis better not to be, than to be unhappy,"

and no one can be happy whose system is deranged by poisonous secretions. Nearly all ills that flesh is heir to, arise from torpid liver and derangement of the digestive organs. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets correct irregularities of the liver, prevent constipation, and promote good health. Buy them of your druggist.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, will soon retire from the stage permanently.

"Oh! where shall rest be found?"
The worn-out mother sighs;
Stockings to mend, and trousers to darn,
Dishes to wash, and butter to churn,
While my back feels to break, and you head and heart burn,
And life is a constant friction.
The summer came and went,
The matron no longer sighs;
Elastic her step, and rounded her cheek,
Work seems but play, life is not sweet,
And the change was made in one short week,
By Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities, and weaknesses so common to womankind.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is looking old, and his hard work has left its mark on him.

Harvest Excursion to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. First class accommodation Tickets goods for 30 days, including stop over privileges of 10 days going and 5 days returning, on the following dates: Tuesday, Sept. 25; Tuesday, Oct. 9 and Tuesday, Oct. 23. For free maps, books and all particulars, address J. M. HUCKINS, Trav. Pass. Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto; F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent; J. BOOK-WALTER, Land Commissioner.

The Huntington railroad bridge at Cincinnati, that was carried away by the flood, will be rebuilt.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

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: 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 Out.

It is estimated that 1,200,000 dozen cans of sweet corn will be packed this year in Maine.

Harvest Excursions.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway Company announces a series of harvest excursions to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, for which tickets will be sold September 11th, September 25th, October 9th, and October 23rd, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These excursions will afford exceptional opportunities for personal inspection of the productive country reached by the Chicago & North-Western Railway lines. For full information address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Three whites, sewed into the dress, now take the place of the bustle in Parisian gowns.

ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

The Canadian railways have about doubled in length in ten years, being now over 12 300 miles.

A. P. 416.

FARMS FOR SALE or RENT. ALL SIZES, KINDS and PRICES. Some special bargains. H. S. MITCHELL, DRAYTON, ONT.

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue WM. ENGLISH, Peterboro, Ont.

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MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Hay, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year

Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD. EASILY PREPARED.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.

150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.

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